POETRY.

Why do I Love her so?

A weary life is mine, at best—
Few pleasures mine that others share
And oft, by lonely thoughts oppress,
It seems that I might well despair;
But when my "Little Friend" I see
A pleasant thing is life to me.
To know that she is at my side,
To hold her little hand in mine,
To watch her eyes that fondly shine,
Her cherub face, that brightens up
With love's intelligence divine—
With this my soul is satisfied,
And drains a pure, refreshing cup,
Of calm and quiet happiness;
In sweet content I then repose,
From sorrow's pangs and passion's throes,
Without a wish, save not to stir
From one whose very look can bless!
Some wonder that I find in her
My heart so strangely to impress—
A clever child, they must confess,
But nothing more, for all they see,
Then other children of her age,
Who scarce one thought of mine engage.
Wisest cometh, then, the witchery
That sways me in her sweet control?
They know her not—and none of earth,
Save I, may ever know her worth;
For we have spoken soul to soul,
And met in spirit face to face,
When all her mind's immortal grace,
Love, truth, and goodness, shone revealed
In beauty from the world concealed.
'Tw s in an hour of bitter pain,
When the long agony of years
Was crowded in a moment's space—
When friends seemed false, and love was vain—
And the wrung heart and burning brain
Could only find relief in tears—
For I despaired of earthly good—
She came—I scarce know whence or how—
A light and glory round her brow:
Sublimely beautiful she stood;
For all of earth had left her face,
And all of heaven I there might trace.
Her look sustained my heart, and cheered;
Her words my wounded spirit healed;
The child, the mortal, disappeared,
And God's own angel stood revealed!
Then did we soul with soul combine—
So, I am here, and she is mine—
Forever here! forever mine!
Forth in the world I see her go
A common child to common eyes—
To mine a star of Paradise,
Unearthly, beautiful, divine!
No wonder that I love her so.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An editor out West has married a girl named Church; he says he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than ever he did in his life before.

A Descriptive Name.—A philologist informs us, that Manhattan, the name of the Island on which the City of New York stands, is taken from the name given by the Indians to the original Dutch settlement, and means *the place where they all got drunk.*

Valuable Relics.—The editor of the *New Haven Journal* has been shown, by a gentleman of that city, an original miniature portrait of Gen. Washington, which is one of six taken at the same time from actual sitting by Washington, and given to his relatives, members of his family, of whom the wife of the present owner was one; also a snuff box, formerly carried by the wife of Gen. Washington. It is of gold, perfectly plain, of a circular shape, about two inches in diameter, and less than an inch high. The same person now has in his family four of these mementoes of the father of his country, two of them being miniatures, and the others, a watch and a snuff box above mentioned. In the back of the miniature is a portion of the hair of Washington and his wife, braided together,—the whole set in a plain gold case.

Anecdote of Lord Holland.—During Lord Holland's last illness, a stranger called and left his card. Selwyn had a fondness for seeing dead bodies, and the dying lord, fully comprehending his feeling, is said to have remarked, "If Mr. Selwyn calls again, show him up; if I am alive, I shall be delighted to see him; and if I am dead, he would like to see me."

A western editor, noticing a Bloomer, said "she looked remarkably well, *as far as he could see!*"

The Destruction of American Forests.—It seems scarcely possible for us of the present generation to conceive of the period when the country shall be stripped of its forests. But such is the waste and imprudence of our people, that the period is not remote when timber will become scarce. As early as the administration of Washington, John Jay wrote to him: "There is some reason to apprehend that mast and ship timber will, as cultivation advances, become scarce, unless some measures be taken to prevent their waste or provide for the preservation of a sufficient fund of both." Some idea may be formed of the rapid destruction of the white pine by a few facts. In 1843 there were at Bangor, at one time, 14,000,000 feet of lumber, worth $300,000. This city is the largest lumber port in the world. It ships off a really of the various kinds of lumber, the value of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; and the rest of Maine about as much more. There are 1500 saw mills in operation, which manufacture 300,000,000 feet of plank, boards and timber, without making any estimates of shingles and laths. This is the product of one State. New York and Western Pennsylvania are also large manufacturers of lumber. In the Western States vast quantities of timber trees are annually destroyed in the process of preparing land for cultivation. On the banks of the Mississippi it is cut down for steamboat wood, and the ash and cypress of the swamps is floated out for fuel and plantation use. On the coast, for 150 miles above New Orleans, the planters either purchase the trees in rafts, or coal boats.

In the region of the yellow pine, extending through North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, the manufacture of turpentine is rapidly increasing, and with it the consequent destruction of the forests. The "pine barrens," so graphically described by Bartram a century ago, are rapidly passing away. The Altamaha furnishes the spars for the French Navy. Many a "Cracker" has grown quite independent by selling the trees as they stood, and which, so far as it depended upon his agency, would have continued to stand through eternity. At first, it was quite difficult to make them understand that their trees had any value. But now in consequence of this demand for spars, for logs and for turpentine, the tracts accessible by water have depreciated almost beyond belief. Lands worth twenty-five cents an acre, now command from two to five dollars. All this hastens the destruction of the forests. The evil will not be in our day, but it is sure to come. And strange as it may seem to us the time is not far distant when America will be as destitute of forests as the Highlands of Scotland.—*New Orleans Delta.*

At half-past eight, on Tuesday evening, a brilliant meteor was seen passing from S. E. to N. E. It is said to have had the appearance of an immense rocket leaving a flame of fire behind. Time 16 seconds.—*Mercury.*

Father Mathew in Albany.—The Journal says:—The attendance at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, to hear Father Mathew, was immense. It is said to have had the appearance of an immense rocket leaving a flame of fire behind. Time 16 seconds.—*Mercury.*

Father Mathew in Albany.—The Journal says:—The attendance at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, to hear Father Mathew, was immense. The building being thronged, and a large crowd congregated without, unable to obtain admission. The reverend father's address was an eloquent advocacy of the cause he labors in, and characterized by a simple earnestness which drew towards him the heart of every hearer. During the day and evening it was estimated that he had administered the pledge to upwards of 1500 persons. On Monday morning the reverend father administered the pledge to a large number by the thronged St. Mary's Church, and will continue to do so, commencing every morning at 8 o'clock, during the week.

The Removal.—Positive orders have been issued to all departments of Government, to close in Toronto, on Saturday next, the 20th September, and it is expected that they will be open for the transaction of business in Quebec by the 1st of October. The subordinates in the departments will proceed at once to Quebec, but the Heads will take the trying, circumstances of otherwise, as may best suit them. Lord Elgin may be obliged to remain in Upper Canada, on account of the house intended for his Excellency in Quebec not being habitable at present. The Government, such as it is, Chief, Heads, and subordinates, will soon, be pretty well scattered, *but the people will have to pay all the enormous expenses. Look out for that!*—*Toronto Colonist.*

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1851.

The Governor General and suite arrived in Montreal about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, accompanied by His Worship the Mayor and other members of the Corporation, and proceeded immediately to the Hays' House.

His Excellency will receive the Corporation Address to-day at 12 o'clock, and will receive visitors between the hours of 12 and 2.

We are fond of science and scientific subjects, particularly if the science be new. There is so much pleasure in soaring beyond the limits of past discovery and fishing up something hitherto unheard of from the vast store-house of nature, or soaring with adventurous wing beyond the confines of previous research, and dragging into light the hidden treasures of unresuscitated knowledge, that we would, if we could, be always either sitting comfortably on a cloud wrapt up in the study of meteorology, or, hammer in hand, muddling at the bottom of a coal pit for geological specimens of defunct vertebrae. Our readers need not be alarmed, however; on the present occasion we do not propose either to soar so high or descend so low. A driblet of moral and physical science, practically combined and developed, is the hobbyhorsical restlanate upon which we at present propose to mount, and canter at our ease through a number or two. The science we intend to take under our special protection at present, is the science of

THE FACE.

Now, Mr. ——, don't take your bridle off the hook, thinking you have found a mare's nest with three young ones. We are not going to steal a page out of Lavater any more than you are thinking of robbing the mare of her young. Our science is entirely different from his, much more certain in its details and prognostications, as well as more evident in the effect it exhibits on "the human face divine."

Our science differs from Phrenology in this, that while the latter discovers the passions, appetites, and tempers of men, by means of certain bumps and protuberances of the skull inherited from nature, the former proclaims the habits and secret inclinations of the person, by the appearances which those habits superinduce upon the face. This is a most important distinction, and one that must place the science far above Phrenology, as it makes the face as true a specimen of what may be expected within, as Mr. McConkey's shop-window does of the sweet and savoury cakes that are to be found in his glass cases and crystal vases. The true name of our science is *Face-ology*, but we have ventured, we think with great propriety, to change it into *Phaceology*, that it might the better correspond with its learned sisters *Phrenology, Physiognomy, Pharyngotomy, Phlegmagogue, Phytivorous,* and a hundred other sesquepedalians, in which the unfathomably learned delight to express themselves, when it is their mighty pleasure to become unintelligible.

The word by which our science is designated, has also this further advantage, that it may be pronounced in four syllables,—phace-o-lo-gy,—or in five,—pha-ce-o-lo-gy,—just as the speaker may fancy; an infinite advantage in our opinion, because, pronounce it as you may, you are sure always to be right; it has indeed no wrong way at all.

Having thus, like a true philosopher, given our science an incomprehensible name, we proceed to tell our readers that *Phaceology* is the science which treats of the appetites, particularly of eating and drinking, and which teaches how any excess in these may be infallibly discovered, by certain marks upon the human countenance corresponding to their natural effects.

This science cannot fail to recommend itself to every inquisitive mind, since an acquaintance with it will reveal the habits of men, however secret may be the indulgence, by a single glance at the countenance, so that the main points in the character of any individual may be known almost instantly. It is quite unnecessary and superfluous to expatiate upon the importance of this science to all classes of persons. By it the merchant may avoid a sale to a customer whose red nose may be lighting him on the road to bankruptcy, and the mechanic may steer clear of an idle, worthless workman. A competent knowledge of Phaceology may guide the physician in his practice, the lawyer in his counsel, and the clergyman in his admonitions. The lover may learn from it *where* to propose, and the maiden when to reject; and the bachelor may take a hint from the physiognomy of his neighbor that his evenings cannot be spent in a certain manner with impunity. It is true that Phrenology is, in this respect, in some measure very useful, but when we consider that the head is almost invariably covered with hair, natural or artificial, and that it is not always proper or convenient to be groping about another person's head to find out his peculiarities and weaknesses—we know a young lady Phrenologist who got her fingers very nearly bitten off by a surly old fellow, in the act of taking this liberty with his unadorned cranium—we must be convinced that Phaceology is *the* science on which we are to rely for a sure and perfect knowledge of the human character. But we must break off to-day, though this important subject will require further consideration and deeper study.

Fatal Affray near Frelighsburg.—On Friday week last a quarrel took place about a mile from Frelighsburg, in the Parish of St. Armand, between two persons, one of them called Mat. Chadburn, and the other Yates. In a scuffle which ensued, a brother of the latter interfered to separate them, and make peace between them. Enraged at this interference, the fellow Chadburn turned upon the brother, and with a knife inflicted a wound of 6 or 8 inches' length upon his belly—in fact ripping his belly quite open, so that his bowels protruded through the wound. It was fortunate for the poor lad that the villain's knife was so short in the blade that the point of it did not reach his intestines, else he would have been killed on the spot; as it is, he lies in great danger, and if mortification supervene to any extent, his life cannot be saved. The man Chadburn fled immediately, and after wandering about in the woods during the night, he contrived to get across the border, and took refuge in St. Albans. It reflects great credit upon the American authorities at this city, that suspecting, or having heard that the man had committed some felony, they had him immediately secured, so that when the criminal officer came to St. Albans in pursuit of him, he found him snug in prison. Of course, upon proper application, he will be given up to the Canadian authorities.

Angel Hotel, *Dale Street, Liverpool, England.*—We refer travellers and tourists from this country to an advertisement in our columns respecting the Angel Hotel, Liverpool. We have been assured by those who have visited Liverpool, and resided for some time in this Hotel, that it affords every comfort to the sea or wayfarer that an English Inn of first rate quality usually supplies. Dale Street is we know one of the most public and fashionable thoroughfares in Liverpool, and it is close upon the docks, without being so inconveniently near as to partake of their unavoidable noise and confusion.

Reviews.

Life of General Lopez. By a Flibustiero. B. Dawson, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

This unfortunate person has of late obtained a very notorious and infamous celebrity in the newspapers of the day, in consequence of his unauthorized and disgraceful interference with, and disturbance of, the legitimate Government of Spain in the Island of Cuba. The publication before us contains a rather minute sketch of his early life, in which there appears nothing blamable, beyond a certain unstedfastness of purpose, which seems to have superinduced an unradicable love of change upon his mind. We can see nothing else in his youth and early manhood, which would lead us in ordinary circumstances to prognosticate so tragical and so criminal an end. But excitement seems to have followed excitement, and change succeeded to change, until enterprise became the very breath of his nostrils, and led him at last into insurrection and treason, thus forfeiting his life to the injured laws of his country, and suffering the most infamous death which the Spanish criminal code can inflict. This "Life" is worthy of a perusal, because it not only "adorns a tale," but it also "points a moral."

The Wedding Dress. By Alex. Dumas. B. Dawson, Montreal.

This is a well told tragic tale, in the peculiar manner of the author. In the glance we have had of it, there seems to be less of French manner than some other of this author's tales; the catastrophe is touching and pathetic in the extreme, and reminds us of Moore's beautiful verses at the conclusion of the *Fire Worshippers*, and which might be sung appropriately over the wave that covered the hapless Cecile.

"Farewell, farewell to the Araby's Daughter."

We have just received Blackwood, for September, from Mr. B. Dawson, Place d'Armes. It contains seven articles of considerable interest.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,
Sept. 19.

Brig Margaret Thompson, Galloway, Leith, Gilmapie, Moffatt & Co, general cargo
Brigt Arbutus, Doran, Cuba, Leslie, Starnes & Co, sugar
Schr Independence, Amond, Halifax, J & J Mitchell, sugar

Cleared,
Sept. 19.

Bark Brockby, Ewan, Glasgow, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, ashes, &c

Imports.

Per ABBUTUS:—Leslie, Starnes & Co, 128 hhds sugar
Per INDEPENDENCE:—J & J Mitchell, 83 hhds 6 tres 110 brls sugar
Per MARGARET THOMSON:—I Buchanan & Co, 50 tons iron; M'Pherson, Crane & Co, 5 hhds wine; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 5 pcs ash kettles; A & T Brown, 2 cks whiskey; D Davidson, 1 cs; H Jones & Co, 18 brls linseed oil; Gilmour & Co, 400 qr brls gun powder; Order, 160 chs water colors 100 hhds buck iron 200 sugar boilers; Phillip Holland, 820 pkgs cast iron 1 phaton 10 stove top plates 246 oven plates 508 bottom plates 2209 feet 1 cak stove rivets 16 pcs ash kettles.

Exports.

Per BROOKSBY:—LeMesurier, South & Co, 150 kegs butter; J Crawford, 42 brls pearl ashes; I Buchanan & Co, 150 do pot do; E Way & Co, 100 do do; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 1208 ad staves 4062 W I do; J Kershaw, 194 kegs butter.

GRAND RAILROAD JUBILEE!

In our last we mentioned that the Hon. Henry Wilson presented the President to the Mayor, after which the latter rose and proceeded to welcome him in an appropriate address, as follows:—

MAYOR BIGELOW'S ADDRESS.

Sir,—The people of Boston now crowd her gates to receive with tokens of honor the great head of the Republic, and in their name I bid you welcome to this metropolis. We regard it as a happy omen that we receive you on the spot where our fathers gathered to hail the coming of Washington, in the first year of his Presidency. The contrast exhibited between that period and this, is striking and instructive. The salutations extended to the first President were the offering of only eighteen thousand inhabitants, while the welcome proffered to his successor this day is the voice of a population of one hundred and forty thousand. The ruler who was then received admired the affairs of less than four millions of people, who had lately emerged from the smoke of battle, and were but beginning, under the influences of liberty and union, to take rank among the nations of the earth. You, sir, we receive as the Executive Chief of a population of twenty-four millions, living in the enjoyment of an amount of prosperity and happiness almost unparalleled in the history of the world.

By a remarkable coincidence, which, doubtless, has occurred to yourself, you visit us on the anniversary of the completion of the Federal Constitution. It is a day peculiarly fitting for our reception of him, whose authority as the Federal Chief Magistrate, is derived from that great compact. The day has also a special interest for this city,—for it is the anniversary of its settlement. While the occasion thus calls to mind the Philadelphia convention and the Pilgrim colony, I trust that you will recognize in the character of our people and their institutions, the happily blended influences of the puritan and the patriot.

You have recently, sir, visited Virginia, and now stand upon the soil of Massachusetts. The names of those States recall the story of the Revolution, and the noble part sustained by each in that great drama. Your reception in the Old Dominion indicates her fealty to the Union, and her attachment to the principles of other times. This day will furnish evidence of the regard of the Bay State also, for that Union, and those principles, by the manner in which her people will testify their respect for the faithful administrator of the Constitution and the Laws.

It has been the custom of war, sir, for the inhabitants of captured cities to bring forth the keys and lay them at the victor's feet. A nobler offering is tendered to you than was ever surrendered to the conqueror. The hearts of our people are here to greet you with grateful and affectionate salutations, and bid you welcome to our homes.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Mayor:—I receive from you, as the executive organ of this proud city, this welcome for me and my associates, with profound gratitude and emotion. You have alluded to the fact that this is the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was completed, and you have also alluded to the visit of Gen. Washington to this city. What a change since the time when he *first* visited this city, not for the purpose of receiving the cordial congratulations of the citizens, but for the purpose of defending her against the tyranny and oppression of the mother country! If my memory serves me right, this son of Virginia, who connected the fate of that State with yours, was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Philadelphia, and started thence for the seat of war, near your proud city, forthwith. History tells us that he travelled from Philadelphia here in 11 days, and on his arrival the good citizens of Watertown, in your vicinity, gathered together, and congratulated him on the speed of his journey.

What has brought about this change? Why is it that the distance which took him *eleven days*, and that too, after the battles of Bunker Hill, which urged him to use the speed of an express, has now been travelled by me as a matter of pleasure in almost as many hours? It is owing to the intellect of your citizens, who have opened the avenues of commerce to the western world, and poured into your lap her rich treasures. You have stretched your Briareus arms to the capital of my own State, and laid her under contribution. You have also stretched to the capital of the Canadas, and laid her too under contribution.

These evidences of civilization and intelligence, which all Boston gives, convince me, and I cannot doubt that, if the citizens of Boston greet me as I have been greeted ever since I crossed the line of your State, that the Constitution, which received its fiat at the hand of Washington, this day will be maintained at all hazards and at every sacrifice. (Loud, long continued and enthusiastic cheering.) I see not only in the intelligence of your citizens the moral power, but I see in the troops before me the physical force to accomplish this purpose. Boston may well be proud of a military which makes a display like this. (Cheers.)

It only remains for me to repeat my profound thanks for the kind and flattering reception you have extended to me and my associates.

The President was enthusiastically cheered when he alluded to the Union. Upon the conclusion of his address, the gentlemen who had rode with him from Dorchester, resigned their places in the barouche to Mayor Bigelow and the Aldermen with him. The barouche, was then driven back to the head of the escort, so as to give the President a full opportunity to view the military. By this move, which drew the spectators up towards the Roxbury line, the column of our patriotic citizen soldiery were thrown more open to the inspection of Col. Horn, and the numerous other officers of the British Army, who were in the Mayor's train. They were dressed in full uniform, and attracted great attention.

The division next countermarched before the President, and then the line of march was taken up, according to the programme. The streets through which the procession passed were immensely crowded. Every window commanding a view of it was filled with ladies, and many roofs of houses were occupied with men. At the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, and Harrison Avenue, Beach Street, Summer Street, and particularly at the corner of Washington and State Streets, the President was loudly cheered.

After he had entered the Revere House the escort was drawn up in line, the centre being Bowdoin Square facing the hotel, and dismissed until 4 o'clock—the hour fixed for the review on the Common.

Arrival and Reception of Lord Elgin.

At about a quarter past five on Thursday afternoon, Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, and suite, arrived in Boston, by the Worcester Railroad, and were most enthusiastically received at the depot by a very large concourse of people. Mayor Bigelow and the other city authorities, accompanied by the guests from Canada, proceeded to the depot in carriages, and were in waiting when the cars arrived.

Lord Elgin was waited upon in the cars by Francis Brinley, Esq., and escorted to a platform near by, where he was formally introduced to the Mayor by Mr. Brinley. Mr. Bigelow then addressed him as follows:—

MAYOR BIGELOW'S ADDRESS TO LORD ELGIN.

Your Excellency,—In the name of my fellow-citizens, I welcome you to the metropolis of New England. We recognize you, not only as the ruler of extensive and important Provinces, but as the principal representative on the Continent of the venerated land of our ancestors. It is told of Sachoust, the Indian Chief, that his first salutation to the Pilgrims of Plymouth was, "welcome, welcome, Englishmen." Such was the greeting of the old warrior to those who were to invade the hunting grounds and extinguish the council-fires of his race. With a better augury for the future, it becomes me on this occasion to repeat that salutation, and say, "welcome Englishmen and their fellow-subjects," who come to us under circumstances so auspicious for our own and their prosperity.

There is a special interest connected with your Excellency's visit at this time, growing as it does with your presence the establishment of a social and commercial alliance between this city and the Canadas. Lines of inter-communication have been opened, by which the products of your Provinces can find speedy and convenient transit to the sea. The railways which unite us are works more truly admirable than the wondrous avenues which radiated from Imperial Rome—contrived for facilitating the march of invading armies, or returning chariots laden with the spoil of desolated countries. Our own iron pathways, the results of scientific labor and skill unequalled by ancient times, are devoted to far different objects. They unite in friendly relations the inhabitants of widely-separated regions—minister to their mutual wants—diffuse abroad the means of knowledge—" and scatter plenty through a smiling land."

Our festival may be considered, in some sort, as the celebration of a conjugal union between Canada and the ocean. We can dispense with the golden ring which was used in the espousals of Venice with the waters of the Adriatic; for this Union is effected by bands of iron, which at once attest its perpetuity and strength. My Lord, the connexion which hereafter is to subsist between the people whom you govern, and the Atlantic states, is perhaps, in no small degree, a pledge and a guarantee of perpetual unity between the British and American nations. The memory of their fratricidal conflicts is fading away, and the history thereof, I trust, is completed forever. The record of their generous rivalry for pre-eminence in the arts of peace, is now opening, and is destined to exhibit the brightest pages in the annals of their common race. Such, I am confident, are the anticipations and hopes of the people for whom I speak, and they enchance the pleasure with which they salute you as their welcome and honored guest.

LORD ELGIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—I am quite overcome by this kind and cordial reception; but, gentlemen, I have been travelling all day, and my throat is so full of dust, that you will excuse me if I do not attempt to follow the Mayor in his most eloquent address.

But there is one thing he has said, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. He has suggested that we should consider this celebration the "conjugal union of the Canadas with the Ocean." Whatever may be my object in coming to Boston, I assure you, Sir, that I do not come to "forbid the bans." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

I appreciate most highly the sentiments of personal regard which you have so kindly expressed towards me; and still more highly do I appreciate the assurances you have given me of your respect and consideration for my Sovereign and my country, and for that great rising Canadian people, upon whose prosperity and welfare my hopes and my feelings and my wishes are all centred.

Gentlemen: I come here upon the hospitable invitation of the city of Boston, but prompted also—I must confess it—by the desire to show by this act of mine rather than by mere words,—because I knew that this mode of expression is more emphatic and more intelligible withal,—to show by this act, my conviction that it becomes Americans and Britons—I put the Americans first. ("Hear," "hear.") Americans and Britons, descendants as we are from the same stock, inheritors of the same traditions, and unless I greatly misconceive the signs of the times, with duties and responsibilities, as respects one another, not widely dissimilar, to be ready at all times, and all places, and more especially at this time, and upon this soil of North America, to cultivate toward each other feelings of brotherly love and mutual friendship. These are my feelings, and I therefore gladly accept your proffered kindness. (Applause.)

Lord Elgin and suite then entered the carriages which had been provided for them, and were escorted to their quarters at the Revere House, by the Independent Cadets. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators.

Lord Elgin's suite is composed of his brother, Lieut. Col. Bruce, Lord Mark Kerr, Hon. George Waldegrave, Solicitor General McDonald, and Messrs. Hincks, Drummond, Tache, and Price.

The occasion was a peculiar and happy one, when the President of the United States and the highest officer of the English Government in North America met to rejoice together over the triumphs which owe their origin to peace and amity.

The procession accompanying Lord Elgin reached the Revere at six o'clock.

CROCKERY!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, and are daily expecting a further supply per *Alice Gill, Emerald, Macrombie, Tom O'Shanter,* and other vessels, the whole of which they offer at very low prices.

JAMES PATTON & CO.,
42, McGill Street.

N.B.—A large number assorted Crates on hand, packed expressly for the Country Trade.

September 22. 445

PREPARED GUANO.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a supply for Fall Seed sowing.

TO THE LADIES.

The *Prepared Guano* is put into boxes, expressly for Gardens. Its fertility on Greenhouse Plants, and all Flowers, Vines, &c., is very great! Price 2s. 6d. per box.

This manure is so combined, that the Ammonia and other fertilizing gases are absorbed, fixed, and are given out to vegetation only as it requires them. No rot, mildew, worm, fly, nor other insects can approach it—an important consideration to farmers generally, but particularly in cotton and potato planting. It will be found admirably adapted for the growth of Cane, Cotton, and Tobacco, in the West India Islands, and renovating, restoring, and fertilizing *such lands as have been worn out and abandoned.*

DIRECTIONS:

One advantage Prepared Guano possesses over *ordinary* Manure, is, that in sowing all kinds of grain, &c., it should be used broadcast after the ground is ploughed, and then harrowed in with the seed. Or it may be used at any time, as a top-dressing. *One man can thus manure and seed down six acres a day, which is an actual saving, in labor, of the whole cost of the manure.* Grounds intended for manuring, therefore, need *not be seeded before the 10th or 20th of October,* which affords the farmer the advantage of pasturing his fields *five or six weeks longer than usual.* It gives him time to gather in his crops, which are often neglected for the sake of preparing the ground he intends to seed down for grain, grasses, &c., so as to get them in by the 10th of September.

It is recommended to *start Corn first,* and when it is up from four to six inches, the Prepared Guano *should be spread over the surface, and covered in at once.* For Potatoes, a large tablespoonful of it could be used, mixed up with the earth, in each hill or drill.

For Greenhouse Plants, Flowers, Vines, Well Fruit, and the like, it is only requisite to spread a handful or two upon the surface, *round the vine or tree, and hoe it in a little.* Being a great absorber of the sun's rays, and of the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, it will be found very beneficial to sift it over the whole of the soil, as a top-dressing in Winter.

From the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburgh, L. I., May 1, 1849.

Keyser's Prepared Guano.—This article of manure has probably been of more essential benefit to the community than any other single discovery which has been made for many years. It is prepared with reference to the principles of Agricultural Chemistry; and in its effects, shows the great advantage which a scientific farmer must possess over his untutored and more practical neighbor. The fertilizing qualities of this species of manure, the labor which is saved in making use of it, and its adaptation to every species of soil and vegetation, have recommended it so highly to the farming community, that it is now, in many sections of the country, the only manure in use. To our agricultural friends we recommend it as the best and cheapest manure which they can use.

Lemon Farm, Jamaica, L. I., May 22, 1849.

Sir,—I used your "Prepared Guano," last year, on corn, on potatoes, oats, wheat, and turnips. I have used every description of manure, as well as the imported Guano, but I give yours a preference, for cheapness, durability, and convenience. It doubled my crops. I recommend it, therefore, strongly to all farmers and gardeners.

William Miles,
Farmer.

To Mr. C. A. Keyser.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Agent,
12, St. Sacrament Street.

Montreal, September 10, 1851. 1-444

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL will RECEIVE VISITORS THIS DAY, at the HATS' HOUSE, between the hours of TWELVE and TWO o'Clock. The MAYOR and CORPORATION will present an ADDRESS to His Excellency at NOON; and they request that as many of the Citizens as wish to testify their respect to His Excellency will MEET at the CITY HALL, at HALF-PAST ELEVEN o'Clock, A. M., and accompany them to the Hays' House.

CHARLES WILSON,
Mayor.

Montreal, September 22, 1851. 445

ANGEL HOTEL,

DALE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

S. TOWERS, Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs most respectfully to inform the Citizens of the United States and Canada that the "Angel Hotel" is a First Class Establishment. Great improvements and alterations have recently been made, which render it equal to any House in Liverpool.

The Family Department of the Hotel will be found to embrace everything tending to comfort, whilst to Foreigners visiting Liverpool it presents additional accommodations, as a suite of French, Italian, and German Servants form a portion of its arrangements.

The Hotel is situated within a few yards of the Exchange, and the principal business parts of the Town, and within five minutes walk of the Docks, Custom House, and Railway Stations.

S. T. has been the Proprietor of the "Angel Hotel" twenty years, and for the last seven years the Proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, which he is now giving up to devote all his attention to the former, where he hopes to have that kind patronage he has so long been favoured with; assuring those who patronise him that every thing will be done to conduce to their comforts, and at moderate charges.

Warm Baths, Smoking Rooms, and Billiard Rooms, are on the premises.

N. B.—Captains of Ships will find this Establishment very convenient, being one of the nearest respectable Hotels to the Docks.

Liverpool, September, 1851. 444

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON,
DIRECT.

THE Steamer *WESTERN MILLER*, McGrath, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Canal Wharf

September 19. 443

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON, CALLING AT COBOURG, PORT HOPE, AND WHITBY.

THE Steamer *OTTAWA* will LEAVE the CANAL BASIN on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at FOUR o'clock, P. M., for the above Ports.

Superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
D. TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal.

September 17. 441

STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.

FOR SAINT CATHARINES, PORT STANLEY, PORT DOVER, AND PORT BURWELL,

(Calling at Niagara and all Ports on the Welland Canal.)

THE Steamer *REINDEER*, Purdy, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 24th instant, at SIX o'clock.

Superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.,
Canal Wharf.

September 17. 441

FOR PORT STANLEY AND PORTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

THE Schooner *MIDDLESEX*, Captain McBride, is now LADING for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER,
Agent.

September 20. 444

FARE REDUCED
FROM
MONTREAL TO BOSTON.
RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest and most Expedit ous Route from Montreal to Boston.

In connection with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad and the Steamers on Lake Champlain, forming the Great SOUTHERN RAILWAY ROUTE between Montreal and Boston or New York, and being the shortest, quickest, cheapest, and most direct Route to those Cities, or to Brattleborough, Greenfield, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and the several Towns in the Valley of the Connecticut River, or Worcester, Lowell, and intermediate places.

PASSENGERS leaving Montreal at 11, A. M., arrive at Rouse's Point by Cars, take Champlain Steamer, and arrive at Burlington at 6, P.M.; leave Burlington at 6.30, P. M., and arrive at Rutland at 9—lodge. Leave Rutland at 7.30, A. M., and arrive at Bellows Falls at 9—Boston to dine, and New York at 6, P. M.

Passengers leaving Montreal at 4, P. M., arrive at Rouse's Point by Cars—go on board of Steamer United States, Captain Davis, which leaves on arrival of Cars, and arrive at Burlington early evening 10.30—lodge. Leave Burlington at 6.30, A. M., arrive at Bellows Falls 11.45, giving one hour for dinner, and arrive at Boston 6.45, same evening, passing down the Valley of the Connecticut River, and reach Lowell, Worcester, and Boston, at 6.45, same evening, or New York at 11.30, same evening, passing down the Valley of the Housatonic through Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven.

Passengers for White Mountains will dine at Bellows Falls, and spend some time if desirous, take Bellows Railroad, arrive at Wells River the same evening, and thence to White Mountains next morning by splendid Stage Coaches. The Scenery on this Route is too well known to need hand-bill notice.

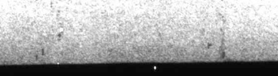
This is the only Route by which Passengers will pass on the splendid Lake Champlain Steamers, through the fertilized and beautiful scenery of Lake Champlain, have a good view of Cumberland Head, and all the scenery of great historic interest, associated with the battles, by land and water, at Plattsburgh.

☞ Passengers taking this Route at Montreal, dined all night travel between Montreal and Boston.

For further information, with Tickets, apply to M. L. Cannon, Agent, Custom House Square, Montreal, opposite Montreal House.

JOHN S. DUNLOP,
Superintendent.

Montreal, 1851. 443



NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION.

MERCHANDISE FORWARDED with despatch from BOSTON to ST. JOHNS and MONTREAL by the RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

O. P. Scobell, Agent, Broad Street, Boston.

☞ Mark Packages "R. & B. Railroad," and send to Fitchburg Depot.

M. L. CHURCH, Agent,
Custom House Square, Montreal,
Opposite Montreal House.

September 17. 441

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,
(OLD ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH)
SAINT PETER STREET.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT for a Short Season.

BAYNE'S CELEBRATED SERIES OF
GIGANTIC PANORAMAS,
ENTITLED
A VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

EMBRACING magnificent Views of Boston, its Harbour, Halifax, the Atlantic, River Mersey, Liverpool, the CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, Westminster Abbey, LONDON, from the Thames, passing under the Bridges, and sailing with a magnificent View of THE THAMES TUNNEL, brilliantly illuminated, and both banks of that beautiful RIVER RHINE.

☞ An Exhibition Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Three o'clock.

Admission, 1s. 3d. Children under 12 years of age, Half Price.

Doors will Open at Half-Past SIX o'clock. Panorama to commence moving at Half-Past SEVEN o'clock.

September 17. 441

GREAT MUSICAL EVENT.

LAST VISIT OF
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
WHO WILL GIVE,
IN THE COURSE OF SEPTEMBER NEXT
A GRAND
LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT,
PARTLY IN COSTUME,
☞ Combining the attractions of ☜
CONCERT AND OPERA
And arranged on the plan of those Popular Vocal and New Performances,
Which Madame A. B. has rendered so successful.

In the course of the Evening
SPLENDID SCENES IN DRAMATIC COSTUME,
BY
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
Popular Songs, Cavatinas, Ballads, &c.

THE CELEBRATED BASSO,
SIGNOR SANQUIRICO,
Will sing some Favourite Pieces, and the
EMINENT ITALIAN FEMALE VIOLINIST,
SIGNORINA LAVINIA BANDINI,
Will perform on the Violin, Duport's Her Fatherland.

MAESTRO ANSANO BANDINI,
Will preside at the Piano-Forte.

MR. BOCHSA
Will preside at the Piano-Forte.

☞ Full particulars to be duly announced.

August 20 417

MONEY WANTED.

£300 on LOAN for THREE YEARS, at SIX per cent. interest, secured by Mortgage on Unencumbered Real Estate.

Apply to JOHN G. DINNING,
13, St. Sacrament Street.

September 19. 444

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY
OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. for the half year, ending 1st