THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NO. 5617. MORNING EDITION----TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1849. TWO CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation, is willing to go south with a family, and is capable of doing all kinds of domestic work. Please apply at 41 Watt street.

WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL, A SITUATION AS plain Cook, Washer, and Ironer. She has good city references. She has no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at 31 Leonard street, N.Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, as Cook, one who understands her business thoroughly. Call at 152 West Seventeenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE protestant young woman, in a religious gentleman's family as Chamber-maid. She perfectly understands her business, and has no objection to general servant in a small family, as she understands housework in all its branches. Can be seen at her last place for two days, where the very best of reference will be given, No. 295 Broome street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as Chambermaid or Laundress, or as Cook, in a small family. Good city reference can be given. Please apply at 209 Mercer street, third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Scotchwoman, who has been in the country nearly five years, and can give good reference, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting. Please call at 131 West Fifteenth street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one to do the general work of a respectable private family; she is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the other to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or would go as chambermaid and laundress, she is thoroughly acquainted with the management of milk and butter. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Both can produce the best of city reference. Please call in the rear of 51½ Franklin street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework, cook, wash and iron, or chamberwork, in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of city reference can be given. Apply at 24 Vesey street, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as Nurse, in a private family. Good city references given. Please apply at 144 West Seventeenth street, near Seventh avenue, in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION AS Waiter or Chambermaid. Is a good plain sewer. Best of city reference given. Can be seen till Saturday next, by applying at 714 Broadway, in her place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, OR TO do general housework, by a respectable girl. Good city references can be given. Apply at 28 Rose street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as Cook, is a first rate washer and ironer; would have no objection to do general housework in a respectable family; best of city reference given. Apply at 117 Hammond street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as Cook, Washer and Ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Enquire at No. 28 19th street, between the railroad and Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, WHO has had great experience in the management of household affairs, desires a situation as Housekeeper in a respectable family, boarding house, or hotel; would have no objections to go South or West. Ample testimonials as to character and qualifications will be given. Address Box No. 55, Newark, N. J. Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable young woman, as Cook in a respectable private family; has been an experienced good cook, and would have no objections to assist in washing. Can give the best city reference from her last employers. Apply at 25 Second avenue, corner of 1st street. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as Cook, Washer and Ironer, or general housework, in a small respectable family; has no objection going a short distance in the country. The best of city reference given. Please call at 95 Madison street, front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR Cook and Housekeeper, by a respectable English Protest middle aged female, who can have the best of recommendations. Please to direct or apply for A. B. No. 253 2d street, near Avenue C.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference can be given. Please call at 71 Greenwich avenue, up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, to do general housework, plain cooking, washing, and ironing. The best city references. Can be seen for two days, at 115 Second street, New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as Laundress or Chambermaid in a private family. The best of city reference can be given. Please apply at 116 Duane street in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as Chambermaid and Laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; or would do the plain cooking of a small private family. She is willing to make herself generally useful, and can give good city reference. Apply at No. 67 Fifteenth street, near the Sixth avenue, in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, a steady, active woman, who fully understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing. Best of city references can be given. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at corner of West Eighteenth street and Fifth Avenue, or four doors from West Seventeenth street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work in a small private family. She is an excellent washer and ironer, a good plain cook, and has the best of city references. Please call at No. 159 Elm street, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework, cook, washing, and ironing, with the best of reference. Can be seen for two days. Please call at 315 Bowery, up stairs, on the corner of Bleecker, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as Cook, who understands all kinds of baking, or assist in washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful in a small private family. City reference given. Apply at 23 Prince street. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small respectable family. Please to apply at 222 Twenty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, in the rear, second floor. Best of city reference can be given, if required.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1500, TO COMMENCE in a safe and profitable Importing Business, which pays a profit of 100 per cent. Any one who wishes to engage in the same, or any one already established, wishing to take a partner with a small capital, thoroughly acquainted with foreign business, and has good correspondence in Europe. Please address J. L. H., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork or waiting, or nurse and seamstress, in a religious private family. Best of city reference. Please apply at 307 Mott street, near Bleecker.

WANTED—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR NOT, FOR the 1st of November next, for a private family, in the upper part of the city. Please address a few lines D. D., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as Seamstress and Chambermaid, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. RUSSELL, No. 4 Twelfth street, between First and Second avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good Cook, and who understands washing and ironing. Good city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 141 Madison street, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as Cook, or housekeeper in a private family; is fully competent to fulfil all household duties. The best of references will be given; has no objection to go in the country. Please call at 136 Monroe street. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, as Seamstress and Dress Maker in a respectable family. Call at No. 237 Twenty-fifth street, on the second floor, between Second and Third avenues.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can devote a part of the day or evening, may be engaged for a year. Address B., with particulars, Broadway post office, Box, No. 99.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a professed Cook. Can be seen for two days, at 283 Mott street; she has no objection to go into the country, or to work in a large family.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN a private family, as Chambermaid and Seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing, or as waiter. Can be well recommended from her last place. Please call at 123 Sixteenth street, near First avenue. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter, or to do general housework in a private family. Good city reference from her last place. Apply at 20 Madison street. Can be seen for two days.

100 ILLINOIS PATENTS—WANTED TO PURCHASE Patents', lands given to soldiers in Illinois, in or about 1817, which have for many years been sold and lost for the taxes. Apply to, or address Mattison, No. 3 Nassau street, New York, giving numbers of lots, &c.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS NURSE and Seamstress, who has learned the dress making business, and is a good shirt maker, and is willing to make herself useful in a family. For further information, please to call at No. 69 Fourth Avenue, where she can be seen.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN GIVE GOOD RECOMmendations, wishes a situation as Cook, Washer, and Ironer, or as Chambermaid, and to do the Washing. Apply at No. 7 Columbia street, a few doors from Grand street. Can be seen this day and to-morrow.

A MIDDLE AGED PERSON DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation in a wholesale Grocery or Flour Store, in the vicinity of Washington market, (preferred.) The person is one of a large acquaintance in Jersey, and could add to the interest of any good house. The best of reference given. Address 314 Eighth avenue, J. L. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—ON THE 21ST OF JUNE, a lady was leaving the Battery, when near the gate, foot of Broadway, saw a gentleman, in a few moments after saw him again in Broadway, crossing Wall street; and again, four or five days after, when going in the banking house, corner of Wall and Hanover streets. He stood opposite, and in the same hour, corner of William and Wall streets. He wore a white hat and light coat. If this should meet the eye of the gentleman, he will confer a favor by answering this advertisement, and saying where she will address him. Address C. Z., Herald office.

SHIPMASTER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, CAPABLE shipmaster, for the new (white oak, coppered), fast sailing schooner Lambert Suydam, now lying at the foot of Market street, for San Francisco, to sail early in November. Apply by letter, with references, &c. Twelve first class cabin passengers can be accommodated. Apply on board, to LAMBERT SUYDAM, Jr., Supercargo.

TO FUR DEALERS.—A PRACTICAL MAN WISHES to engage with some house in this city, to go to North and South Carolina, to gather and purchase Furs, this winter, he being acquainted through that section. By addressing M. A. C., Herald Office, it will be attended to immediately. Every satisfaction given.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITUAtions—one as good plain Cook, and to do the washing and ironing—is an excellent washer and ironer—or to do the housework of a small family; the other as Chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing, or waiting work. Can be seen for two days. The best of city references can be given from their last places; one has no objection to the country. Please to call at 198 East Thirteenth street.

WANTED,—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as Chambermaid, or Nurse; is a good plain sewer, and can give the best of city reference as to character and capability. Please call at 27 Vestry street, corner of Hudson street.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation for general housework in a small family, or for chamberwork and taking care of children; has lived two years in her last place, and can give the best of city reference. Please call in McDougal street, second door above Houston, on the left hand side.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED AGENTS TO SELL AN improved edition of Wells's Lawyer and United States Form Book ever published. 300 pages, price reduced to 63 cents. Agents can make from $1,000 to $3,000 a year. JOHN C. WELLS, 99 Nassau street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter, or to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go to the country a short distance. Apply at 159 Greenwich street, entrance in Courtlandt.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—There was a very large audience assembled here last evening to witness the performances, which were of the most interesting nature. "Richard the Third" was the first piece, and it was played in most admirable style, Mr. Wallack, as Gloster, appearing to great advantage. He performs this part in a style equal to any actor in the country. The other parts sustained by Mrs. Wallack, Miss C. Wemyss, Mr. Gilbert, &c., were all finely done. The drama of the "Rag Picker of Paris" concluded the entertainments. This piece is a most interesting one, and we hope it will be often repeated at the Bowery. Tonight we expect to see one of the greatest houses of the season, as Mr. Winans takes his benefit. Mr. W. is an immense favorite at the Bowery, and presents a capital bill for the occasion, viz., "The King of the Commons," a "Scene from a Local Drama" and "Jack Sheppard. The Wallacks will appear in the first piece, which is a very favorite one. In the "Scene from the Local Drama," Winans will appear as the celebrated Joe the market loafer, and in the last piece little Miss S. Dezin will appear as Jack Sheppard; Stevens will take the part of Blueskin. We have no doubt the house will be crowded to overflowing.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Guy Mannering," for the third time since Miss Charlotte Cushman's return to New York, was performed last night to as crowded a house as on the first exhibition of her wonderful Meg Merrilees. Attractive as it is to the thousands who go to witness it, we confess there is such a striking similitude to what we have conceived to be the raving maniac in real life, in the "counterfeit resemblance" of Miss Cushman, that we would prefer her Queen Catharine, as sufficiently terrible for all practicable purposes. The piece went off with an outburst of enthusiasm, however, to which we were compelled to surrender; for the whole *rôle* was admirably presented, and the death scene was particularly striking. There would be the point to stop the play, for the group around the dying maniac supplies the *denouement*. As it is, the concluding chorus, with the dead body of Meg just carried out, is a superfluity which destroys the effect, to a great degree, of the solemnity of the scene. In all its characters the piece was well performed. The costume of Colonel Mannering was not exactly that of the original; but that is, perhaps, as Toots would say, "of no consequence." In the afterpiece of "Wilful Murder" Mr. Chapman, as Pythagoras Sphoon, bore off the honors very successfully. It was even a more "prodi-gi-ous" hit than his Dominie Sampson. Mrs. Warwick, as Rhoda, was modest and pleasing. The bill for to-night cannot fail to require an early call for a seat.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A new drama, written, as we are informed, by a literary gentleman of New York, was produced at this house last evening. The plot is trifling, and the language of a commonplace dialogue description. Michael, (Mr. Lynne,) landlord of an inn, is impelled by curiosity to enter the chamber of a guest, Orlest, (Mr. Clarke) in order to find out the secrets of a letter he has just received from France; Mary, (Mrs. Russell,) daughter of the innkeeper, goes there by assignation with Orlest, her former lover; and Wetwell, (Mr. Johnston,) her husband, with whom she is unhappy, in consequence of his abandoned habits, is instigated by the base purpose of robbery, which he effects. In that position he is an unwilling witness to his wife's duplicity, but his silence is sealed by the turpitude of his own act. Mary and her father are both accused of the theft, but the *denouement* is arrived at by the confession and forgiveness of the crime!! The piece might well be compressed into one act, without suffering much by curtailment. The respective parts of the four individuals upon whom the burden of the drama is cast, were as well sustained as the occasion required—Mrs. Russell, in particular, being as graceful and pleasing as she could be. "Burton's New York Directory," and the "Demon Jester," concluded the entertainments, and were both as happily diverting as on their former representations.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Last evening this house was crowded in every part, and Mr. Burke's drama of the "Revolution" was performed with much *éclat*. It is a very amusing piece, and, as a composition, is very creditable to Mr. Burke. The "Female Forty Thieves," however, are the grand attractions just now at the National; each succeeding evening the audiences are more and more delighted with the witty burlesque, and Mrs. C. Mestayer as the great Diamond, is reaping a grand harvest of fame and reputation. The piece has already run fourteen nights, and will no doubt run a month longer at least. Both it, and the "Revolution" will be repeated this evening; and the very laughable farce of "My Wife's Out," will conclude the entertainments. We can in all truth say that an evening at the National, can be spent with as much amusement as at any place of public entertainment in the city.

MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The entertainment of yesterday evening commenced with the excellent comedietta called the "Captain of the Watch," which, upon the whole, was acted remarkably well. Mr. Walcot, as Viscount de Ligny, the captain of the watch, Mr. Nickinson, Mrs. Conover and Miss Nickinson, acted remarkably well. Miss Carline danced her *Pas Seul* in her usually graceful and elegant manner. The dance was succeeded by the grand opera of "Fra Diavolo," which was played before another vast audience. It was sustained by the exertions of the talented *troupe* appertaining to this establishment, in a style highly creditable to the manager, and the labors of his company, and crowned with the most brilliant success, and the most rapturous applause. Miss M. Taylor, as Zerlina, sung last night in the ballad "On yonder rock reclining," and in the cavatina, "Tis to-morrow," with much taste and expression; as did Mr. Bishop, in the leading character of Fra Diavolo, the bersaerole, "the Gondolier," and the martial air, "Proudly and wide," with spirit. Messrs. Walcot, Grosvenor, Stafford, and Mrs. Conover performed their respective *roles* with great *éclat*, not omitting the two brigands, Concover and Rosenthal, who alone contributed merriment to the piece. And last, but not least, the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Woolf, performed the preliminary overture to "Fra Diavolo," in a truly effective style, and accompanied the actors with much ability and correctness. The whole concluded with the farce of "John Dobbs." Tonight will be played the farce of the "Man without a Head," the "Child of the Regiment," and the farce of "Separate Maintenance."

WELCH AND HIS PAVILION.—This fashionable and superbly fitted up establishment is nightly filled with the best company of the city; and no wonder. Its comfortable and beautiful furniture and fittings—its excellent performances, by thirty equestrian professors, in the most surprising and highly finished acts, aided by the courageous and beautiful Louise Howard, in her dances and leaping efforts, together with the newly engaged Bob Williams, the most humorous, witty, and ready clown the world ever produced—this immense reunion fills this establishment nightly, and hundreds of tickets are sold for the great afternoon performance of to-morrow. It will be a cheering sight to see the youngsters laughing at the antics of the great clown, Bob Williams.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—These singers are going ahead in their usual admirable style; they nightly sing before the *élite* of the city, who crowd to hear them. The excellence of their entertainments, and the punctuality with which they go through them, would recommend them any where.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The entertainments at this place of amusement consist of necromantic feats, by the great magician, Macallister, whose astonishing deceptive tricks are talked of by everybody who has visited his temple of enchantment. Besides the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Macallister, Herr Stoepel will execute several favorite airs, among which are "Oh, Susannah," "Beatman's Dance," and "Yankee Doodle," with variations. Herr Haag will play on the violin a beautiful solo, called "Sounds from Home." Between acts of legerdemain and musical performances, a pleasant evening can be passed at the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

BARNEY WILLIAMS.—We perceive that the second visit of this great favorite has delighted the Newark audiences. His rich acting, his enviable talent of kicking care overboard, singing away the sulks, and dancing the young, old, and middle aged into ecstacies, have earned for him great fame as an Irish actor. He is a good son, and richly deserves public patronage.

The Monplaisir *troupe* commenced an engagement at the Orleans Theatre, New Orleans, on the 15th inst.

Signor Neri and Signora Ciocca are at Cincinnati.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of officers attached to the U. S. ship St. Mary's at Valparaiso, Chili, July 19th, to sail for Callao, Peru, next morning. Commander—Zach. F. Johnston; Lieutenants—C. W. Pickering, Jno. B. Marchand, Fabius Stanley, John K. Duer; Surgeon—S. R. Addison; Purser Cameron Anderson; Acting Master—James H. Moore; Midshipman—Felix Grundy, J. L. Breese, E. F. Williams, W. P. A. Campbell, R. T. Bowen, Boatswain—John Crosby, Carpenter—C. W. Babbitt, Sailmaker W. B. Fugitt.

Affairs in Canada.

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17, 1849.

The Annexation Question—The Rival Protests.

It was not to have been expected that a document of the grave importance of the one lately issued to the people of Canada, by the citizens of Montreal, and advocating such sweeping reforms, would not have evoked the bitterest opposition. During the past week, the question of connection with England has been severely tested, and the result proves how deep-rooted and wide-spread is the disaffection in regard to imperial dominion. The opposition to the movement of the address party, has dissolved itself, in the shape of a protest, condemning the hasty movements of the signers of the address, and, at the same time, calling on Great Britain at once to give protection to Canadian produce. The signatures appended to it, which are neither numerous nor influential, in comparison with many of those attached to the annexation address, exhibit as strange an anomaly of persons and fanatics as that which it condemns. We have the well-fed official and government clerk, together with the protectionist and free-trader, who, for the time, have forgot everything else, and deceived by the zeal for their country, locked themselves in each other's arms. This queer document has attached to it, up to the present time, about 150 signatures, and to obtain which a week has been expended in the most indefatigable exertions. On the other hand, the "Address to the People of Canada" has over 1,300 names attached to it, and is daily increasing. There are, also, numbers who will not sign either, thereby considering they do not compromise themselves, and are left free to act hereafter as they may think or see best. Thus, in the once outrageously loyal city of Montreal, there are not enough persons found in favor of connection with the mother country, to form a regiment of militia.

This, I think, will be regarded as startling, and very ominously by the British press. But there is yet another protest to lay before your readers; and at this time it is difficult, upon perusal of the document in question, to restrain one's mirth. [It has already been published in the *New York Herald*.]

It is fortunate that the above gentlemen are assured that responsible government, "by means of a wise and judicious legislation, affords a prompt and efficacious remedy for all the evils with which the Province is afflicted." Now, it is in this point that most men differ with them. Responsible government, the popular cry for years, in former times, is now looked upon as a hideous monstrosity; alternately the instrument, in the hands of a faction, for oppressing and trampling on their fellow countrymen. There is no want of brass in the ministry of the day, as one can see upon reading their remarks in reference to "a wise and judicious legislation." But, it is also some satisfaction to hear the government allow that the Province is afflicted with numerous evils. The idea regarding the amount in dollars which these vultures claw from the public chest every year, is that of the *Montreal Herald*. This paper is out strong on the "annexation tickets," and is working with an ardor which reflects the greatest credit on its conductors.

From Upper Canada, our intelligence regarding annexation is any thing but favorables that is taking the press as the index of the popular mind. There is not a paper, from Kingston to Sandwich, in the most extreme western limits of civilized Canada, but which condems the movement. This is any thing but encouraging, and must be regarded, were it not that private advices and ocular inspection prove the fallacy of the views expressed by the Upper Canada press. If such be the case, we may expect to see the same papers turning round, the moment any move is made by a party in the west. As we stand at present, there can be no doubt but that a great portion of Lower Canada is in favor of annexation; but that, up to the present time, the party is not sufficiently powerful to adopt any strenuous measures. It will require much agitation and a skilful management before the Canadas will be in a situation to rap at the door of the Union. There will also have to be much money expended; and where this is to descend from, Heaven only knows. In the meantime, matters will keep growing more and more interesting to the American public, and, no doubt, Canada will engage a large share of your attention.

Whilst one of the brightest jewels in England's crown is quietly passing away, Baron Elgin is still feasting and being feasted in the radical districts of Canada West. Unconscious of the storm that is gathering in the distance, his only desire would seem to be that of passing time pleasantly. The latest rumor in regard to the seat of government is, that Toronto will surely obtain it. There can be no doubt that they deserve it, were it only to recompense them for the quantity of dirt they have eaten, and the violence done to their feelings.

Afraid of being frustrated in their pet measures, and the country being thrown behind, we find that the Convention of Delegates of the British American League is to meet at Toronto on the 1st of November next. What these "tunder and turt" gentlemen intend accomplishing is at present a mystery to themselves and every one else, and, from what we know of them, likly to continue so. I hear very few of the Lower Canadian delegates will attend, so that the assemblage will be anything but a large one.

All the attention that can be spared from the movement here is given to the United States. The Montrealists desire to know, for reasons that are obvious, whether they are backed up by a strong sympathising party, south of line '45.

A union convention of delegates of the League has been sitting in this place for the past week, and it is stated the result of their deliberations was a determination to press the federal union. Two gentlemen from New Brunswick, only, were present—Hon. Messrs. Simmonds and Robinson.

A convention of no mean importance, has also been deliberating in the metropolis on the great question. It is composed of delegates elected by all the French Canadian parishes in Lower Canada, and has met to discuss the question of the signoral tenure.

The business done this fall has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our merchants.

The weather is exceedingly fine, and the accounts given of the crops, in all parts of the province, favorable. The hay crop, alone, is short; and this article will range as high, it is expected, as $30 per 100 bundles, during the ensuing winter. F.

VIEWS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ON ANNEXATION.

[From the Hamilton (Ca.) Spectator, Oct. 17.]

We lay before our readers, to-day, the manifesto, or, as it has been facetiously called, the Declaration of Independence, of three hundred and twenty-five gentlemen of the city of Montreal. Formidable as the affair may appear, by name, it is not likely to create much anxiety, nor is it probable that it will make any proselytes in Upper Canada. "The Almighty Dollar," or the want of it, is the grand moving cause, and around this standard have been rallied the rebel and the loyalist of '37—the Briton and the Frenchman whom he has professed ever to despise.

The poverty of the colony, the depression of business, and the commercial policy now pursued by the mother country, is the text on which the changes are rung; and if we are to place implicit reliance on the statements of these patriotic gentlemen in Montreal, the country is on the very verge of ruin, and nothing but a speedy alliance with a foreign power can save it from perdition.

"The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain" should not be lamented over so bitterly by the inhabitants of Montreal. At the time the measure was under discussion in the Imperial Parliament, the men who now deplore its effects were most clamorous for its passage. They have already found that the system must prove ruinous, if persevered in, to the empire and the colony; yet, instead of acknowledging their error, and entreating the imperial authorities to retrace their steps, they plunge recklessly onward, clamor loudly for further change, and hypocritically preach "friendly and peaceable" treason! We would give something to know how far these people would lead, if they could persuade their neighbors to follow.

The present movement reminds us simply of the recklessness of the half-ruined gambler. Desperation has made men adventurers, and they hazard the little they have left on a single throw of the dice. There is not even "method in the madness" of these peaceable traitors. A few months ago they were among the most loyal men in the colony, but the bill for rewarding rebels, lashed them into fury—the passage of that act absolved them, as they urged, from their allegiance. Now they are quite willing to change places with men whose crimes excited their indignation and abhorrence—caused them, like madmen, to destroy their own property—insult governors—place all authority at defiance—and utterly ruin the little business they had left. The indemnity bill, which so aroused their ire, and served as an excuse for the commission of acts of infamy, is now entirely forgotten. The rebel and the loyalist of 1837 have both become rebels in 1849. They unite on neutral ground, and conspire calmly and openly against the integrity of the empire; they desire to overthrow institutions which they have sworn solemnly to maintain and protect with their lives.

It is, perhaps, useless to reason thus with men who acknowledge no allegiance but to the pocket, and who are ready to sacrifice their country, and part with institutions which they have been taught to cherish from the cradle, in the mere hope that their lost trade may be regained; and that an abandonment of fealty, honor and principle, may be rewarded by an increase of lucre. This reasoning would go to justify the slave-dealer in progressing into a pirate, or might excuse the spendthrift for becoming a highwayman.

The manifesto goes on to show that annexation would obtain for the farmer a higher price for his produce. But is it fully ascertained that this result cannot be arrived at without a previous abandonment of everything which a Briton holds dear? If our trade is worth anything to the United States, will they not accept it on reciprocal terms? If it is not worth anything, why should they admit us into their Union, even if we were unanimous in desiring it? The fact is, that the "fast men" in Montreal, who are so anxious for increased business, do not go to work as business men should do. They surely have something to exchange, or they cannot expect to purchase. They must know very well that the Americans would not have us unless we were worth something to themselves. If we have really everything to gain and nothing to lose—if we are but beggars, soliciting charity and protection—we must knock a very long time before the door will be opened. Brother Jonathan's charity very properly begins at home. He has a large family of his own to provide for, and he will not also adopt the bantlings of strangers, unless they can contribute something to the common stock.

The chief argument of those who advocate annexation is, that the mother country will never return to the old system of protection. This is a fallacy, which will not bear a moment's consideration. Free trade, thus far, has been equally disastrous to the empire and the colony. Every week shows us a gradual but powerful change in the public mind at home, on this question. No man in his senses will pretend to assert that the people of Great Britain will permit themselves to be ruined, and their colonies abandoned, when they can so readily return to a policy under which both flourished and made rapid progress. It is sheer nonsense to assert that people will not take a step backward, when to advance or remain stationary is equally disastrous. As well might we be told that a man who had arrived on the verge of a precipice, with destruction staring him in the face, would persist in taking the fatal leap, when the slightest movement in a contrary direction would place him out of the reach of danger.

The Montreal gentlemen will find that they have nothing to expect except stout, determined opposition from Upper Canada. The number inclined to favor their views is quite insignificant; and instead of forcing the colony into an obnoxious union, our manifesto writers will find that their proceedings can end, if persisted in, only in disgrace, defeat and destruction. Let them pause and reflect, while there is yet time. They must remember that, on this subject, we are equally interested with themselves; and they may depend upon it, that the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada will not remain with their arms folded, while sedition is openly preached, and a systematic effort is made, by a few disappointed individuals, to destroy the connection which exists between this province and the parent State. On a momentuous question like this, men of all parties can unite, and the conspirators will find, if reason is of no avail, if loyalty has ceased to have charms, that they stand alone in their iniquitous and totally unjustifiable movement; and that among the most ready to punish their presumption, will be the men whom they affect to despise. A persistance in the childish proceedings of this Montreal Association, will have just one effect. It will alienate from the inhabitants of British origin in Lower Canada, those who have truly sympathized with them in their local grievances, and who have honestly and consistently labored to relieve them from the thraldom of an ignorant, vindicative, unprogressive Gallic race. Most sincerely do we hope that reason and better counsels will yet prevail amongst our countrymen in Lower Canada.

[From the Quebec Chronicle, Oct. 15.]

The idea with which some are impressed that Great Britain will give up Canada at the request of the colonists we do not entertain; to us the supposition appears most unreasonable. There is a class, a powerful and influential class of persons in Great Britain, who are perfectly indifferent about the retention of the colonies, because they, as a class, derive no greater benefit from her Majesty's possessions abroad than they do from foreign possessions, if as much. But there is another class in Great Britain, the most influential, the all powerful class—the hereditary and estated aristocracy—lords and lairds—the owners of the soil, who believe that they have an interest in the preservation of the empire in all its integrity; and they have sufficient influence to prevent the donation of Canada to the Canadians. These parties believe that Canada is their property; and they assuredly will not part with it unless by force. Canada is a depot for British troops, troops officered for the most part by the sons of noblemen or estated gentlemen; Canada finds employment for numbers of British subjects related to the wealth and influence of the mother country; Canada, like other colonies, is of importance to the imperial government in the way of patronage, for, as in the United States, the home civil officers of government are changed, on a change of ministry, so in Great Britain the colonial officers are changed. The colonies are useful in rewarding political friends. Is it, then, within the range of probability, that, even on the demand of all Canada, Great Britain would consent to separation, either with a view to independence and the formation of an antagonistic nation to the United States, or with the view of strengthening her most powerful rival? This Great Britain will never do. The colonies have been treated with indifference, and, so long as they remain colonies, will be indifferently treated; it is only natural, and should be expected. As colonies, we are no cause of anxiety, unless when threatening to remain colonies no longer; but as an independent nation, or part of an independent nation, we would be closely watched, lest our independent policy should be prejudicial to British interests. It is only because we are British that Britain never thinks of us; not because we are supposed to be of little consequence. And in that way, we, as colonists, suffer. The time will no doubt be when Canada will demand a separation; but even then, Great Britain will refuse, so long as there is the shadow of a chance of retaining the colony; the desire in Great Britain will be for its retention. Were this province, however, fully prepared to demand a separation, it is probable enough that in spite of anything that might be done to prevent it on the part of the mother country, we should gain our end; although the President of the United States might even issue a proclamation, as General Taylor has done in the case of the armed expedition designed to liberate Cuba from Spain, with the view of preventing even voluntary aid being rendered to us from the United States, still thousands of sympathisers would cross the frontier to do battle for liberty—as it is called. We do not speak of the probability or improbability of having independence or annexation in the event of our being inclined for it, even to the death; but if the passion is only that of the hour, and there is no earnestness about us, no unanimity, all the declared opinions in the world about its being for the good of the country, never will induce England to grant us a separation; and we are persuaded there is no present earnest desire for annexation on the part of many people in this province. Upper Canada is dead against the movement; and we may as well say that Lower Canada is against it. Our grievances have not been such as to make it appear to the religious that annexation is desirable. As Cromwell felt his cause to be righteous; as Cromwell felt he was an instrument in the hand of the Lord to humble kings, so must Canadians feel that their cause is righteous before they can bring themselves to that fervid state, that state of enthusiasm, which is necessary for the attainment of any national end. The people of this province are not so impressed. Many would like independence, could they obtain it without trouble, or by agitation, or by petitions; but none are inclined to fight for it, and therefore we believe that Canada is not prepared, either for independence or annexation.

We have heard it urged that the standing, the wealth, the respectability of the parties who have declared themselves in favor of annexation, will have great weight. This we doubt. The standing of Mr. Smith O'Brien and those connected with him in Irish repeal declarations, was fully equal to the standing of the repealers of Canada. Respectability, nor private worth, nor money, is not all that is required to insure success; nor even much towards it—all present respectability, station and wealth, have been obtained as colonists, and argues little, if any thing at all, in favor of a change.

The fact of respectable people seeking change is only proof of their being dissatisfied with things as they are, but is no proof of a change being for the advantage of the country. The document, in our opinion, would be more valuable without a signature attached to it, if it pointed out much more clearly than it does the benefit which will result from an incorporation with the States. The *bourgeoisie* of Paris were the revolutionists, and they effected with the aid of the masses a change; but time has not shown that the change obtained has been of serivce to France. Indeed, since that change took place there has been many desperate and awful scenes; much fighting and little trading. Changes should be well weighed, and not hastily effected. The United States have, to use a favorite expression, gone a-head since the revolution; but it must be remembered that prosperity has only succeeded to years of shinplastering and war.

[From the Toronto Globe, October 13.]

We had some doubt at first what course to adopt as to the address of the Montrealers, to the people of Canada. To aid in giving publicity to a proposal for dismembering the empire, seriously promulgated by men of respectability, and some of them of wealth and standing in society, was so repugnant to our feelings that at first we determined to exclude it from our columns. After carefully perusing the document, however, we became satisfied that such a mass of idle assumptions, unfounded statements, false reasoning and delusive fancies, as is this long-threatened Montreal manifesto, could do no possible harm; on the contrary, with men of common shrewdness, able to apply the test of criticism to its contents, we think it will only draw down ridicule and wonder that some of those who sign it, could so stultify themselves. Indeed, it is utterly incomprehensible to us, how some of the gentlemen were induced to sign their names, unless, indeed, the insinuations of the Montreal *Gazette* be true, that the document was concocted in private, and signed without even being read.

From the late hour at which the Montreal mail reached us yesterday, we are unable to-day to enter on a criticism of the thing, but we shall not fail to do so in a future number. It will be evident, however, to the Upper Canada reader of the commonest intelligence, that the harrowing picture of distress under which Canada is averred to be laboring, is an exaggeration of the present condition of the Montreal over-traders and speculators, and that such language, when applied to the prosperous inhabitants of the town, and townships of Upper Canada, is simply ridiculous. The causes of the present temporary embarrassment in Canada are absurdly mis-stated—the disadvantages (none of the advantages are told) of our present form of government are incorrectly and unfairly depicted, and the effects of annexation are painted with so clumsy a varnish brush, that the shining coat scales off the moment your finger rests on the surface.

The fact is, the document is just another piece of Montreal madness, and will meet no response either in Upper or Lower Canada. It is the desperate splash of men who look not beyond their own circle, and fancy that that circle is the whole world—men who feel the trade of their city leaving them from natural causes—men who writhe under the loss of political power, through the action of free institutions, and who, partly in utter recklessness, partly carried away by the novelty and notoriety of the move, and partly to be revenged, grasp at any scheme which will bring a change. The Montrealers have not the courage to face their difficulties, and prepare for a determined and prudent effort to restore prosperity to their city. They must have some magical charm to bring wealth without labor, and without a moment's delay. The slow but secure advancement of Canada has no charms for them. They must have something fiery, exciting, speculative; and annexation has all these three recommendations.

But the silliness of the whole thing by no means lessens the criminality of it, and it remains to be seen how far such an agitation as this will be permitted by the government. It is very clear that if Queen's counsel, justices of the peace, and other public functionaries, are allowed openly to conspire for the overthrow of British supremacy on this continent, the moral influence of the provincial government will be seriously shaken. Protestations of a desire for peaceful separation only, form but a thin covering for the treason; even men preparing for an armed revolutionary struggle (though we acquit the present agitators of holding, at present, such ultimate intentions) would naturally commence with such arguments; and sincere though they may continue, were their views to spread in the country, the question of peaceful or armed agitation would soon pass from them into other and less scrupulous hands.

The promulgation of this document will have one good effect, however—it will compel the two great political parties to reject from their ranks men holding such views; and we are rejoiced to believe that the present government are prepared to take a firm stand on the question, and to repudiate all who fraternize with the annexationists—as aliens from the liberal party.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edwards and Aldermen Ingersoll and Jackson.

OCT. 22.—The trial of Charles H. Carpenter was again resumed this morning, being the twelfth day it has occupied the court. The case for the prosecution having closed on Saturday.

Mr. CUTLER on behalf of the accused, said that being averse to a set speech, he proposed merely to have a conversation with the jury on this case, where the liberty of Mr. Carpenter is at stake. They were all aware that they possessed in Mr.