separated of his unkindness; and he must be bringing to his child, whom he certainly changed Sally to bring up in the fear of God.

Excellent, consistent man! for his sake Sally resolved she never would make a second choice. With her wages, and a little help, she could now take her child from the work-house, and send it to the country to nurse; and as soon as it was five years old, Mrs. Roberts determined to fetch the little girl home, to be first a comfort, and then a help to its indulgent mother. This prospect gave a zeal and warmth to poor Sally's services, which no other motive could have furnished. She was permitted to go to see her child on a Sunday. Poor Sally Owen could not now have been known for the blithe, light-hearted, ruddy Welsh girl, who was wont to sing like a bird all day at her work. She had plenty of work still; but her mistress was kind and sisterly, and in her little girl, Sally had something dearly to love; so that upon the whole, I believe, the widow of the accomplished boot-closer, who starved his family, and killed himself because he could make double wages when he chose to be sober, (I do confess in spite at the man,) was, upon the whole, in fully as felicitous circumstances as ever his wife had been—though I durst not say so.

From Mrs. Roberts' Third Christmas Dinner, I walked home part of the way with my mother, and my beautiful home-bred sister Madox, whom I saw to the Haymarket, near where he lodged.

"Very pleasant party," said the old buck, for the third time, as we stood to take leave. "Remarkably well-dressed, well-served dinner; so good, and enough only—so John Bull load. She is an excellent, valuable creature, that Sally Owen. I suppose the mutton was Welsh. Really Roberts' wife looks a hundred per cent. better since she plumped out a little, and dressed in that neat, plain way. Last year—I have not seen her since—she looked so fretful, tawdry, and haggard, that, upon my honor, I was concerned for Roberts. I don't think I would have visited them again, if Mrs. James had not hinted at decided improvement. I am to dine at your brother's charming house to-morrow. Everything delightful there, though I don't think the young ladies are better guitarists than Mrs. Roberts."

"The difference being that Mrs. Roberts is a tolerable performer on that charming, unpretending instrument, which links the romance of sunny lands to a quiet English fireside, while my nieces ——"

"Charming girls!" But the wind set in most cuttingly. "Elia reminds me most of Abingdon of any lady I know." This was unintelligibly breathed through ten-folds of a Barcelona handkerchief, and Major went off, hating the east wind as much as he loved a pleasant dinner party, with all its accompaniments—guitar music included.

I could not forbear calling to congratulate Mrs. Roberts next day. "Always at home to you, sir," said smiling Sally Owen to me, "though mistress has been so busy putting things to rights."

"Quite done now, though," cried Maria, opening the parlor door; "I know your knock so well. It is pleasant to have friends, particularly female friends, that know one's knock. I like to hear it.

"Your triumph is complete, Mrs. Roberts!" I said. "Plague Madox has pronounced you perfect! But you need never hope for the Pantagueline suffrage."

Maria was still laughing heartily, when Sally brought in a packet. I knew its contents before it was opened, for I had seen Madox purchase that morning, at an auction, a whole lot of cheap guitar music. No man in London could exchange this sort of notes for solid dinners more knowingly than my old acquaintance. I had foreseen that Mrs. Roberts, now fairly ranked among the comfortable dinner-giving women, was to have her share of the purchase.

"Confirmation strong!" cried Maria, laughingly holding out to me the printed sheet of music, inscribed in his best hand, "with Mr. Madox's compliments to Mrs. George Roberts." "But in spite of this polite note, and 'Zora's Ear-rings' to boot," said Maria, "a charming bribe, no doubt, I do think a young couple like Roberts and myself, beginning life, may find, if we beat up diligently the highways and hedges, more suitable or desirable family guests than the Plague Madoxes of society. I have imbibed your own notions and Rachel Greene's of that in which true hospitality consists. They exclude the regular *diners-out*."

I must some day write the biography of my friend, Plague Madox; who had dined out for nearly thirty years upon the reputation of a farce, damned forty years ago, and three anecdotes of Sheridan; and this, though the ladies where he visited detested him with one accord.

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THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1851.

The Seat of Government.

In the last *Toronto Examiner*, there is a curious letter from William Lyon Mackenzie, on the removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec. Like most of his productions, it is a long, rambling affair, but, as is always the case, it shows that this extraordinary man has a most retentive memory, and the most minute acquaintance with the past political history of these Provinces, the United States, and England. We would give something to see Mackenzie's common place book; it must be well stored, for we never see a letter or article of his, that is not replete with extracts from newspapers of all possible countries and periods.

Mr. Mackenzie cannot be made to believe that the removal to Quebec has been determined on, as a mere consequence of the Resolutions of the House of Assembly, of May, 1849; he thinks that the Government and Legislature would hardly have broken the evidently implied, though not positively expressed, pledge of these Resolutions, that the Government should remain four consecutive years in each place, "merely for the sake of electioneering—to keep out Peter and put in Paul." He tells us that it is privately rumored that Mr. Lafontaine threatened to resign unless the change was made, but he thinks that other causes must surely be at work, which will be developed hereafter. The following passage is capital:—

"Benjamin Franklin had a saying that "fish smelled alike all bad as a fire." We had the fire at Montreal five years since, and have had fish at least four removes. Is it essential to your welfare that we should have a seat? A telling speech against the seat, and equally authority if it can what it claps along, Parliament and Public Offices, all Wigwams, like the habitations in the wilderness, but miles apart, from Quebec up to Toronto—then Toronto down to Kingston—from Kingston down to Montreal—from Montreal up to Toronto again, thence to run down again to Quebec! Costly dancing this. Who pays the piper?

That likening of our perambulating Parliament to the Israelites wandering about, *minus* Moses, is an awful bolt; it is pretty clear that shrewd Mackenzie does not think that poor fizzenless body, Elgin, much of a head to the body politic!

Well, then, to shorten the matter, Mackenzie thinks the removal brought about by orders from the Imperial authorities, who are anxious to place the Canadian Government in safety beneath the impregnable ramparts of Cape Diamond, as soon as possible, because the aspect of affairs between England and other European countries, and the United States, is getting so gloomy as to prognosticate a coming squall!

He asks the question, whether the complaint of the Cabinet of Vienna, backed by Russia, of improper interference by the United States in the Hungarian insurrection is not the first sign of an European coalition? He then alludes to the attempt on Cuba, the refusal of Reciprocity, the affairs of Central America, and he might have added the illegal imprisonment of British subjects in South Carolina, contrary to solemn treaties, as grounds of disgust at St. James's, all likely to lead to unpleasant results. He then says:—

Is the intended removal of the Seat of Government for British America to Quebec, in May next, a consequence of the intention of England and her allies to adopt a warlike attitude in order to compel restitution, resist the swamping of the national authority here, and contend in a new form for a retention of its high place among nations? If yes, I have, of course, not a word to offer in opposition. Perhaps it is the best means for preventing a war in the Old and New Worlds, but of this I am a very poor judge, for who can reason justly when not in possession of all the material facts of a case?

We cannot allow space for further extracts from this curious letter, but can express our own opinion, that there is no more chance of war, or even of unpleasant feeling, between England and the United States, than there is of our being nominated Dalai Lama by the Thibetian hierarchs. The idea of England or France making common cause with Russia or Austria against the United States in any matter arising out of the Hungarian insurrection, is just as ridiculous as the assumption of the *New York Courier & Enquirer*, that England is bent on encouraging a rebellion in South Carolina against the Federation. As for the other matters, Cuba, Reciprocity, Central America, and the imprisonment of British subjects, the latter is the only one likely at all to lead to unpleasant consequences. With respect to Cuba, the American Government has shown the greatest good faith, regard to treaties and international rights; moreover, the authorities at Washington know well that the two most powerful maritime nations in the world will not see Spain robbed of Cuba, and the Americans are a discreet, as well as a brave, people. Now-a-days, people don't fight about commercial matters with cannon and musquetry; they do it with Tariffs; therefore, there is no fear from the Reciprocity business. The Central American affair is already settled by treaty, and we have no doubt but that an amicable adjustment of the imprisonment question will soon take place, Lyon Mackenzie's crotchetty opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. We see no reason to apprehend "the interruption of a direct commerce extending in value to at least three hundred millions of dollars per annum between the British Empire and the Union; the stoppage of travel, the exchange of Christian courtesies for a terrific charge to go forth upon the Atlantic and Pacific to 'sink, burn, and destroy.'"

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The candidates already in the field for the different Wards, are:—For the Centre, Mr. C. Wilson; East, Mr. Fabre; West, Messrs. Leeming, Whitney, Fisher; St. Anne's, Messrs. DeWitt, Rodden, Larkin, McCambridge; St. Antoine, Messrs. Robertson, Frechette; St. Lawrence, Messrs. Bronsdon, Campbell; St. Louis, Messrs. Homier, Belle; St. James, Mr. Montreuil; St. Mary's, Mr. Lynch.

It is seldom that so many respectable citizens have come forward to solicit the suffrages of the Municipal electors; and it is to be hoped that the high character of the candidates will be a guarantee that for once the Civic Elections will pass off without any unpleasant occurrences.

The Judge who presided in the Criminal Court at Quebec during the trial of Hamilton, arraigned as *particeps criminis* with Fenning Coles for defrauding the City Bank, issued an order forbidding the publication of the evidence by the Press. This is a most unusual proceeding; the English papers regularly publish the evidence given in criminal trials, from day to day, during their continuance, and we can see no reason why a similar course should not be permitted in Canada. It is quite possible that the Court has the power to prevent such publication; but is it expedient to use it? It appears to us that the strangest notions, with respect to the Press, occupy the heads of some people in this country, and that, instead of aiding it in every possible way, as is done in all other civilized countries, the only object seems to be to obstruct it as much as possible. Hamilton has been acquitted.

The Grand Jury at Three Rivers threw out the Bill in the case of — Fourquin, M. P. P., and others, indicted for arson. These gentry, it will be recollected, were arrested and held to bail for burning down the School-House in the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska.

Thibodeau and others, indicted for conspiracy to injure the character of the Rev. Mr. Harper, of St. Gregoire, were convicted, and sentenced each to one year's imprisonment and a fine of £100.

We before noticed the trial and conviction of several of the School rioters.

Gas Consumers will please take notice that unless their Gas Rents are paid on or before the 14th instant, they will not be entitled to the discount.

We regret to learn that the office of our contemporary, the *Cornwall Constitutional*, was burned down on Saturday last, all the printing apparatus being destroyed. The misfortune is aggravated by the fact that none of the property was insured.

Two Inquests were held last week in the Home Disiriet, Toronto; one on a young girl who poisoned herself with laudanum, the other on a man killed by a tree falling on him.

The *Hamilton Spectator* publishes, *verbatim et literatim*, a letter from a "Westminster Farmer," complaining of Dr. Ryerson's advocacy of the system of Free Education, in which the writer, speaking of the children of the poor man, affirms that, "Educating their childer is a reddy way to increace drunkness and idelness they will turn about and say o we are master of you we make you pay for our children and we Can Crowse about," a proceeding, which, he says, is "Robbing peter to pay pool is an in Justice and is Built upon a sandy fonndation it Cannot stand and if it be permitted to go on and it Comes to a faal great will be the faal of it." He concludes a somewhat long communication by requesting the Editor "to insert it in a Conspicuous place in his wide secQulated paper." We doubt if a stronger argument could be adduced in favor of the free and universal education of the people, than this letter.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Dr. Gibb will deliver the first of a series of three Lectures on the Natural History of the Mammalia, before this Society, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. He will consider the orders Bimana, Quadrumana, and Cheiroptera.

We have received the monthly number of the *Medical and Physical Journal*. Non-professional readers will find an able review of the progress of the Geological Survey of Canada.

We would draw the attention of our Lady readers to an advertisement in another column requesting them to attend a Meeting, to be held in the Basement of St. George's Chapel, relative to the Bazaar for the National School. We trust that all minor considerations will be waived, and that all will work with a hearty good will for the furtherance of the object of the Meeting.

St. Andrew's Church.

MR. EDITOR,—Not having had an opportunity of looking into the interior of St. Andrew's Church until the present moment, I was exceedingly gratified on being permitted to do so a few days since. The order of the architectural design is certainly preserved in its appropriate character, and the building reflects great credit on the zeal and enterprise of the members of that Church, as well as the skill and fidelity of the Architect. In contemplating the appropriate arrangements of the interior as a whole, and the effect likely to be produced on the mind by the influences of an enlightened and rational devotion, it struck me that there still lacked a most important ornament to give full effect both to the appearance of the Church as well as to the services of the Sanctuary. The Gallery, Mr. Editor, wants what it ought to have, the Organ, that noble instrument, so rich, so full, and so extensive in those wonderful capabilities for sacred harmony, and so appropriate to the solemnity and beauty of divine worship. A fine-toned and majestic instrument, in keeping with the architecture of the building, constructed of our own black walnut, with the rich tracery and gap polish which could be given to that material with the pipes in front richly gilt, would, I think, add greatly to the beauty of the interior. The zeal of the worthy Pastor and his liberal and enlightened congregation, in a few Evening Soirees, held in the Basement of the Church, aided by the valuable co-operation of the ladies of the congregation, would soon accomplish so desirable an object; and I am persuaded that Mr. Samuel R. Warren, so favorably and so extensively known as an Organ Builder, could produce an instrument creditable to his talents and judgment, as well as honorable to Canada and to the members and friends of St. Andrew's Church. Surely good old *Dundee*, or the fine harmony of ancient *Mear*, with many other sacred reminiscences of the *olden Kirk*, would not be less agreeable to the ear of the worshipper, for being accompanied by the measured movements and devotional chords of the solemn and deep-toned diapason of a noble Organ.—*York. Sat.*

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A CITIZEN OF MONTREAL.

February 11, 1851.

We note a silly story in the *Montreal Gazette*, that all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Baldwin, had dined at Dr. Rolph's. The whole story is utterly unfounded.—*Examiner.*

Lennox.—The election contest is going on briskly in Lennox. Both candidates—Mr. Richards, the present member, and Mr. Gowan, the other candidate, are stumping the County.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, February 6, 1851.

I have already informed you of the refusal of the Governor-General to receive the Address of the Grand Jury on the subject of the Seat of Government removal. After some days, the Grand Jury having succeeded in showing *precedents* for the course they were pursuing, their Address was accepted and replied to. The reply fully sustains the opinion I have repeatedly expressed, that the Government had resolved upon moving to Quebec next Summer. This determination is not likely to be well received in Upper Canada, where it is considered by a large portion of the population as a breach of faith on the part of the Executive with this section of the Province. The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham has passed Resolutions in opposition to the removal. York County Council, now in Session, is likely to do the same; and some of the newspapers seem inclined to go so far as to demand a repeal of the Union—a proposition that ought not to be made hastily or inconsiderately. There is a growing conviction that when the Government has once got to Quebec, it will never return here. Some say that Lafontaine intends eventually to take the Government back to Montreal; but this, I suspect, is mere guessing. By the by, I observe that the *Pilot* has made bold to deny—but evidently without any sufficient authority—my statement that the Governor-General argued with his Ministers in favor of removing from Montreal in 1849. I had my information from a Member of the Upper House, to whom His Excellency made the statement. I have pointed out to him the *Pilot's* denial, and he re-affirms the statement precisely as I made it originally.

The Prorogation of Parliament till the 12th March, not then to meet for the despatch of business, does not look much like a February Session. Indeed, there is now no longer any room to doubt that the Cabinet has resolved to put off the evil day to the last. They are in no position to meet Parliament. As far as I can learn, the receipt of the Address of the Legislature on the Clergy Reserves has not even been acknowledged yet by the Home Government; much less have any steps been taken towards giving effect to that document. With regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, there is reason to believe that the Canadian Cabinet is in a similar "fix." They are said to be awaiting authority to act in that matter. Reciprocity is as far off as ever. In fact, the Government has nothing on which it could pretend to "congratulate" Parliament but the Postal business, and even that has been a most tiresome affair. I have it from what ought to be good authority, that the new Postal Law will be proclaimed within a fortnight.

Scarcely two months ago I was soundly abused by the *Hastings Chronicle* for daring to state, in the modest and dubious form of a rumor, that the Hon. John Ross, L. C., was to marry the youngest daughter of the Hon. Robert Baldwin. The *Chronicle* pointedly denied the whole statement, and added much unnecessary abuse. Time, however, has shown that I was right. The event came off on Tuesday, at the bride's father's: the marriage ceremony was to have been performed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, but the fair one being taken with erysipelas on Monday night she was unable to go to Church. The wedding party were only apprised of the change by messengers while on their way to Church. The bride is but 19 years of age; and is not particularly remarkable for beauty. Mr. Ross was a widower, something under forty I should think. Much happiness to the pair. I should not be so particular, but that this sort of thing is so mightily interesting to the ladies.

There is a very general movement amongst the Municipal Councils, along the line, in favor of a Railroad from this City to Montreal or Prescott—for there seems to be some difference of opinion as to how far the Line should be extended eastward. The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham has resolved to subscribe £50,000 towards the undertaking; and an opinion has been expressed that the towns of Cobourg and Port Hope will, between them, take £12,000 more. The town of Belleville has resolved to subscribe £15,000, and the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Addington £50,000. York County Council has appointed three of its members to represent it in the Provisional Railroad Committee in this city, and voted £100 towards paying the expenses of collecting information on the subject. Meanwhile, a Railroad Convention is sitting in Kingston. This activity promises some important result.

The County of Middlesex has subscribed £25,000 towards the Stock of the Great Western Line. York County Council has resolved in favor of a division of the County. Whitby, Oshawa, and Bowmanville, are all candidates for the honor of becoming the seat of the new County.

A very singular exposure was brought out in the County Council this morning. It was this:—Mr. Hincks proposed to the Warden, that he had better go to Beaty, and offer to give him £250 or £300 to take the Roads off his hands. The Warden replied that he had no funds to apply to any such purpose. When Mr. Hincks met his objection, by saying, "go offer him the sum I have named, *and I will pay him the money out of Road Revenue that have accumulated!*" The Council has adopted a Report strongly censuring the conduct of the Government throughout the whole of the tortuous Road business.

Lewis' Panorama of the Mississippi is on exhibition in this city. As a work of art, it is much and justly admired. I wish to hint to the Proprietor, that it will be only desirable for him to give up his practice of sending *Pit* tickets to the Press.

X.

Monday, February 10—8, A. M.

Quebec.—Ther. 11° ; Bar. 29.65. A violent snow storm from the East has prevailed since Saturday night.

Three Rivers.—Mild, and snowing.

Prescott.—Cloudy, and stormy.

Kingston.—Ther. 26° ; wind N.E., it has been raining, and is still cloudy.

Toronto.—Raining; Ther. 34°.

PRESCOTT, February 8.

The *Constitutional* Printing Office and the Telegraph Office, in Cornwall, were destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the Printing Office.

NEW YORK, February 8.

Six men and three women were arrested by Marshall Rocklotter on Friday evening, at the Old Brewery, Cross street, charged with counterfeiting gold dollars. The implements, the metal, and the die, were found; also, in one of them, a number of quarters. They were committed for examination.

A new bank in this city was announced to-day, with a capital of two millions, under the title of The Bank of the Metropolis. It is organized by a large number of wholesale merchants and jobbers, with the special object of ridding the city of the depreciated Paper Currency issued by the country banks, and irredeemable in specie in this city, except at a discount. The Bank of the Metropolis will operate on the system of the Suffolk Bank, in Boston, and will compel all the Banks of the State, whose bills circulate here, to redeem their paper here at par, thus putting an end to a system by which the Banks and their Agents have so long levied, in this community, a tax in the shape of discount, amounting to millions annually. The President of the Bank is James McCall, Esq., and his associates are of similar high character.

The United States Steamer *Franklin* sailed at noon for Havre, with 43 passengers, and $188,000 in specie, on freight.

Five new brick dwellings, in 6th Avenue, nearly completed, were set on fire at 5 o'clock this morning, four of which were destroyed, and the other much injured. Loss $25,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GEORGIA."—The *Georgia* arrived this morning, bringing the California Mails, 355 passengers, $105,000 gold dust on freight, and about $700,000 gold dust in the hands of passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

Captain Broadwell, of the ill-fated Steamer *America*, and his crew, arrived here this afternoon, from Baltimore.

The propeller *Henrickson*, running between this city and Baltimore, was cut through by the ice last evening. She had a large cargo, which it is supposed, with the boat, will be lost.

EMIGRATION FROM NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK TO CANADA WEST.—About two years ago, seeing the distress which prevailed among the agricultural population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that a considerable emigration was going on from these Provinces to the United States, the Canada Company took measures to direct the stream into Canada, if possible. Every one acquainted with the rural population of the Sister Provinces, and the success which has attended the settlement of such of them as have come to Canada West, will feel an interest in what relates to them, whether as regards themselves, or those who are likely to follow them into Canada, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We, therefore, feel pleasure in stating, that the efforts of the Canada Company have resulted in bringing numbers of excellent settlers into this Province from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who would otherwise have gone to the United States, and that there is a fair prospect of a still larger number coming hither the ensuing season. In reference to this subject, the following extract of a letter, just received from a very intelligent and respectable correspondent in *Halifax*, will prove interesting, not only to our agricultural, but also to our mercantile readers:—

[EXTRACT.]

"I have given letters of introduction to a number of persons removing to Canada, and in the Spring there will be, I think, a large emigration thither. If the St. Lawrence communication by steamer be regularly kept up, it would be preferred as the best route; and, if not, trade between this port and Canada is so increasing, that I am hoping to find a reasonable charge established for passengers, especially families, by sailing vessels. Attention has been drawn here to the charges by the Boston route, as well as to opportunities occurring occasionally by the St. Lawrence. If any commodious schooners, trading between Upper Canada and Halifax, were to make fixed and moderate charges for families, they would be well sustained."—*Toronto Colonist.*

SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRISONMENT.—The correspondence between the Governor of South Carolina and the British Consul has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislature, chosen from the Charleston delegation, with the power to sit during the recess of the Legislature. It is believed that the obnoxious law for imprisoning free blacks will be abandoned, or probably modified, so as to conform to an enactment in force at Wilmington, S. C., which requires all free colored persons to be on board their vessels from sunset to sunrise.

AN OLD FRIEND.—We received to-day a call from a city Clergyman who, *for twenty-eight years*, has regularly called on the same day of the year to pay his subscription for the *Commercial*. He assures us that he has read the paper regularly for forty years. We value such friends highly, and are favored with several of them; to whom we have spoken daily for more than *twelve thousand days*; whose confidence, we are proud to say, we have never forfeited, and who voluntarily renew every year the invitation to hold pleasant counsel with them. We cannot but feel deeply gratified by such tokens of good will and kindred sympathies.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES.—Among the finest specimens of book-binding that we ever saw, are two volumes of a Bible, which Edward Walker & Son are about to send to the World's Fair. Our readers will get a better idea of their elegance, than by any description, from the simple fact that they have been four months in preparation, and cost six hundred dollars. One wonders how so much money could be laid out in the decoration of only two volumes.

Yet when you come to look at the books the wonder ceases. The covers are of the finest Turkish morocco, inlaid with gold, and with golden clasps, after the ancient fashion. The upper and lower surface of the leaves, as well as the centre, where the gilt is usually applied, have fine water color paintings on them, done by some German artist in the city, whose name we have not learned. On the Old Testament, the principal design is that of Adam and Eve in Paradise,—on the New, a view of the Crucifixion. Besides these, there are views of the Ark, Solomon's Temple, &c., &c. Inside of the covers are beautiful white tablets, intended to serve as records of marriages, births, deaths, &c., each appropriately ornamented by figures and emblems in water color. The whole reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Walker's enterprise, liberality, and skill.—*N. Y. Post.*

The "chalk formation" having been pointed to as one of the sources whence London might be supplied with pure, wholesome water, *Punch* says that the water derived from the chalk will be wretchedly bad, if at all like the milk which London obtains from the same material.

In a recent letter to the Rev. Dr. Tuft, of Cincinnati, Martin F. Tupper, Esq., the celebrated English poet, announces his intention of visiting the United States within the next six months.

An old gentleman of about eighty-four having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the Clergyman said to him, "The font is at the other end of the Church." "What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman. "Oh! I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit; "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

ITALIAN BANDITTI.—Weakness of the Papal Government.—The band of the noted bandit, Pimentone, still infests the road of the Romagna, and the vicinity of the Appenines adjoining Tuscany. The villages, and even the small towns, are besieged and laid under contributions by these notorious banditti, who act all the forces sent against them at defiance. The environs of Rome are not even exempt from similar alarms. Four or five small bands have been formed, and from time to time, stop and rob passengers. Lately, their Major Alei, of the gendarmerie, who was in a carriage with some other passengers, was completely stripped by the neighborhood of Monte Rosi. At Viterbo, a medical man, well known for his opinions in favor of the Pope, was killed by a band of thieves, at the moment he was entering his house.

"THE MARAIS OF PARIS."—The French papers afford a new and curious illustration of the state of mind, manners and education in what M. Guizot, with much complacency, used to call the most civilized capital in the world. Every one knows that in the neighborhood of the Temple—the prison of Louis the Sixteenth, and in other houses in Paris. Amid the rags and filth, the squalid misery and rampant criminality of the Marais, there are hotels still stand in bold and startling contrast. In the Rue Neuve St. Francois, the lottery finds the combined glories of St. Gilles and St. James. In one day here in olden times, one Louis the Fourteenth, began to ruin France by his improvements, steal the palaces of the Isles. Romance, mystery and thrilling interest about the spot. Historians and novelists find equal materials for their art in its sombre round and tourneys. Here stands a mansion famous in the page of Thiers and in that of Lamartine—in very next to it is yet more famous in the books of Eugene Sue. In the first, lived and died, at an advanced old age, one of those revolutionary heroes who have left a damning record of their lives in the world's history—the friend of Danton, the associate of Marat,—who survived the guillotine (to which he sent many a better man and woman) the Empire and the Restoration, carrying a name behind him which even his bitterest foes have been compelled in very shame to abstain from disown. In the second house the poisoner of Mme. Lafarge had fixed the residence, and placed the last pleasures of his Renneponf family, in "The Wandering Jew." The populace of the Marais took the fictions of Sue, just as they read the history of Lamartine or Thiers—with an unlicensed belief in their truthfulness. When the novel appeared, a crowd was constantly about the house in question, anxious to procure additional illustration. Last week this house was announced for sale; and thousands have been to see the scene in which the recorded wealth was deposited—many, it is said, fully convinced that some of it must still be there. One day the porter of a stranger was attracted by the crowd, and he stopped and inquired into its meaning. A rude and believing citizen explained:—at which the stranger laughed heartily. He had better done anything else. The facts of history as authenticated by the Soulies and Sues were not to be thus summarily down. Dumas' chronicles themselves would not be safe against such a species of scoffing. One of the crowd accused the skeptical stranger of being a Jesuit in disguise—and he had to save himself by flight from the displeasure of the people. Can any one wonder that the Marais in the centre of Paris in which mad y visionary doctrines and aimless revolutions find their first and most fitting instruments?—*London paper.*

THE FRENCH LIBRARY IN 1850.—According to the *Journal de la Librairie*, the number of books, pamphlets, &c., of all kinds issued in France during the year 1850, was 7,268. In Paris, 4,711 works were published, in the departments, 2,360, and in Algeria, 37. Of the whole, 1,360 works and pamphlets were reprints or new editions; 5,818 were new works; 640 were in French, 68 in provincial dialects, 33 in German, 61 in English, 2 in Arabic, 11 in Spanish, 83 in Greek, 9 in Hebrew, 16 in Italian, 49 in Latin, 14 in Polish, 16 in Portuguese, 4 in German, 1 in Russian, 2 in Turkish, 2 Portuguese books. The compilation also 281 journals, partly new, and published during the year 1850, of which 79 have been printed, and have appeared in the *departments*, and 73 were lithographed pamphlets. 2,697 engravings and lithographs were published during the year, and 125 geographical charts, 379 pieces of vocal music, and 625 works of instrumental music in copper plate and lithographed.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Statement.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 8, 1851.

POTS.	Barrels
Inspected 31st Jan. to 8th Feb., 1850	354
Same period, 1851	355
Increase, 1851	1
PEARLS.	
Inspected 31st Jan. to 8th Feb., 1850	142
Same period, 1851	72
Decrease, 1851	70

POTS.—Heavy weights have realized 29s. 9d. @ 30s. during the week; barrels containing 3¼ @ 4¼ cwt., placed at 29s. 6d. @ 29s. 7½d. Buyers feel anxious to purchase at lower rates.

PEARLS—Have fallen from 29s. 3d. to 28s. 6d., a few have been purchased a shade lower, and buyers do not feel disposed to pay over 27s. 9d. @ 27s. 10½d. to-day.

JOHN G. DENNING,
Ashes Broker,
35, St. François Xavier Street.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. JOHN ASPWORTH, of a daughter.

At Montreal, on the 9th instant, Mrs. T. S. BRUMLAND, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 9th instant, Mrs. LOUIS BERTH, of a son.

At St. Antoine Street, on the 9th instant, Mrs. R. A. NELSON, of a son.

At Carleton Place, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. GEORGE MCEWEN, of a daughter.

At Carleton Place, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. ROBERT DRYDEN, of a son.

At the Jesuitess, Toronto, on the 2nd instant, the wife of EDWARD ARMSTRONG, of a daughter.

In Hamilton, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. JOHN CAMERON, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, the Hon. J. ROSS, L. C., to MISS ELIZA BALDWIN, daughter of the Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, Attorney-General West.

On the 3rd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. SPENCER, Mr. JOHN CASE, to MISS HARRIETT HAWES, all of Guelph.

In Grimsby, on the 23rd ultimo, by the Rev. B. GREEN, Mr. J. B. HOFFMAN, to MISS LUCY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN CAMP, of Grimsby.

DIED.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 11th instant, FRANCES STEAD, the beloved wife of ANDREW PORTEOUS TODD, aged 23 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral on Thursday next, the 13th instant, at half-past two o'clock, from the Montreal Genera Hospital, to the place of interment, Old Burying Ground.

On Monday, the 10th instant, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, LUNA DUCCIO, the beloved wife of Mr. H. C. KEELER, in the 40th year of her age, after an illness of five months, which she bore with Christian calmness and resignation.

At Quebec, JANE ELEANOR, youngest child of L. A. CAMERON, Esq., aged 16 months.

At Hallowell, on the 3rd instant, Mr. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, aged 72 years. He was a native of the Parish of Kilskery, County Tyrone, Ireland.

In the Township of Pittsburg, on the 1st instant, HARRY CARRON, relict of the late SAMUEL CARRON, aged 73 years.

In Richmond, on the 12th ultimo, LEWIS LEMON, aged 26 years and 10 months, eldest son of Isaac and Lucy LEMON.

At Brockville, on the 27th ultimo, FLORENCE SARAH WILKES, Royal Canadian Rifles.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, in Kingston, Mrs. CATHARINE MURRAY, relict of the late HENRY MURRAY, Esq., in the 72nd year of her age.

At Fort Stanley, on the 15th ultimo, at the residence of his brother, CHARLES HALE, Esq., eldest son of the late VICESIMUS HALE, Judge in the Bahamas, aged 28.

In Hatherstrung, on the 21st ultimo, MARY daughter of DANIEL DOHERTY, Esq., late Quarter-Master of the 66th Foot, aged 21 years.

Of fever, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. SAMUEL LEA, of Ohio, for many years a resident of Yonge, in the County of Leeds, in the 72nd year of his age.

DEATH OF ONE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S PARTNERS.—DONALD MCKENZIE (who was born in Scotland in the year 1763,) died January 28, at Maryville, Cumberland County. At the age of 17 he came over to Canada and joined the North-West Company, and continued in it for 20 years. In 1809 he became one of the partners in the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains, in connection with the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of this city, in connection with Mr. Hunt, of St. Louis, Mo., and took the charge of the concern in the month of the following June. He conducted everything so well and so successfully, that Astor was enabled to send out the second and third parties, and carried them safely through a series of hardships, and carried them safely through a series of hardships, and carried them safely through a series of hardships