o introduce me se purchase serves wrong, too, to purchase serves and emourage the lace-makers and emourage eresses of our own country, "Now," she continued involuntarily. "Now," she continued to the ne spectrum of the serves o

"Now, were we all to turn manages, with all the lace workers."

"Not idle; only differently, and, I am sure, better, employed in their own households, as daughters, wives, and mothers, for such rational length of time daily as seither trenched on health nor enjoyment, and the mental culture, without which the condition of the harman being, even with lace and embroidery, is but little above that of the beast that periabes. You blame the Quaker ladies for not suying lace and embroidery; do you know anything of the state of the poor women engaged in that manufacture, og in what you term fancy articles—married as well as single women?"

omen ?"
Not much ; only I know they work amazing or cheaply : so cheaply, that if I were as kich as tra. Greene, I would always buy, never make.

labor; and Leould buy it in a cheap shop in the city for £1.22."

"And certainly not the half of that sum went to the poor creature, who sat bundled up fourteen or sixteen hours a-day, poking her eyes out working it, earning from 6th to 3th daily. Have you ever had an opportunity of visiting the cottages or town-dwellings of the lace-workars in Bucking hamshire, Nottinghamshire, or Northampton County?—always abodos of discomfort and penury, often of actual starvation—where the natural order of things is very frequently inverted, the husband arranging the house, that the hands of the sickly, slatternly wife, may not be rendered unfit for the delicate employment on which her children's bread depends.

The free maids that weave their size with bones,

The free maids that weave their like with bones The free mains that weave their face with nones, are among the most miserable of the slaves of civilization; and its chains press upon and gall us every one, the rich as well as the poor. But let me not say civilization—it is fashion, vanity; madness, I really mean. Society cannot be too highly civilized. I would see it rise to far higher enjoyments among its Marian than this evertual. highly civilized. I would see it rise to lar higher enjoyments among its Marias, than this everlasting ornementing; and needle and scissor work."

My young friend took up a book, with an arch glance at me. "This is a favorite writer with you, sir. What says he ?...! I love ornement: all nature is full of it."

"And so do I, love the ornament with which all nature is full; its colors, clore, forms: all its

"And so do I, love the ornament with which all nature is full 4 its colors, odors, forms; all its exquisite beauty—intricate or palpable, universal or minute—cannot be enough admired and glorified. Flowers, 'the stars of earth 4' stars, 'the postry of heaven; 'these are the ornaments I love—and for this, among a million reasons, that their beauty is immutable, unchanging. The rose has been the 'rad,' red rese,' with the same rich foliage, since it first blossomed in Eden. The pale thy since it first blessomed in Eden. The pa has risen on the self-same graceful stem ain general insther, a fairest of her daughters, bent her dawn aver man that drawn there. bent her dawy eyes upon that flower of Paralise. So wher you quote Leigh Hantagainst me, Maria, in favor of changeful fashions, as well as profuse

chose to astonish the nations by rising to-night, angular in shape, with a deep, sapphire radiance, and to-morrow in flame-colored taffets, I would angular in shape, with a deep, sapphire radiance, and to-indraw in flame-colored taffets, I would vote him a huge bore—and anything but an ornament to the heavens. The analogy between the ornament of which all nature is full, and the perpetually-changing, gaudy, inappropriate artificial ornaments of vanity and fashion, does not in the east hold, or rather it makes for me."

"Then you would not discard all beautiful, all magnificent things, nor even our pretty decora-

"Certainly I would not-only ugly trumpery,

"Lace, for example, that exquisite fabric which

"Lace, for example, that exquisite fabric which Roussen admired so much?"

"The Man of Nature was in many things a very sophisticated, ertificial personage, Maria—almost a coxcomb. I have no objection to your lace, and delicate needlework; though, in my Arcadia—my ideal republic—the beauty, health, and spirits of one order of the women shall never be sacrificed, that another may wear a thing about

and spirits of one order of the women shall never
be sadrified, that another may wear a thing about
her face which Rachel Greene looks very pretty
without, and Maria Roberts also.

"A compliment by implication 1. I shall value
it, were it but for the rarity," said my laughing
companion. "Well, though our caps and veils
cost something, plak bows and brides included,
the Quaker ladies don't desse-clothe themselves
—I beg pardon—for nothing. In the quality and
fineness of the material, they are perfect exconsistes."

"A consequence of really-enlightened economy.
Mrs. Greens seriously saked me one day if I could, in this part of London, recommend her to a dear shop. Persons with whom a fashion lasts till a garment is work out, show good sense in making it of such materials as are worth bestowing labor upon. But let us recken how, Maria, the real difference of money-cost between your lace Englishment. upon. But let us recken how, Maria, the real difference of money-cost between your lace English cap, and Rachel's mug Quaker one; or, say, between it and the tasteful veil of thin muslin, the becoming head-dress of a Genoses girl."

"I presume the Genoses head-gear, like the Quakers—(like, and yet how unlike.!)—may cost 2s. or 3s. f mine, my own labor, brides and bowe included, at least 25s. s to there is a clear 21s. or more for Rachel Greene to hoard, which I distribute in emouraging manufactures, you perceive, sir."

"To spend on her Infant School, as like, Maria; very probably in fuel or flannel petticents for a near creatures who have become sickly, and or very probably in fuel or flannel petticoats in the poor creatures who have become sickly, as prematurely old, spending their life in fabrication manents for more fortunate women."

After nighed at this view of the question. In oney the rich, and the Friends, their means oneyolence."

benevolence. The content with energing attain; go to the fountain head. The means of enlightened benevolence are in every need power. Begin with my amiable young friend, blaris Roberts; emsneipate her, in the first place, from her profiles; thenklessteils, and this will be one great good united."

of all acits and sizes, came tembling innew bill was a fresh surprise; yet their items
were like housemaids newspaper characters,
undeniable. Maria studied, and summed, and
filed, but could not cypher away the starting
amount; sad new anistaking the reverse of wrong
for right, as fat astray as ever, and more offensively so, the small coal was metal out by scuttlefuls, the smit by cupfuls, she counted the candle
ends, and reckoned the positions. The small joint,
was charred for weat of fire, and Expring moisture,
the pis-crust smelt of rancid his chem staff. Roberts,
in an engry fit, vowed that he would dise at an
ordinary, and the meid statined. Another was
procured—chemp—an awk ward country lass, who,
hitherto accustomed to handle only wooden pails
and buckets, broke all more brattly, wares.—
Roberts was for the time appeased. Indeed, if he
had not he must have been a savage, for poor and suckets, broke all more britt', wares.—
Roberts was for the time appeared. Indeed, if he had not, he must have been a savage, for poor Maria, almost killed, with mental anxiety and efforts at management, gave birth to her first child; and, to save expense, dismissed her nuise so soon, and was taken so seriously ill in consequence, that my sister immediately procured a

so soon, and wee falten so aeriously ill in conse-quence, that my sister immediately procured a country nerse for her infant, and another for berself, scotding the unhappy Roberts for his sevings and plans of retrenchment and economy, as I fully believe retarded her recovery.

By the middle of February Maria was restored to health, made and measure enough, but quite well by the middle of February Maria was restored to health—pale and oneagre enough, but quite well as she vowed; and she brought home her child, from affection and economy, to be what old frish and Scotch nurses call brought up " by the pan and the speen,"—and English ones, " by the hand."

The christening feast and annual Christmas The christening feast and annual Carachasholiday-dinner were to be concolidated this year in furtherance of economy and retrenchment.— Maria had given up her needle. She was now an active bousewife. Long were the consultations we held. "I will show you a different bill from last year's," said she to me with harmless exultation in her newly acquired knowledge. "You shall see how I will manage!"

Thad no wish to damp, Maria's ardor, nor yet to heart the current of her self-teaching. Painful

I had no wish to damp Maria's ardor, nor yet to check the current of her seif-teaching. Painful experience I foresaw it was to turn out, but not the less wholesome in its effects. Her first dinner had been the senselessly-ostentations; her second was to be the most absurd of all, the worst of mistakes, the shably-genteel. I reserve its mortifying details and consequences for another change.

( To be continued.)

THE MONTERAL COURSER IS published daily during the six business months of the year, vis., from the 1st of May to the 1st of Deveraher, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, 2 aprile

THE EVENING COURSES (bi-recokly) is published m Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of TREER DOLLARS per annum, sayable in advance. postage will be deducted from the virtual sent.

If Voluntary Cornes pontance colicised from all

ts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the

## THE COURIER

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1850.

The Small Cloud. forming one of the crew of a foreign the subjects of Foreign Powers. This law of South Carolina has been made once and again the subject of discussion in the British House of Commons, and, lately, in the French National Assembly, and, on different occasions, the British Diplomatic Agents subject of complaint to the Government of those States

This old matter has just re-appeared temperately discussed in the leading New York journals, particularly in the Post takes rather a different view of the question, which we shall notice hereafter.

A few months since, a colored British subject was, in virtue of the provisions of the laws of South Carolina, seized and imprisoned at Charleston, and, in consequence, a correspondence took place between the British Cabinet and the American Secretary of State. Mr. Clayton then represented to Great Britain that peculiar difficulties surrounded the question, and suggested that it would not be expedient to press the matter, on account of the almost insurmountable obstacles to a satisfactory settlement. Now this difficulty is, simply, that in all matters of Police and State Government each State is sovereign in itself, and the General Government cannot rightfully interfere with the legislation of South Carolina, unless this legislation contravenes the constitutional obligations and restrictions by which South Carolina, in common with the other States, is solemn-

ly bound. But Great Britain and the United States have also made between them a solemn treaty, by which are secured to the subjects and citizens of each country the free right of entering, departing from, and residing unmolested within, each not in that State the right freely to enter, depart or reside.

The question then comes, how is Great

shroad, while flamed and fleecy by whom, or on what authority, that if the dispensed with, not being visite by, seems the practical belief of the female world, where both ined.

by whom, or on what authority, that if It does, however, to say these things in the it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach the it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the time in many cases. It may be applied to parts the first the most delicate as well as tregular, and to supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the use of the reach that it will probably supersede the time it will probably supersed the time it will prob It has been stated, but we know not

of all sorts and sizes, came tambling in. Every limits of the United States, guarantees now bill was a fresh surprise; yet their items by this treaty, the United States by this treaty, the United States have ne other course than to give the usual notice and annul the treaty. But it cannot be supposed, that the United States, considering the enormous interests involved in the commercial relations between the two countries, will ever fake step which will leave those interests without rights in British ports, and without the protection of a formal compect with the British Government. That is out of the quartion; but it is evident that the question has to be settled in one way or the other, and the following todo, recently addressed by Lord Palmerston, through Lord Stanley, of Alderly, to the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, proves that the British Government is not asleep over the matter :--

FOREIGN OFFICE, 31st December, 1850. Foreign Office, 31st December, 1850.

Ser.—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, complaining of the hardness and injustice of the laws of the Southern or Slaveholding States of the American Union, with respect to colored persons arriving in the ports of those States; and I am to state to you, for the information of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that the matter treated of in your letter is involved in considerable difficulty, but that it has aitracted, and will continue to engage, the attention of Her and will continue to engage, the attention of He Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. STANLEY, Of Aldy.

Just sixteen days before the date of this note, it appears that Mr. Mathew. the British Consultat Charleston, had addressed the Coverna cut of the State of South Carolina, and it is this correspondence which has revived the discussion in the New York papers. Mr. Mathew has made a formal protest against the seizure of British subjects, and the Governor of the State promises to lay the matter before the Legislature. The correspondence is mild, courteous, and dignified on both sides; but it is evident that the British Consul is acting under direct instructions from his Gov-

ernment. The Post and Advertiser appear to assume that this stop has been taken in virtue of Mr. Clayton's own communications to the British Government; that gentleman pointed ont the peculiar laws of South Carolina as the difficulty in the way, and, therefore, the British Govern- number present was about three hundred. The We believe that most of our readers ment determines to appeal to South Caroare aware, that by the laws of South lina herself. 'The Courier & Enquirer precedented and improper; alleging that sistance of the ladies of the Catholic Orphan is in fact, treating with South Caro-Carolina, any negro, or colored person, looks on this step as one altogether unship, coming to her ports, either for pur- it is, in fact, treating with South Caroposes of lawful commerce, or in distress lina as an independent nation, and, from storm and tempest, is liable to be therefore, an outrage on the national digseized, and confined in the common jail nity of the Union. This journal recomof the port, and there detained until the mends that Mr. Consul Mathew should in favor of thangelul fashions, as well as proluse ornament, you must quote in the spirit. If the rose chose to grank herself every season in sew departure, and sported yellow flowers with blue leaves this year, and brown with white the next, I should-tire-even of her; if the lily forsook her alender stem, and changed her pearly white tinther Naiad-like beauty—to flaunt in crimson with glossy leaves, I would be for instantly deposing her as the Queen of Flowers: yea, if Jupiter it never intended, and that this step has how could it be otherwise, with so many of the been taken solely from the laudable desire to have a difficult and unpleasant question settled in the easiest and pleasantest manner.

Our confident belief is, that England will insist on the performance of the treaty in the United States have made it the stipulations, and that the matter will be settled by the Federal Government compelling South Carolina to abolish her peculiar laws as contrary to the in a new shape, and we find it ably and Federal pact, which places in the General Government the treaty-making power, and the sole right to interfere in and Advertiser; the Courier & Enquirer all matters that concern her citizens and those of Foreign Powers. This will open up the whole question of Federal and States jurisdiction, and on this subject we shall say a few words in our next.

The Editor of the Minerve, sail qu'il soil, has indited a letter to the Editor of the Pelot, accusing us of audaciously misrepresenting his language. He declares that he did not style the whole British population of Lower Canada nuisances," nor call Irishmen " foreigners." He now wants to say that he alluded only to the "Tory party" in the first instance, and absolutely denies the soft impeachment in the second. We will again take him on his own ground; if only the Tory part of the British popuation are nuisances, how many will he place under the other head? Our opinion is, that about nine-tenths of the British population are what the Minerve calls Tories; dreadful fellows for ownng Bank Stock, the fruit of their industry; awfully go-ahead folks in the matter of Railroads, Steamboats, Canals, Mills, Manufactories, and Mercantile enterprise generally; very devoted to the cause of Agriculture, Education, and general progress, and very hostile to the et-well-alone, do-as-your-grandfathersother's boundaries. Therefore this treaty did system, generally prevailing among is contravened by the peculiar laws of all the inhabitants of this glorious But South Carolina, and British subjects have Mineree's NUISANCES. As for the other affair, we will trouble him to republish, ipsissimis verbis, the paragraph anent Mr. Chief of Police McGrath; if he did Britain to obtain the performance of not call that gentleman a foreigner, then these solemn treaty obligations.

To have been stated, but we know not of the Gazette, Herald, and Transcript,

The total number of vessels belonging to the Tpion of North American States, which er the Port of New York during the year 1850. (constwine and from foreign ports,) was, two thousand and twenty-six.

The total number of British vessels at New

York, during 1850, was nine hundred and sixtyine; that is, nearly one half the whole number tessels bearing the flag of the Union.

The Apparison is flattering to British

consting trade of the United States, from which British vessels are excluded, is immense. It is evident that British shipping and se equire no " Navigation Laws" to protect them from competition, when, in the face of the mono poly of the coasting trade, they display such

gures as the above.

On Friday but, the 24th instant, a very skilful peration was y aformed by Drs. McDonnell and Hall, on the person of a youth ten years of age, named James Gillan, (grandoon of Mr. J. Frazer, R. F. Department,) by cutting a tumor of the size of a ben's egg out of his tongue. The operation was performed in the presence of Drs. Mount, Jones, Howard, and Warren, R. A., Stockley, R. A., and several medical students. The operation was performed in the most skilful manner, and the boy is doing well.

The pour man, Carroll, whose left lower jaw was removed by Dr. Macdonnell, a short time since, is new rapidly recovering, being able t smoke his pipe as uscal, as he zays.

We understand that Terrence Carroll, injured by a locomotive at the Longueil terminus, as mentioned in our last, is much better, and that Dr. Macdonnell is in hopes that it will not be necessary to amputate either of the fractured

We are requested to mention that there will se a meeting of the special committee of the delegates of the Seigniorial Tenure, on the 18th February, in the chamber of the Institut

Mr. George Robertson, Advocate, of this city, has received a requisition, signed by many of the most respectable electors of both origins, to stand for the St. Antoine Ward

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL .- We hear than preparations are going forward for a Grand Fancy Press Ball, to be held in this city, about the 25th of next month.

Source.-We quitted to mention in our last Source.—We omitted to mention in our last that the third Annual Soirce of the Young Men's County House from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Insurance from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Insurance from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Louisvilla, January 29.—The steamer John Louisv of the 28th ultimo, which was one of the most agreeable and delightful parties of the season. The magniticent Hall in Mr. Corse's new building, Great St. James' Street, was prepared for the cocasion, by being well warmed, lighted, and decorated with many banners and flags. The number present was about three hundred. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by St. Patrick's Association came off on the evening proceedings of the evening were commenced by for the accused, and Francis D. Culting for the P. crident, Mr. Hayes, who made a few remutals, in which he stated the objects of the Association to be charity. It was ewing to the association to be charity. It was ewing to the association to be charity. very successful, and had contributed to their funds. He concluded by thanking those present, on behalf of the Association, for their kind pa tronage. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up with unabated vigor till an early hour

CITY ASSEMBLIES .- The third of these Assem blies took place in Corse's elegant Ball-Room on Thursday evening last, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Maffre's Quadrille Band furnished the music, and a very pleasant evening-thanks to the attention of the Managers was spent by all present. These Assemblie are held every Thursday; and we believe nonsubscribers, if introduced by a subscriber to the Assemblies, are admitted on the payment of a

trifling amount. THE EXCHANGE COFFEE House .- This Establishment," so long and so favorably known to our merchants and business men, has been entirely renovated, and comfortably fitted up by the Proprietor, Mr. F. P. Levine, with every accomnodation for visitors and boarders. We understand, in addition to the Chres Club established by the gentlemen boarders, that an Academy for Dancing is also opened in the Ball Room of the house, where Cotillion and Quadrille parties are regularly held. Such advantages for social enjoyment are certainly strong inducements to liberal patrenage. We wish the proprieter

We regret to learn by the Melanges Religious that François Pesant dit Sansquartier, of the Parish of St. Martin, had his left arm so much mutilated, by being drawn into a thrashing machine, that ampatation of the hand-above the wrist was found necessary. The sufferer is 23 years of age, and was married but a few months. Accidents by thrashing machines are becoming very frequent, and the greatest precautions should be used by every one who makes use of them.

On Thursday morning, according to the exposure in which it was placed, the thermos ranged from 17 to 27 degrees below zero. did hear that in one very exposed locality it stood as low as 23, but can hardly credit it. At halfpast 10, P. M., the mercury was at 15 below zero; at noon, at 8; and at sunset, 18. The cold was the most fearfully intense the writer ever experienced during many years residence in We have heard of several persons having been severely frost-bitten.

Dr. Adamson thankfully acknowledges to have received from a " friend" ten shillings for the Church Society.

PROBABLE BOOK FOR GRUNBLING SHAVE

erable quantity of smoke throughout the house.

The late hour at which it occurred, prevents us from giving tarther particulars; but we believe no great damage was sustained.— Transcript.

Companies.—The Clab.

Cunting. - The Club match of 6 rinks a-side. Cynamo.—The Club match or 6 rinks a successive between the Caledonia and Montreal Cering Clubs, was ended on Thursday, the latter gaining on severy rink, and scoring on the aggregate nearly 2 to 1. The best feeling prevailed throughout; the new Club keeping "up tails" to the last, notwithstanding that the fates were decidedly against them. The following is the result of the aggregate them the rinks came off: orize, the fact being borne in mind that the against them. The following is the result of the against them. The following is the result of the game in the order in which the rinks came offication in the order in which the rinks came officers.

Leaving 86 shots in favor of the Montre

FRIDAY, January 35-8, A. M. QUEBEC.—Lower Town 13°; Upper Town o: Barometer 30; Wind fresh from the West. an expect position on the Grand Battery, and before daylight, the Therm. indicated 28 Not the least appearance of a bridge opposite

city. River steaming.
THREE RIVERS—Cold; wind West. KINGSTON-Therm. 6°; wind West; clear. TORONTO-Clear and fine; Therm. 2°

TORONTO—Clear and Ine; I herm. 27
BYTOWN—Cold and frosty.
QUEBEC, January 31—8, P. M.—The trial of
Thomas Hamilton is still proceeding.
KAMOURASKA ELECTION.—Poll at close of first day:-

Majority for Letellier .... 99

To test the legality of the new Tariff, an action in the name of Chabot and Delagrave, Advocates, has been brought in the Circuit Court, against the Sheriff, for receiving as fee, under the new Tariff in a writ of fi fa, 3s 4d more than the old Tariff allowed him. allowed him.
PRESCOTT, January 31.—Last night, as Mr. J.

M. Gilmour's Team was crossing from Ogdens-burgh to Prescott, the ice gave way; two ladies in the sleigh were saved, but the driver and the horses were lost.
New York, January 30.—A fire broke out

about half-past nine last evening in a smoke house in York Street, Brooklyn, and spreading to the adjoining buildings, in a few moments consumed almost the entire block, bounded by Adams, York almost the entire block, bounded by Adams, York and Read Streets. Losses said to be heavy.

BURLINGTON, January 30.—A fire broke out early this morning in what is called Stetson Block, Church Street, consuming that and several other buildings in the rear; also the Chittenden County House and Jail. Loss about \$16,000.

Insurance from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

been received. The neglect of the American Government to enforce the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, has

Further Items by the Arctic A serious accident is said to have happened to Sir Robert Peel, who was thrown from his hors while hunting, and was taken up senseless. He n a precarious state.
Wallace & Co's Cotton Mill, Manchester, ha

been dostroyed by fire. Loss upwards of £22, OOC.

Lord John Russell has given notice to his supporters that the meeting of Parlument has been fixed for the 4th of February, and that business of importance will be brought forward on that day.
therefore requests their attendance on that day.
In anticipation of the meeting of Parliament
movement for the relief of t-xation is astir in dimovement for the relief of tranton is astir in different parts, and the Town Council of Birmingham have agreed to a memorial praying for the repeal of the Stamp Paper and Advertisement Duties.

A meeting has been held at Loeds for the repeal of the Paper Duty, and in Ireland there has been a

A meeting has been and ireland there has been a similar movement.

The Parish of Islington, London, has petitioned for the immediate, total, and unconditional repeal of the Window Tax.

A meeting of delegates of the Metropolitan Parishes, attended by several Members of Parliament, was held, on Nichnesday evening, at the Marylebone Court House, when a Reselution for the repeal of the Window Tax was adopted.

The Revenue Beturns for the quarter ending the 5th instant, notwithstanding the repeal of the Brick Duty, the modification of the Stamp Duties, and a further reduction of the Sugar Duties, in October last, show a falling off of only £109,428, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Returns of the year show an increased receipt of £164,922, in spite of all reductions, and as the expenditure has been diminished, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, it is expected, be able to show a surplus equal to that of last year.

The railway receipts of the last year, throughout the Kingdom, amounted to £17,142,235, on 6,734 and so of railroad. The Returns published we kly show that £12,755,235 was received on the railroads during the past year, on 4,657 miles, including about 200 miles of canal, being an increase of £1741,418 in the receipts over the preceding year on 5,161 miles of railway, also an increase of 1,086 miles in operation.

CONTINENTIAL NEWS.

It was understood that Count Becol Schanesti ustrian Plenipotentlary at the Dresden Confe-nce, would shortly be accredited as Minister at the nglish Court. A report is received, via Trieste, at the death

The difficult task of making strength trian finances had been entrusted to Baren Kube la a late Cabinet Council it was proposed to reduct the army by 200,000 men. No decision had been taken on this preposal.

DECLUES OF POPERY IN LEELAND.—At a meeting of the Irish Church, Mission Society, held in London on the 17th of December, the Rev. Meser. Dallar and Greig, of Dabling mee a shetch of their house tour in Consenses. They Dallar and Greig, et Dubun, government. I observations during a tour in Connemers. I found that in some parts of that district entire lags bad is ft to Roman Catholic Church and of the Protestant Establishment. Between

Fine!—On Saturday morning, about three

Pine!—On Saturday morning, about three

This is a new and wonderful thing in the known
that afficted country. In a city of 1 ub.m. a
that afficted country is in progress, by with many are becoming resters of the Bible and many are declaring themselves Romanists for the many years the corporation of Dublin has been now and then a Protestant having ary nie ple. A' last, however, the city grew wear your degradation under which it lay from such a mine painty as had been in power for years. In Chamber of Commerce, therefore, resolved on starting number of respectable men, aiming at chalace and overlooking party considerations. been a complete reform. They carrid the withal, Protestents.

In this conection we give the following, which we find in an English paper :
TAUNTON - RECANTATION OF POPISH FOR A. -A most interesting and impressive ce took place at the Church of th Parish day, renounced the errors of the Church at and was received into the conmunion of the Church of England, a ter which the Sacrane 1 of the Lord's Supper was administered to the co and the Clergy present, and others who

IST PERRIARY 1951 Poss. Praise

Ashes Statement FRIDAY EVENING, Janua

Pors. nected 25th to 31st Jan., 1850 ame period, 1851..... Decrease, 1851...

PEARLS. nanected 25th to 31st Jun . 1850 ame period, 1851.... Decrease, 1851 Pors. nspected 1st to 31st Jan., 1800

ame period, 1851 ... PEARLS. Inspected 1st to 31st Jan., 185

Same period, 1851. Decrease, 1851 NEW YORK-POTS

Remaining in Store 25th January on 17th January, 1851 :-Domestic and Canada .... 1s's

3.037 Surplus 1871, Barre's, The Receipts from the 17th to 25th January. 1851, added, would probably increase the surplus

o nearly 2,000 barrels over 1850. By advices up to the 23rd instant, "there u no demand for the Continent whatever.

MONTREAL. Pors .- In demand early in the week at 30s. 41d. @ 30s. 6d. for good heavy firsts; seconds and thirds, 28s. 9d. @ 27s. 9d.; a prime shapping of, of 100 barrels, changed hands at 30s. 6d. Several iness of im- large bills making their appearance has created a

PEARLS.-Not so much inquired after ; buyers lo not appear anxious to give over 28s. 6d. The total Receipts from 1st January to 1st May, 1850, was 6,013, say six thousand and thureen barrels, Pots and Pearls.

The quantity being made this winter is large, but will not probably, quite, come up to last. JOHN G. DINNING. Ashes Broker. 35, St. François Xavier Street

Montreal Markets.

Montreal Markets.

FRIDAY, January 31.

ASHES—Very little variation in the price of Pots has occurred during the week. Yesterday a considerable lot realised 30s. 6d. Small bills are readily saleable at 30s. 3d. Pearls would command 28s. 6d., and probably 29s. The quantity of Pots and Pearls entered at the Inspection Note for the week ending to-day, has been smaller than usual, owing, probably, to the recent fall of snew and the present cold weather.

FLOUR.—The movements in Flour are it present exclusively limited to a retail demand. We learn, however, that an offer of 21s. 6d., all round, for 5000 barrels No. 1 Superfine and Extra? do., was made a few days are addeclined. Prices, which are nominal, may be quoted as follows:—No. 2 Superfine, 20s.; No. 1 do., 20s. 9d.; and Extra, 22s. 3d., 22s. 6d., FIRE.—Large merchantable Codfab 17s. 6d.;

do., 22s. 9d.; and Extrs, 22s. 3d. @ 22s. 6d.
FISH.—Large merchantable Codish 15. 6d.;
small do., 12s. 6d. per ewt.; Herrings. 16s. 3d.
@ 21s. 3d.; No. 1 Mackerel. 50s; No. 3 do.,
22s.; Satmon, 55s.; Green Codissh, 10s. @ 11s.
3d. per barrel.
GRAIR, PEAS, &c.—Western Wheat. neoc.;
Lower Clanada Red do. 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 7d. per

Grain, Pras, &c.—Western Wheat. noof.
Lower Canada Red do., 4a. 6d. 4a. 7d. pri
minot; Outs, 1a. 6d. 1a. 8d.; Pess, 2a. 9d.
2a. 10d.; Barley, 2a. 10d. 2a.
Provisions.—Nothing doing—prices none
nally in accordance with our last quotations.
Drassen Hoos.—In demand at 25a. per cvt.
for heavy Hogs, and 22a. 6d. for light.
Salt.—Liverpool Salt, in bulk, 1a. 3d. pri
minot; Do. in bags of 3 bushels, 5a.; Liverpool
Stoved Salt, 6a. 3d. per bag.—Pilot.

New York Markets. ASHES.—Quiet and steady; sales of 40 barrad at \$5,75 for Pots, and \$5.62 for Pearls.

Flows.—Low grades better, demand not set we, but the cold weather has favorably influenced the

bond.

WHEAT.—Demand limited; no change is
WHEAT.—Demand limited; no change is
prices: Canadian offered at \$1.50 \$1,12 in bender at \$1.50 \$1.000 bushels at \$1.500 bushels at prices; Canadian offered at \$1,000 bushels at 60 CORR.—Better; sales of 19,000 bushels at 60 Greents for Southern yellow aftent; 69 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot, and 67 cents for Long Island white on the spot lo

Pont Increased heaviness in market for old PORK, New, firm; sales of 80 barrels at \$12.0 to \$12.12 for old Mess; and \$9.25 for old Print; \$14 for City Mess; \$13.25 for new Ohio Mess; the first sales of the season.

Rext to gold, perhaps the most meets, is the "Soap Plant,"

J. H. Joseph David Moss, Thomas Durocher oseph Postras, A. Gundlack. omas Leonard. Michael Maguire, GENTLEMEN. In reply to your Requisits Accept my ocerne, on the sile ultime, and the sile ultime, and the sile ultime, after not, on the Seth ultime, after horne with Christian resignate borne with Christian resignate borne creth Christian resignate particular conditions and control of the sile assection on the 5th automo. LERESLE, POSSIVE despise SNOW SHOE RACES STEWARRDS: TIWART rmatinger, President M. S. S. C. clerburst, Vice President M. S. S. C. clerburst, Fat., P. J. Luchesney, Es THE ANNUAL RACES OF THE CONTREAL SNOW SHOE CLUB WILL TARE PLACE ON TESDAY, the MA of FEBRUARY, 1861.

OVER THE SAINT PIERRE RACE COURSE.

\$5. Open to all.

tace of 250 Yards for a put to all boys under 15 years of a Mile Race for a Purse of e 33. Open to all.

rdle Race of 200 Yards, 4 h sigh, for a Silver Cup, value of the Club enly.

if Mile Race for a Silver if Mile Race for a Purse of

ruary 3, 1851.

Mile Race for a Purse of \$30; second

Tickets, 10s. ALEXANDER HART,

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

AND

&c., &c.,

THE ANNUAL SOIRER

IN ALD OF THE FUNDS OF THE

WILL ME RELD IN

LADY PATROSESSES.

by the kind permission of C ND of the 20th Regiment w 2UADEILLES at NINE of

bruary 3, 1851.

FOR ONE YEAR.
COTTAGE, was
ruse, Wood Shed, on Ess
amp, and a Large Garden,
tuit Trees, at the Lower Es
sides, nearly opposite Dr. Ma

HI. A. SAVAGE, LYMAN,

OUND,-A BUFFALO ROBE. The own

STEWARDS.

Mrs. Molson, Madame Lepro Mrs. Kirkland

CORSE'S NEW BUILDING,

WILL BE HELD IN

TUESDAY EVENING.

EXHIBITION

beg leave to announce, that ite

Lis

wards are empowered to postpone the Races to unfavorable weather. The decision of the rards in all cases to be final. Entries to be MR. GEO. SMITH: My DEAR SIR .- I beg t

arge a number of HE COMMITTEE of the INSTITUTE With many thanks

GRAND FESTIVAL.

men, that if I am elected a wanting to prove that the c ne has not been misplaced. I have the honor Gentleme VERSITY LYING IN HOSPITAL Montreal, 17th January,

Great St. James' Street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH FEB. DISTRICT OF ? In the Matter of JOHN L. TT IS ORDERED, on WILLIAM H. KERR, F. Bankrupt, that a GENERA CREDITORS, for the gran

> I that he has LEASEL COFFEE HOUSE," he known as "GOODENOU". The House and Premises

TO LET, from the lat May next, those Extensive. PREMISES in St. Urbain comprising TWO DWELLINGS, at presecuted by Mr. Samuel PRILLIPS, well ted for a public School. His Table will be suppl ble. His extensive Stabling

289

DANCING A

A JUVENILE CLASS ontreal, October 23 s Street East, opposi a handsome and conven E, STABLES, and OUT D O. DEMARAY, AN t liberal. For further par

CHS. LINDSAY.

ary 13, 1851. CHS. LINDSAY, PIANO 1 TO LET,

R. EGAR, being no MEAD, BROTHE rangements to REPAIR