to America, and which will ultimately be the means of destroying the cotton manufactures of Great Britain, and will transplant the looms of Manchester and Glasgow from the banks of the Irwell and the Clyde, to the remote and lonely streams of Georgia and Alabama.

A Discovery.

Professor Faraday has lately discovered that zinc, by being melted and poured into water, assumes new properties; it becomes soft and malleable, losing none of its tenacity, and is capable of being spun into the finest wire, pressed into any required form, or rolled into any required thinness. This discovery will prove of importance to the arts.—*Globe.*

Magnetism.

Most extraordinary and inexplicable discoveries have been made, and are making, as experiments irrefragibly prove, in regard to magnetism. They have been performed at Brighton, to the entire conviction of persons of the highest science, both foreigners and British, and are yet altogether so incredible that we almost fear to allude to them as realities. They will, however, come before the Royal Society, at its earliest re-assembling, and be stated in all their details. Meanwhile, what will our readers, and especially our scientific readers, think of the fact, that the magnetic force runs in transverse directions as it may be employed by the male or female sex; that is to say, that if in the hands of a male operator it proceeded from east to west, or west to east, the same current in the hands of a female operator would immediately change to from north to south, or south to north, and cut the former line at about right angles. Thus magnetism is shown to derive different influences from the two sexes! But this is not all. A letter written by a woman, weeks before, produces an effect upon the current of a like peculiar nature. And again, any part of a dead animal, as the horn of a deer, a bit of ivory, and even a dead fly held in the hand of any individual in contact, stops the magnetic action, which silk, the material from living worms, does not interrupt. In fine their are wonders the most astonishing in store; and it does seem that we are indeed, on the eve of what has for some time been prophesied, viz: penetrating deeply into the profoundest secrets and mysteries of this pervading agent in the whole economy of the universe, the globe we inhabit, and the human kind!—*London paper.*

PROVINCIAL.

Dr. Nelson, Sen., of this city, and Andrew Dikson, Esq., of Pachenham, formerly Sheriff of the Bathurst District—have been appointed Penitentiary and Prison Inspectors for this Province. —*Pilot.*

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The late change of weather has been of great benefit to the farmers of this district. That portion of the turnip crop which was left out under the snow the latter part of last month, has all been secured in good order. Indeed the season, on the whole has been very favourable for agriculture. From all parts we have good accounts of the crops; but with the exception of the potato we cannot say with any certainty what the result is, as the reports are various. From some localities the accounts are good, and from others bad. There is a deficiency beyond doubt. The price at which they are selling at present in market (they being as high as 2s. 6d. per bushel) is evidence sufficient of scarcity.—Should the present open weather continue for a few days longer it will enable farmers to have their work completed and be ready for the winter. There is not so much ploughing done at this time as in former years, which we hear is owing to the lateness of the harvest in many parts. Our markets are at present well supplied. Pork and poultry are coming in rather freely from the bark settlements, and sell at moderate prices. Farmers are commencing to thrash out their grain, and the yield is likely to be an average one.

The hills are white with snow and there is appearance of a fall here.

It is very cold since yesterday: thermometer this morning, 20°.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The steamer *England* arrived here yesterday, from Toronto, with the remainder of the government furniture, &c. She will leave for Toronto, Hamilton, &c., this afternoon at 2 o'clock; and, we are informed, will be the last boat of the through line this season.—*Ib.*

Like Quebec, excitement is succeeding to inaction in regard to the approaching election. There are not less than five candidates named; all, however, are not yet in the field in their own names. They are Messrs. Methot, (the old member) Okill Stuart, Maguire, Dubord, and Angers. To-day, a rumour prevails, that Mr. Methot may possibly be saved the trouble of a contest, (although we believe his re-election is sure) by being called to the Legislative Council.—*Quebec Mer. of Sat.*

COMMENCEMENT OF THE RAILROAD.—We have much pleasure in stating that, with the sanction of the Government, and the co-operation of the City Council, the Directors of the Quebec and Richmond Railway are about to place the first division of the Road under contract, and expend about £15,000 or £20,000; this will give the road a start of, at least, two years; for, in the event of its being taken up by the Government, it will be immediately carried on without reference to the Halifax line, the survey of which cannot be completed before three years hence. The employment of some hundreds of our labouring population this winter on the Railway will be highly beneficial to the City at large, and the Directors and the City Council deserve the best thanks of the community their promotion in the matter.—*Ib.*

The Lake Superior *Journal* of October 29th, says that the propeller *Peninsula*, left Sault St. Marie that morning, with one of the largest freights of copper ever shipped from the country, having from the Cliff Mine, 58 tons, in masses and barrels; from the Minnesota, 50 tons, mostly in masses; from the Peninsula one ton, one mass and two barrels. Included in the large lot of masses from the Cliff mine were six enormous pieces, one weighing 6070 lbs., and five weighing over 5000 lbs., each. The largest piece weighed 990 lbs., more than any mass ever before sent out of the country.

In another column we give an account of the reception of His Excellency the Governor General at Quebec. The ancient city is evidently overjoyed at the advent of Vice Royalty, and blinded by the refulgence in prospect, of the Seat of Government. Upper Canada members before going to Parliament will do well to have their teeth reset and pointed, for the Quebec mutton, as they will certainly have a tougher customer to engage with than met their eager jaws at Toronto. This however may induce them to "bold their jaw" and get through the public business a little quicker than of old.—*Cobourg Star.*

FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that the Store and dwelling House at Lowville Mills, in the Township of Nelson, in the occupation of Mr. A. E. Fraser, was consumed by fire on Tuesday night last. Very little was saved, as the Building was old, and entirely constructed of wood, it burned so rapidly that the inmates had barely time to escape from the flames. The loss of Mr. Fraser will be serious, as the property was only partially covered by Insurance, which was in the Provincial Mutual, and Montreal Insurance Companies. —*Hamilton Gazette.*

The Mayor and ex-Mayor of Kingston, Messrs. Hill & Ford, have signed the temperance pledge.

MORE ROWDYISM.—Between Friday night and Saturday morning, Mr. Cooper's office in Clarence street, was broken into, and a quantity of valuable papers removed. On examination they were afterwards found in another part of the office. It is supposed that large booty was expected, but the villains were happily disappointed. The fence around the Scotch Church was also torn down. It is lucky that the ruffians who committed the latter outrage are known and watched by the police.—*Kingston Whig.*

The Master Bakers of this city, it will be seen by advertisement, have consented to the request of their journemen, to dispense with night-work in future. It is pleasant to record instances of good feeling such as have been thus exhibited.—*Toronto Patriot.*

SHIPWRECK ON LAKE HURON.—On the afternoon of Thursday, the 23rd instant, the schooner *Marinda*, of Mackinac, went down in a severe storm, off Saginaw Bay, on the West shore of Lake Huron. She had on board 300 bls of Fish and 900 bushels of Potatoes. The crew, consisting of Henry Wydeman, Capt.—Robt. Cleveland, Mate, and three others, took to the yawl, and, after 24 hours tossing and driving in a small open boat, in a hard gale on Lake Huron, landed safe at the mouth of the Saugeen River on the Canadian shore, on Friday evening.

THE TORONTO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—On Monday evening, Dr. Russell delivered the introductory lecture of his course on Chemistry and Materia Medica to a large class of students. On the following evening Dr. Workman delivered the introductory lecture of his course on Obstetrics, &c. The prospects of this institution are very favourable this season.—*Globe.*

UNITED STATES.

LOSS OF A BOSTON SHIP AND THREE LIVES.—We are informed that the ship *Oregon*, Thompson, of Boston, which sailed from New York on the 23rd ult., for Kingston, Jam., with a crew of nine men and three officers, and having four passengers on board, and laden with coal, experienced a heavy gale Oct. 27th, in lat. 39½, lon. 69½ which shifted her cargo, and she rolled the same day, about 5 P. M. The two boats on board were both stove, and the ultimate men succeeded in making a raft of the top of the forward house, with which all the crew and one passenger, Mr. L. K. Fish, made their escape. The three passengers were lost with the ship.

The crew remained on the raft for three days and nights, entirely destitute of water or provisions of any kind, when they were taken off by Capt. E. R. Wyman, of the brig *Conductor*, of Yarmouth, N. S. Capt. Wyman rendered the sufferers every assistance in his power. His kind and humane treatment cannot be too much praised.

The names of the passengers lost were Mr. Simpson of London, J. B. Duval of New York, and a boy, name not remembered.—*Boston Journal.*

VESSEL ON FIRE.—About half past ten o'clock Thursday night, the East Boston watch discovered the galley of the schooner *Forrest*, lying at the foot of Saratoga st., to be on fire. With the assistance of two citizens the watch extinguished the fire without creating a general alarm. The galley was destroyed. The crew were asleep on board.—*Ib.*

A FINE SHIP.—The fine ship *George Washington*, recently launched at Chelsea, now lies at Long Wharf, and as well we may visit. She is a three decker, of 1800 tons burthen, and will probably stow a larger cargo then any other vessel belonging to the United States. She is owned by Bramhall & Howe, and will be commanded by Capt. Comings, late of the ship *President.*—*Ib.*

ARCTIC EXPEDITION—PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.—The ceremony of presenting medals to the sailors composing the crews of the *Advance* and *Rescue*, commemorative of their exertions to recover the missing Sir John Franklin and his companions, seems to have been of unusual interest—The ceremony took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on board the *North Carolina*, in the presence of a large number of British and American residents of New York, and about 700 marines.—The following are the names of those who received medals—a portion of the crews were absent:—Wm. Benton, Smitt Benjamin, Charles Berry, Lewis Costar, Edward Wilson, William Holmes, Thomas West, Edward C. Delano, Rufus C. Baggs, James Smith, Lincoln and Blake, Dr. Bartlett made a very warm speech, and the medals were fastened to the sleeves of the hardy tars by his daughter, Mrs. ScGa'. Each man received with the medal a morocco case, in which was a five dollar gold piece.—*Ib.*

The Mayor of Portland has issued an address to the people of that city, in which he says, after an experience of three months, he regards the new liquor law as successful, and thinks that it will entirely suppress the sale of spirituous liquors, except as permitted by law for medical purposes. He says that the operation of the law has had a sensible effect in suppressing rowdyism, and diminishing the crime and pauperism of the city.

A FOUNDLING.—A little girl who sells apples just opposite 57 Liberty street, was yesterday afternoon accosted by a gentleman, who gave her a small bundle to hold for him a moment, when he disappeared. Not returning in some time, she inspected the bundle and discovered that it contained a live child, which began to cry immediately and set the little girl a crying, because, as she said, they had little ones enough at home already. Two generous ladies from the vicinity, who passed at the time, took it from her and sent for an officer, who probably delivered the precious charge at the Almshouse. The child was well dressed and in perfect health.—*N. Y. Post.*

CHEAP SILK.—The Rochester *Advertiser* says that there are at present threading the streets of that city, a brace or two of "oily gammons," vending what they assert to be excellent silk patterns for ladies' dresses. They are from the "old country," the vendors say, and have got short of money, and are therefore compelled to sell a few dress patterns which they brought with them, to get means to pursue their journey. The story is all a fabrication—the silk is deceptive, and not the article it purports to be, and we advise the ladies to have nothing to do with these venders of pretendedly cheap articles. A laughable instance of such a purchase occurred less than a week ago at Batavia. An old merchant of that place, on going home to tea one evening, was met by his wife with an unusually beaming countenance, who joyously showed him a cheap silk dress pattern, bought of a peddler that afternoon. On examination it turned out that the cheap pattern was one which the merchant had sold to a man a few hours previous for three dollars less than his wife had bought it back for.

SURVEY OF THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—A recent number of the *Oregon Spectator*, received by the last mail from California, states that the United States surveying party were still busily engaged at the mouth of the Columbia river. Two parties of this corps have been stationed for the last three months, at Cape Disappointment, for the purpose of determining its geographical position, and establishing a site for the lighthouse to be erected there, agreeably to the act passed at the last session of Congress.—Other parties have been occupied in determining the latitude and longitude of the Cape. The topographical party has completed a survey of the Cape, with Sand Island and Point Adams, the maps of which have been sent to Washington. A site for the lighthouse has also been selected, and report fed upon to the department. Many changes have been discovered—among others, Point Adams has, since the survey of Capt. Wilkes, been worn off by the action of the sea, to the extent, in some places, of half a mile. The changes constantly occurring at the mouth of the river will render necessary an occasional repetition of survey.

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☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1851.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The St. Johns *News*, we perceive, has a long, laboured, and rather anxious article upon the interests of the county of Missisquoi, in which he wanders from one party to another with such wonderful versatility that it is almost impossible for any of his readers to say who he is for and who he is against. He is pretty severe in his own way upon Mr. Badgley, whose greatest fault seems to be that he is a gentleman, and that he held office some years ago. We might as well blame and abuse the editor of the *News* because some years ago he was a very stupid school-boy and got many a sound drubbing from his school-master. At least we can say this, that if he escaped it is more than we did. We have always spoken in favour of Mr. Badgley and recommended him to public support without any very strong bias towards any constituency particularly, and since in his canvass for such a place as Missisquoi, at this season of the year, he must apparently wade through so much dirt before he can be successful, we would recommend him to turn his energies and his talents to some other quarter. We do not recommend this as doubting Mr. Badgley's success in Missisquoi, because we think there is or can be no doubt of his return if he come to the poll. It is however a distinct matter of charity that this gentleman should continue to court and caress his old love before he takes on with a new one; because any evasion on his part would be leaving the poor constituents of Missisquoi in a state of desperate destitution, as no one who has been named either as his opponent or his *locum tenens* is worth the ink which we strew upon the paper before us.

The *Toronto Examiner* favours us with a few remarks in strong disapprobation respecting our sentiments as to the authority of the Anglican Bishops in these colonies. We congratulate ourselves on the expressed hostility of the *Examiner* in this matter. Should we ever be so unfortunate as to gain the approbation of our Toronto cotemporary he may be assured that we will consider ourselves as fast verging towards a very miserable position in the public estimation. We have a favour to ask of the *Examiner*, and we ask it most anxiously, —it is this, that on no occasion, or in any circumstance, do we wish him to praise us or approve of us. His condemnation we really value, but his approval will always mortify us exceedingly.

CENTRE WARD.—*Municipal Election.*—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the electors of this ward have called upon Mr. Edward Thompson, of Notre Dame Street, to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the representation of their interests in the City Council, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hall. We think a better selection could not easily be made. Mr. Thompson, from his long residence in this city, his knowledge of the wants of the community, and the desire he has always evinced to advance the prosperity of the citizens, together with the fact of his being one of our industrious mechanics, and a large landed proprietor, is justly entitled to this honour.

THE *Tee Hees* AND A *Pat Lid.*—The Annual Meeting of the Caledonia Curling Club, for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, was held on Tuesday evening last, when the following were duly elected:—

President—David MacKay
Vice do—Daniel McNevin
Treasurer—David Beasley
Secretary—William Bird
Rink Committee—Messrs. John Boyd, John Fletcher, James Pennie, and James Simpson.

Skips—Messrs. John Boyd, James Cameron, James Pennie, James Brown and James Simpson.

INSTITUTE CANADIEN.—The election of the office bearers of this Society, took place on the 6th instant, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the next six months:—

P. Blanchet—President
P. Quevillon—1st Vice-President
J. E. Latond—2nd Vice-President
H. Fabre—Recording Secretary
A. Cherrier—Assistant Secretary
M. Emery—Corresponding Secretary
A. Jodoin—Treasurer
Jos. E. Feu'é—Librarian
A. F. Amand—Assistant Librarian

We regret to learn that the steamer *St. Lawrence* was on Friday evening run into by the *Britannia*, a little below Lancaster, and sunk immediately in 12 feet of water.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 24, 1851.

The work of clearance is going on apace at the Crystal Palace. Every man is carrying away his own, as alertly as if an execution was expected to be levied upon the articles remaining in the building, and at the present moment half the British isle is emptied. A line of carts reach daily from the great South entrance, right round to the North-West side, each cart being backed with the utmost economy of room against the kerb-stone, and every man is busy in carrying out articles, which are more incongruous than those which issued from Noah's ark after the deluge. By Tuesday, the building will be quite emptied on the British side—at least as regards home products—and a pretty good clearance of the foreign divisions will be effected. It makes one sad to look at the general break up of the concern; the gay flags on the building have all disappeared, and the semi-theatrical appearance of the fittings up now cast aside, gives the idea of the removal of the decorations of a world's fair.

Mr. Hobbs, the great picker of English locks, has obtained his final triumph by having his lock restored to him uninjured, after a fortnight's persevering attempts to open it on the part of an English mechanic, named Garblett, with the report of the committee affirming its impregnability. One Bentley is now going to take Garblett's place, and endeavour to pick the American Bank lock. Messrs. Bramah too, are once more in the field, having challenged Mr. Hobbs to pick a lock of theirs—200 guineas to be paid him if he succeeds. They state that their lock which Mr. Hobbs picked, receiving £210 reward, did not contain some important improvements introduced a few years back, and moreover, that having remained exposed in their shop window upwards of twenty years, it was not altogether in order for the trial. I have not heard that Mr. Hobbs has accepted the Messrs. Bramah's challenge.

I may mention as a curious fact, illustrating the world-wide popularity of the late Exhibition, that one of the last Exhibition trains on the Great Western Railway consisted of 151 carriages, containing about 5,000 persons.

Justice Pattison has formally announced his intention to retire from the bench before the next circuit. Infirmity—deafness—which he thinks incapacitates him from performing the duties of his office with equable temper, is the cause of his retirement. The bench will lose one of its brightest ornaments, an estimable, high-minded judge, who during upwards of 21 years has administered the law with wisdom, justice, and mercy. The Chancery appointments may now be considered as settled. Sir James Knight Bruce and Lord Cranworth, as Lords Justices; Mr. James Parker, Q. C., and Mr. Kindersley, Vice-Chancellors; and Mr. James, as Master in Chancery. The Lords Justices will each receive £6,000 a year; the Vice-Chancellors, £5,000; and the Master, £2,500.

There is a general belief here that King Ernest is dying. The Duke of Cambridge has been sent for to attend the couch of his sick uncle at Hanover.

I observed some months since that if Pato proved treacherous, or the Kaffirs became aware of their own power, they would unite, and drive Sir Harry Smith and all our countrymen into the sea; and the public are now beginning to discover that "we cannot have a little war," but that matters at the Cape are of such an alarming character as to require 10,000 more troops to save the Colony. It would be waste of time to recapitulate here the various military operations up to the date of the last advices, which reach to the 12th of September. We have the oft repeated descriptions of the patrols which capture so many hundred heads of cattle from the Kaffirs; whilst these ubiquitous Mountaineers surprise the English homesteads in return. There is no use to conceal the fact, that we are beaten on all sides: the whole of British Kaffraria is plainly in the hands of the enemy; the frontiers of Cape Colony are harassed by his continual depredations; Major-General Somerset marches to and fro without any definite object, and is frequently repulsed; whilst to crown these disasters, Sir H. Warden, in the Orange River Sovereignty, 300 miles off, is threatened with utter extermination by the Bazutos and Batarungs, who threaten to unite with the Gaikas "to drive the White man into the sea." It is true that a small force of 600 Zooloos, with a company or two of British troops, have proceeded from Natal to succour Major Warden, and it is believed that Sir Harry Smith intends to send the 12th Lancers to the Sovereignty, but whatever may be the disposition of our forces, it seems clear that the whole district is in the most serious danger. If the Savages, with whom we are contending, once discover their own great numerical superiority, and contrive to detach from us the few allies which still remain faithful, our countrymen in arms would be exposed to greater personal danger than they have been since the fatal campaign in Afghanistan in 1841-2. Sir H. Smith finds the reinforcements that have reached him not only wholly inadequate to assume offensive operations, but that they are barely sufficient to defend life and property. I can readily believe that he has sent a pressing request for 10,000 more troops. Unless these are speedily sent, some serious catastrophe will take place. A violent outcry will no doubt be raised against Sir H. Smith and Earl Grey, for allowing matters to come to this pass. The great error has been, that we wanted to carry on a war of races "peace fashion," and upon economical principles. The upshot of these absurdities will be, that the people of Cape Colony, or our own troops, finding themselves in danger, must fling the peace policy to the winds; the old commando system, sanguinary as it was, or something like it, must be resorted to, and ten times more Kaffir blood will be spilled than if they had been effectually chastised in the commencement of the war, instead of trifling with them as Sir H. Smith did by the tom-foolery which he practiced. A well-directed vigour, which would have cost a few months since a few tens of thousands, will, I fear, now cost several millions.

Kossuth arrived at Southampton yesterday, and was warmly received by the Corporation and the inhabitants generally.

You will see the announcement I made, a fortnight ago, respecting the Arctic Expedition, is confirmed by the London papers. A commission has been appointed, with Admiral Bowles at the head of it, to examine and consider all the documents and statements sent in respecting the last Expedition, and to report whether any and what further steps ought to be taken in the matter. This is the right course. Let us have the whole case fairly brought before us, in a clear shape, accompanied with fresh charts of the newly-examined coasts of Wellington Channel that have been explored, and the nation will then be in a better position to judge of what ought to be done. At present all the materials are so scattered, and have been published at such wide intervals, that it requires very much leisure and deliberation to form a correct opinion of the entire case. I hope this commission will proceed at once upon this duty, and that we shall have the result of their labours with as little delay as practicable. The *United Service Gazett'e* understands that a most searching investigation will be instituted into the discrepancy of the statements of Captain Austin and Captain Penny, with reference to prosecuting a further search beyond the Wellington Channel for the Franklin Expedition.

As I announced last week, the resignation of the members of the Faucher-Baroche cabinet in France is "an accomplished fact," and they only hold their offices until their successors are appointed. During the last few days, no progress has been made in the formation of a Cabinet, Louis Napoleon appearing to think that he can rule without any Constitutional Ministers. His friends tell us that he is occupied in preparing his message to the Chamber, when it re-assembles at the appointed time, and that he has prepared three decrees. The first is to dissolve the Assembly; the second repeals electoral law of May; and the third convokes a constituent Assembly to revise the Constitution. These decrees could only be enforced at the point of the bayonet. In spite of all the bluster of the Bonapartist organs it is very plain that our mock-Napoleon is not so strong in the stirrups as he was a week ago. He finds that all parties are shocked and disgusted at his throwing himself into the arms of Emile Girardin and the Red Republicans. He accordingly sent for M. Billault. This gentleman is a bitter foe of England, a violent enemy to the "entente cordiale," and on the Slave Trade and Pritchard indemnity questions, has done all he could to produce discord between England and France. He is, however, an honest man in his way; he is not a member of the present Legislative Assembly. It appears certain that M. Billault demanded as a preliminary condition of his accepting office, that the President should withdraw his illegal candidature. This was striking a blow at the tenderest point, and M. Billault, receiving, of course, a flat refusal, left the Prince, and set off to his native town of Nantes. The Red Republicans are delighted with the prospect of universal suffrage, but to any revision of the Constitution they are utterly opposed. For my own part I consider Louis Napoleon the chief stumbling-block against a peaceful solution of the present French difficulties. Relying as he secretly does upon the support of Russia and Austria, his only aim is to become Dictator, and when that day arrives he will throw off the mask, and we shall find him the same deadly foe to England as his tyrant uncle was before him. I trust, therefore, that the French people will cast him off, and, if they choose, stick to the form of government they had fixed upon—an Elective Monarchy. To call the existing government of France a free Republic is an abuse of language. With a shackled Press; with scores of public writers lingering in prison, and half a dozen departments groaning under martial law; whilst a smouldering insurrection consumes the very centre of the country, and a frightful national convulsion is hanging over the nation, it is a monstrous departure from truth to pronounce the Constitution of France a successful Republican experiment. Nevertheless, bad as the state of things is, anything is better than a military dictatorship, with a chief at the head, whose conduct his most intimate friends cannot count upon for a single day. All the fulsome trash with which most of the London journals have deluged their readers about Louis Napoleon during the last year, is now put a stop to, and they do not paint their idol in such high colours as heretofore. In fact the ground is sinking under him. A successful "coup d'etat" may raise him to the Imperial Throne, but my own belief still is that he will sink in the approaching struggle with the Legislative Assembly.

The struggle which has commenced in France, is beginning to excite great attention in Germany.

The Pasha of Egypt has sent an envoy to the Porte, to solicit the Sultan's authority to construct the Railway across the Isthmus of Suez. It is probable that the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily, yet it is significant to remark, that the French journals in the interest of Louis Napoleon, display the old envious feeling against England, with regard to Egyptian politics; but they will not succeed in preventing the completion of an undertaking which, although it may benefit England especially, will be serviceable to the whole world.

The sub-marine Telegraph between Dover and Calais is now perfected.

The accounts of the state of trade in the Provinces during the past week show some dulness. At Manchester the monotonous report of the overland mail of the absence of revival of the Indian markets, coupled with the decline in cotton at Liverpool, has caused considerable depression. At Nottingham there has been a satisfactory home demand, but a pause in the export trade. In the woollen districts there has been no increase of business or advance in prices.

Reviews.

THE ECLOGUES OF VIRGIL; TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE, LINE FOR LINE. By the Rev. GEORGE MACKIE, D. D.

Somebody said to Pope, after the publication of his translation of Homer, "your poem is a very pretty poem, Mr. Pope; but you must not call it *Homer.*" In fact Pope's version is often not so much a translation as an imitation, and Dryden's Virgils contains many passages not to be found in the original at all. To translate well and happily from one language to another, with any pretensions to being literal, requires great knowledge of both, and when well performed is no mean achievement. Dr. Mackie's task is both a curious and a difficult one, since it is no less than to translate a Latin poem, line by line, into English rhyme, and to preserve the whole meaning as he goes along. This requires a degree of literary courage not often to be met with, and though the Rev. Doctor has been driven to strange shifts occasionally, he has yet performed his task with wonderful correctness and truth. His greatest difficulty seems to have been the brevity of expression to which his plan obliged him to adopt, and which has frequently led him into obscurity, if not unintelligibility. Who, for instance, would translate the first line of the third Eclogue—

"Die mihi, Damœtas, cujum pecus? an Meliberi?"

by

"Whose? Melibœus' flock, Damœtas, there?"

or understand it when so translated? But it is cruel, as well as unfair, to criticise such a work severely. The following lines from the first Eclogue have not, in spite of every difficulty, ever been better translated:—

"Fortunate senex! ergo tua rura manebunt:
Et tibi magna satis; quamvis lapis omnia nudus,
Lamosique pilos obducat pascua junco:
Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas,
Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent.
Fortunate senex! hic inter flumina nota,
Et fontes sacros, frigus capiabis opacum.
Hinc tibi, quam semper vicino ab limite sepes
Hybleæ apibus florem depasta salicti,
Saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.
Hinc alta sub rupe canet frondator ad aursa,
Nec tamen interea, raucos, tua cura, palumbes,
Nec genere aerii cessabit turtur ab ulmo."

This our author has very happily translated as follows. It is really not only line for line, but actually almost word for word, and in point of English style, contrasts favourably with any of our best translators, who had no such trammels to contend with:—

"Happy old man! whose lands remain thy own;
And large enough: what though the naked stone
And fen with slimy reeds, o'erspread the farm;
Nor change of food thy teeming dams shall harm,
Nor neighbour's flock infect with sores unclean.
Happy old man! who here, known streams between,
And sacred rills, the shade's cool gloom shalt try.
Here shall the clump which aye from fence hard by
Doth sallow bloom to Hybla's bees disclose,
Oft with faint humming woo thee to repose."

Upon the whole, we think the sixth Eclogue best translated, at least it is composed in the most intelligible language. It is throughout surprisingly literal, without in any very great degree violating the idiom of the English language, though it is sometimes very complex in its construction. Critics of too curious a temper might object to

"Os Musæ! Chromis and Mnasylus spied
Silenus in a cave with slumbers *fled*;"

as giving the literal idea of

"Pergite, Pierides. Chromis et Mnasilus in antro
Silenum pueri somno videre *jacentem*,"

But a work like this must not be judged of so severely. For our part, we only hope that Dr. Mackie will proceed through the GEORGICS upon the same plan. What he has already done is honourable to his erudition as a classic and his general taste as a scholar.

Centre Ward Election.

At an adjourned meeting of the Electors of the Centre Ward, held at the Adelphi Hotel, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late representative in the City Council, Dr. A. Hall; Mr. S. J. Lyman was called to the Chair, and Mr. G. McIver was requested to act as Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. J. Fleming, seconded by Mr. B. Devlin:

That Mr. E. Thompson be recommended to the suffrages of the electors, as a suitable person to represent this Ward in the City Council.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Eden, seconded by Mr. Beaudry:

That Mr. Rolo Campbell be recommended to the Electors as a fit and proper person to represent their interests in the City Council.

The amendment being put to the meeting, was carried by a majority.

The thanks of the meeting being tendered to the Chairman, it was then adjourned.

GEORGE MCIVER, Sec.

COFFEE.—All the coffee grown in the West Indies has sprung from two plants taken thither by a French botanist from the botanic garden at Paris. On the voyage, the supply of water became nearly exhausted; but so anxious was the Frenchman to preserve the plants, that he deprived himself of his allowance in order to water the coffee plants. Formerly, coffee could only be got at a great expence from Mocha, in Arabia.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Ashes Market.

MONDAY, November 10, 1851.

POTS.—Receipts very heavy, exceeding those of last year. During the past week a considerable quantity changed hands at 25s. 6d. @ 26s. 9d. for Firsts. Some parties, having orders to make up promptly, paid as high as 26s. This morning the Market exhibited a downward tendency, holders pressing sales; small bills of Firsts were taken at 25s. 3d., and towards the close 25s., and for Seconds and Thirds 24s. 9d. There are only two or three buyers in Market, and as only a small amount of freight can be offered, they do not feel disposed to give over 24s. 9d. for Firsts, 24s. 6d. for Seconds and Thirds, and 21s. 6d. for Unbrandables.

PEARLS.—During last week were in demand at 27s. 7½d. @ 27s. 9d.; to-day 27s. has been accepted. Buyers have reduced their offers to 26s., and not anxious to buy at this quotation.

STOCK in Ashes Store about 2,300 barrels Pot and Pearl.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool and Clyde 27s. 6d., shippers not disposed to give so high a rate.

TUESDAY EVENING.

POTS.—Several bills have been placed during the day at 25s. @ 24s. 6d. for Firsts, 24s. 3d. @ 22s. 9d. for Seconds and Thirds. The news from England, received to-day, continues discouraging, and a farther decline anticipated. The receipts continuing heavy, buyers are shy. Market closing heavily at 24s. 6d. and 22s. 9d.—21s. offered for Unbrandables.

PEARLS—Have been taken at 26s. 6d.—closing offer 26s.

FORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
Nov. 8.

Schr Swift, LeBlanc, New Carlisle, order, flour, &c

Schr Prudent, Audette, New Carlisle, order, flour, &c

Exports.

Per SWIFT:—Capt LeBlanc, 33 brls flour 2 do apples

Per PRUDENT:—J Audette, 70 brls flour 10 do peas 5 do pork 5 do apples 10 do onions

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Cleared,
Nov 7.

Ship Princess Royal, Broughall, Fleetwood, A & D Ritchie & Co
.... Heroine, Walker, Aberdeen, Gordon, Wilson & Co
.... Unbounted, Ahier, Dalhousie, Gillespie & Co
.... Marchioness of Bute, McKevitt, Newport, Benson & Co
Bark California Hall, Glasgow, W K Baird
Brig Tasso, Boulton, Hartlepool, Gordon, Wilson & Co
.... Balmoral, Donohoe, Penarth Roads, do

Shipping Intelligence.

The Ship Pursuit, Murray, which cleared hence on Friday last, is ashore on Crane Island. The mate returned to Quebec on Tuesday, for the assistance, and proceeded down on Wednesday with the steamer Lumber Merchant to assist in towing her off.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 9th instant, Mrs. J. E. Malhiot, of a son.

At Cote a Baron, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Benj Ibbotson, of a son.

At Guelph, C. W., on the 22nd ultimo, the wife of Dr. W. A. Liddell, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's uncle, Dugald Stewart, Esq., Callandar Place, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Robert McGill, Robert McIntyre, Esq., of Renfrew, C. W., to Sarah Ann Morrison, fourth daughter of Samuel Morrison, Esq., of Newton.

At Cornwall, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, A. M., Alex. Morris, Esq., of Montreal, Advocate, eldest son of the Hon. Wm. Morris, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Cline, Esq., of Cornwall.

At New Glasgow, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Alex. Lowden, Mr. William Morrison, to Elizabeth Clarkson, both of New Glasgow.

At Stewart Town, on the 3th ultimo, by the Rev. Donald Fraser, Jabob Switzer Tracy, Esq., of Churchville, Merchant, second son of the late John T. Tracey, Esq., of the city of Limerick, to Miss Sarah E. Baker, of Churchville.

At Quebec, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Alexander Hart, Esq., of Montreal, Advocate, to Louisa Margery, eldest daughter of Joseph Bouchette, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General.

At Batavia, N. Y., on the 6th instant, at St. James Church, by the Rev. Jas. A. Bolles, D. D., Mr. S. Lester Taylor, of this city, to Louise, third daughter of John B. Ellicott, Esq., of Batavia.

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th instant, after a few days' illness, Mary Morrison, aged 23.

In this city, on the 8th instant, after a short illness, Jane Marmichael, wife of Mr. Robert Sutherland, Printer, aged 23 years.

On the 7th instant, at Clairevue, the residence of W. H. Brehaut, Esq., Emma Mortimer, second daughter of the late Geo. Mortimer Taylor, Esq.

On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth Andrews, the beloved wife of Mr. David Molton, of Quebec, aged 44 years, leaving a large family to deplore her loss.

At Quebec, on the 29th ultimo, after a short illness, Rose Ann Blanchfield, aged 26 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Quebec, on the 28th ultimo, after a protracted illness of thirteen years, during nearly the whole of which time she was confined to bed, Mrs. Catherine Stead, wife of Mr. Geo. Stead, formerly of Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, England, in the 74th year of her age.

At Streetsville, on the 30th ultimo, the Rev. John Davis, A. M., Principal of the Streetsville Grammar School, in the 68th year of his age.

Near St. Louis, on the 25th September last, John Maitland, Esq., late of Haddington, Scotland, and for many years a resident of Toronto.

At Simcoe, Norfolk County, on the night of the 29th ultimo, Mr. Jacob Lemon, aged 77 years. Mr. Lemon has been in Canada nearly sixty years, and was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants in that County; he was an honest upright man, and died universally regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Bytown, on the 4th instant, Dr. Achille Beaubien, aged 26 years, after a short but very painful illness. Dr. Beaubien had been a medical practitioner of this town for the past four years, and had earned, by his amiable character and professional merit, the good will of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Dr. Beaubien was a younger member of one of the most respectable families of Lower Canada, who will deeply deplore his loss. The anxiety manifested by the entire population of Bytown during his sickness, and the respectable and numerous attendance at his funeral, are evidences of the high esteem he had acquired during his short residence amongst us.

THE AFRICAN SLAVER'S DODGE.—A correspondent from the Coast of Africa narrates the following successful trick of a slaver in escaping from the British cruiser: "It is said that two full slavers have lately escaped, one from Lagos, a Sardinian, and another, a Spaniard, from Porto Legino, with three and five hundred respectively. The Lagos fellow escaped by a very clever trick. He saw the *Prometheus*, steam-sloop, Commander Foote, standing in, and was then in the act of hoisting his water casks in. The captain, however, bolted off to a merchant skipper, who was known to be legitimately taking in a boat-load of palm-oil, and for a matter of $500 induced him to exchange boats for a few hours. The steamer came in, boarding him, and seeing him busily engaged in taking in palm oil, stood off again. He then finished his proceedings, got the niggers on board, and bolted in the night. The *Prometheus* came in the next day and found him not *est inventus*. If the accounts be true from Brazil, he will require as much fact to get them landed as he displayed in shipping them. For my part, I consider the traffic totally up, and we may shut up as soon as we like."—*U. Service Gazette.*

TO E. THOMPSON, ESQ.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, Electors of the Centre Ward, most respectfully request that you will allow us to nominate you as our candidate for this Ward, to replace Dr. HALL deceased. By your complying with the above request, we pledge ourselves to give our warmest