☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars ($6) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All LETTERS must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ 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.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1851.

At a season of political excitement and speculation such as the present, many groundless reports must of necessity get into circulation, no one knows how; and among these, who will and who will not be the future successful candidate for any particular constituency, must just now hold a prominent place among the *on-dits* of the day. In Montreal, for instance, men speak, or are beginning to speak, of three candidates for the suffrages of that city, viz., Mr. Holmes, Mr. Bristow, and Mr. Papineau. Now, among all, the trio, Mr. Papineau is the farthest removed from our sympathy and consideration, in consequence of his avowed Republican principles. The other pair are Monarchists at least, but what particular shade of Monarchical feeling or principle they severally entertain we know not; we believe that neither of them are very *particular to a shade* on that trifling subject, provided they can get into place and power, at four dollars *per diem*. Mr. Papineau's openly avowed and honestly declared Republicanism, therefore, is not so abhorrent in our eyes, nor so dangerous to the country in our estimation, as is the crooked selfishness of pretended and vascillating friends. Republicanism must be of necessity so much diluted in any Canadian Assembly, until a revolution overturns the whole system, that its profession can do no harm, particularly when it appears in the shape of such a man as Papineau, who, we believe, when erring most was most sincere. The sincerity of this person, and his ever open avowal, without reservation, of his political creed, stands out, we must confess, in prominent features, when contrasted with the dark shadows of the political picture which his opponents of every shade of politics present to the mind as viewed in the Houses of the Provincial Parliament. Republicanism, as applied to Great Britain or her Dependencies, is a vain and hollow dream, which can never be realized; and though this dream is one of those idealities which Mr. Papineau cherishes most, he is not even therewith so dangerous as any other man who has no political creed at all beyond the mere selfishness of obtaining a worldly advantage. That he would be able to carry a majority in Montreal we should think impossible, but there is no saying or anticipating what the future may have in store for any one; and as it seems to be the general opinion that great changes will take place in many of the constituencies, so far as their representatives are concerned, there is no reason why Mr. Papineau should not find himself in a new position as well as any of the others. We certainly wish that, with his talents, energy of action, and honesty of purpose, he could have persuaded himself to be reconciled to the general features of a Monarchical Government; but since his mind is differently constituted, we have nothing left for ourselves but to oppose him, though we would certainly consider any constituency safer in his hands than in those of some who have, in our estimation, a safer, a sounder, and a more congenial political creed, but who have so much of the willow in their composition, as not to be trusted with any of the ponderosities of political interest.

While gigantic schemes, tending to realize Ariel's anticipation, and "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes," are loudly discussed and widely circulated, demanding even the aid of governments and nations, private enterprise is quietly and rapidly, in the neighbourhood of this city, effecting a work equally important in proportion to its extent to many of larger pretensions. The Canadian British subjects have been often reproached with want of energy and enterprise; but we have the pleasure to know that an individual of that race, resident in the neighbourhood of St. Martins, has originated, and is now constructing, a Plank Road from the fertile and well-cultivated districts of Williamstown, Chateauguay, Hemmingford, &c. Starting from St. Martins, it traverses in a direct line to Caughnawaga, a distance of twelve miles, and will enable the cultivators of that district to place their agricultural produce in the Markets with the greatest facility; these districts have hitherto been accessible only by way of Beauharnois or Chateauguay Basin, distant from Lachine fifteen and seven miles respectively, and proportionately expensive in transit. Arrangements are made for a steam-ferry in connection with the Plank Road to cross from Lachine to Caughnawaga at cheap fares and freight, thus placing it in the power of the farmer to reach our Markets and return with his purchases with the greatest expedition. The spirited projector of this Road is a Mr. Primeau, who has judiciously put this work into the hands of Mr. Cowley, of Beauharnois, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in England, and formerly employed on the Beauharnois Canal. Under his management, three miles of the Road have been already satisfactorily completed, while the remainder will probably be placed in situ before the winter. It would be well were the enterprise of this gentleman more generally imitated.

Rules Necessary to be Observed in an Editor's Sanctum.

We some time ago exhibited our small experience in "the moors," by publishing twelve rules to be invariably observed by sportsmen of all kinds, and we are glad to see that these infallible canons of sportmanship have been generally and widely read and approved of. It is recorded in the columns of one of our exchanges, that a sporting gentleman the other day shot his friend dead, instead of a bear—this, of course, will make him "cautious for life," and renders our 4th Rule of proved importance.

We are so much encouraged by the success of our first experiment, that we proceed to lay down the laws upon another important subject; and, considering how eagerly we are apparently listened to, there is no saying where we may stop, or to what lengths we may go, or upon what subjects we may have the temerity to legislate. Our only anxiety is to steer clear of the future Legislative Assembly, lest, in the course of our lawgiving mania, we should "overwhelm them quite." Like Nama of old, we have taken the moon into our councils, and they may depend upon it, that she and we together will constitute a very successful rivalship. *Mais a nous montons.*

THE EDITOR'S SANCTUM.

Rule 1.—Come in at all times. What business has he to be private?

Rule 2.—From the moment you enter the passage, tread as heavily on the floor as possible, slam all the doors, and speak as loud as you can. The Editor may be deaf, you know, and if he is not, no matter—you err on the safe side.

Rule 3.—When you enter, the first thing you have to do is to seize his papers and put them in your pocket, your wife would like to see them, besides they are useful for curling papers, and the Editor has more than he has leisure to read.

Rule 4.—If you bring in a long communication for the charitable purpose of "just filling his paper," insist on reading and discussing it. Why should not he, who makes so many people listen to him out of doors, be glad to spend an hour or so listening to you?

Rule 5.—The moment you enter, take up his last issue and commence a commentary upon it, and be sure you run it down; it will shew your learning and your knowledge of the world, not to speak of your interest in his success. He may not want your advice; no matter, give it. He is likely to consider you a friend ever after.

Rule 6.—If you see his exchanges piled up in an orderly manner on his table, or laid carefully over the back of a chair, seize them at once and scatter them all over the floor, and if he happen to be a Scotch, English, or Irish gentleman, be sure to spit a great mouthful of tobacco juice upon them. What business has he to be particular in a *free and easy* country like this?

Rule 7.—Always wear your hat in the sanctum—it shews your independence, besides it proves you to have been accustomed to good society—which, ten chances to one, the Editor has not.

Rule 8.—When you call to pay for an advertisement, always insist upon seeing the Editor himself, and be sure to read him a lecture on the extravagance of the charge, not forgetting to throw in a word or two about the narrowness of his circulation. If he does not understand business, you do, and the sooner he does the better.

Rule 9.—If you find his chair vacant at any time, plump down into it, and never think of moving until an imp come in and cry "copy" at least for the sixth time. What business has he to keep his scribbling and his scissoring to himself?

Rule 10.—If the Editor should appear absent in mind, and you have nothing particular to say yourself, take up the paper nearest to you, and commence reading the advertisements to him in as loud a voice as you conveniently can. This will some him and bring him to himself again, if any thing will.

Rule 11.—Should the editor refuse to insert any of your lucubrations, or *find you out* in any of your *pickings into him anonymously*, go round among the stores quietly, *particularly if you are a Scaper*, and find out if there be any little bill due, get it into your hands by hook or crook, though you should offer to do the job for nothing, and then *Paphim* with a summons next day. *There* at least you have him. He will take care not to be so saucy to you again.

Rule 12.—If you find any books in his library that suit your eye, be sure to borrow or take them, but take care never to return them; most likely they came from Mr. Dawson, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lay, or Messrs. R. & A. Miller, and cost the Editor only a paragraph—they are consequently not worth a thought. To return them would be to insult him.

By a strict observance of these invaluable rules, which are the results of long experience in newspaper matters, you will become a great favorite in every Editor's sanctum throughout the whole country, besides having all the news, telegraph reports, &c., long before any body else; and should any Editor give unmistakeable evidence that he is insensible to the fascinations and advantages of your society, set him down in your mind's eye as an old gander, who would keep all the gibble to himself, and who had not yet learned his own true interests.

The Chicago *Commercial Advertiser* has a very sensible and well-written article upon the undue interference of American citizens with the affairs of Cuba and against the Spanish Government. We give it below, and it is entitled to the more consideration as it comes from the Americans themselves. Had it come from the pen of an Englishman or a Spaniard, it might have been liable to suspicion; but coming from the source it does, it claims the more respect:—

It is a matter of serious reflection, that so large a part of our people appear ready and eager to engage in any adventure, however lawless, wild, or reckless, it may be. National faith is violated, trampled under foot—wholly disregarded; the law of nations outraged, treated as a dead letter; our own highest national laws boldly transgressed; public meetings are held in Philadelphia; New Orleans is a scene of violence and riots; and multitudes, eager for gain and military license, want nothing but a place of rendezvous and a leader, to wrest forever from the power of Spain the fairest and richest of her foreign possessions. Our public morality is corrupted—our national sense of right, so far as it imposes obligations upon ourselves or confers a claim upon others, is becoming blunted, so that it has no power to influence our conduct. It is a sign of portentous omen, that this spirit of unprincipled ambition and reckless license has exist its contagion through the nation so generally.

The Cuban invasion is justified by not one solitary plea that is made for it. The people of Cuba have not thrown off the Spanish yoke; there is nothing to call for even the interference of our Government; no appeal by the people of Cuba has yet been addressed to us as a nation, calling upon us to lend them succor in their struggle; no war is in progress between our nation and Spain. Where is the warrant for bodies of private citizens to take up arms against a friendly power, not only at peace with us, but having claims upon us, under solemn existing treaties? Their purpose is not to defend any of our rights—none have been infringed upon—but to kindle rebellion and sow sedition in a country now under the peaceful and rightful dominion of the Spanish laws. By so doing, they place themselves out of the protection of our own laws—indeed, they are punishable by them—they have no claim to protection under the law of nations—they place themselves under the base and execration of all laws—they are to be looked upon, and may be treated, as pirates, as enemies of the human race; and if taken by the Spaniards, they are liable to be shot as traitors, under the martial law, or to be punished in any way that the laws of Cuba may provide. They are not entitled to be treated as prisoners of war—they are not engaged in any war, such as is recognized by civilized nations. The moment they set foot in Cuba, they are bound by all law, international and municipal, to yield to its Government and laws allegiance and obedience so long as they remain there. If they take up arms against the established Government of the country, they commit treason against it, and this country can lend them no assistance, nor can it avenge or demand redress for their deaths.

A great many people in the South openly declare their object in revolutionizing Cuba to be annexation—not that Island's freedom or independence, but to fortify the power of the South against the power and predominance of the North. As such, their hopes can never be realized. The whole North, with one unanimous voice, will rise up and protest against anything of the kind. As an accession to strengthen and perpetuate the reign of slavery, Cuba will never become a member of this Union.

The ultimate issue of the present outbreak, it is not very hard to see. Spain has concentrated the naval force of her Empire around its shores; the capital is occupied by a strong land force; no general *national* rising has yet taken place, it is not probable that one will take place. The disaffected party are too feeble to contend long before the forces that will be brought upon them; they possess no elements of permanent strength. It is clear that the native Cuban population cannot shake off the Spanish power alone, and the foreign forces that will be able to reach them will hardly be adequate to carry on the struggle to a successful termination. For we feel sure our Government will effectually frustrate any and all attempts of our people to go thither in large bodies.

The next Mail for England will be closed on Monday, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Newspapers must be posted before 8 o'clock, A.M.

The ninth number of the LITERARY GARLAND has just reached us. It contains eight *original* articles, all of them of very considerable merit. Among which we particularly recommend "Noah Cotton," by *Susan Moodie*. In the poetical department, there is a beautiful and delicately expressed piece, entitled the "Scattered Household," by *Miss Locke*, which reminds us of Mrs. Hemans. "The Settler's Sabbath Morning," has a little more pretension, but it also well deserves a perusal. We confess that altogether this Magazine is a favorite with us. We are always glad to see it.

Our obituary to-day contains the death of Jason C. Pierce, Esq., late of St. Johns. The deceased had lived for a number of years in the County, and was esteemed by all who knew him. Parties desirous of attending the funeral, by leaving Montreal in the noon boat, can return same evening.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 22, 1851.

It has at length been decided that the Great Exhibition shall finally close on the 11th of October. The receipts up to the present time amount to £400,000. The numbers who visit the Crystal Palace have fallen off the daily range now being from 40,000 to 50,000. It is stated that in addition to the prizes, a medal will be awarded to each exhibitor; this will be a lasting memento of the exhibition that might otherwise wane. The weather has greatly favored the Exhibition—this is undoubtedly the finest Summer that we have had for several years, the weather almost throughout having been delightful. The harvest operations are proceeding swimmingly, and our corn market remains unchanged.

The prospects of Ireland are both bright and lowering. The Earl of Clancarty, speaking at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland last week, expressed his belief "that the lands which had been over-thickly peopled, but were now desolate, would be again populated by an industrial people; and that henceforth they would be seen evidencing the effects of real industry and economy. Foreigners, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Americans, talked of investing capital in endeavoring to develop the resources of the country; but the question was asked, why did not capital flow in? The reason was, because Irishmen, by leaving these resources untouched, themselves raised a doubt of their reality. He therefore trusted that in future Irishmen would take the lead in developing the resources of their country, and that they would take agriculture as their commencement. If they desired to be a great commercial and manufacturing nation, and to turn the great water power for which Ireland was celebrated to proper account, they should first produce the raw material; and when they had cultivated that, they might depend upon it that they would have manufacturers to work it up; and, as a matter of course, Ireland would soon take the proper position which the was geographically entitled to occupy amongst the nations of the earth." There is much good sense in his Lordship's advice, which cannot be too widely followed by his countrymen. But whilst a better day seems to have dawned on the material interests of that unfortunate country, it is likely again to be swept by a storm of fanaticism. The Roman Catholic Bishops ostentatiously defy the Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill, and the Roman Catholic Laity are determined to support them in their defiance. A great "Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom" was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday, when a series of resolutions in this spirit were carried unanimously. At a period when Dr. Cullen, Mr. Reynolds, and the rest of the Pope's emissaries, under color of "religious defence," are attempting to get up a new political association to disturb the Sister Isle, it is satisfactory to find the stream of public opinion set in full against the Pope, on account of the "mean and black barbarities" he is perpetrating at Rome. Ever since the occupation of the eternal city by the troops of that miserable adventurer, Louis Napoleon, I have almost stood alone amongst public writers, in speaking of that foul act as the worst crime against the liberties of mankind ever committed by France. Mr. Gladstone's opportune publication, exposing all the horrors of the political system at Naples, has been followed up by M. Emile de Girardin, in Paris, who, in the same fashion, has laid bare all the atrocious misdeeds of the Pope himself at Rome. As a London journal pointedly asks—"Who held the Pope's victims while he scourged them? The great French nation? They it is who have held the victims, bound hand and foot, whilst the bloody agents of the Pope have scourged the champions of liberty with whips of scorpions." Mr. Gladstone and M. Emile de Girardin have rendered a service to mankind in exposing the foul, infamous, and despotic deeds of Ferdinand of Naples and Pius of Rome.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, will start for Balmoral early next week, taking the Great Northern Railway from London to its northernmost point, which is about 20 miles from York, where it runs into the York & North Midland Line. There is a peculiar propriety in this change of route, now almost annually adopted by Her Majesty in her progress to the North. It enables her to take a passing glance at different parts of "merrie England," and it enables the population of districts which Her Majesty has never been known to traverse to display their loyalty. The journey will be through a portion of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, never yet traversed by the Queen; and it is only fair to presume that not only the bodies corporate, but the whole of the inhabitants, will give their Sovereign a right loyal reception. The stay at Balmoral will not extend over five weeks, and after visiting the Earl of Sefton at Croxteth Park, and the Earl of Ellesmere at Worksby Hall, the Queen will take up her winter quarters at Windsor Castle.

The papers announce the demise of the Earl of Clare.

The continued diminution of pauperism has been, as I anticipated, the theme of wild exultation with the Free-Trade journals. It is a question with me how far the enormous emigration now going on from the United Kingdom, being from 250,000 to 300,000 annually, conduces to the results given. I do not lose sight of the fact that 1,892,063 persons emigrated between 1841 and 1851, of which, be it remarked, 1,086,708 have left our shores since 1847, besides 56,084 between January and March this year. Now, looking at the accelerated rate of emigration since 1847, surely it must form an essential element in the question of diminished pauperism, since it carries away whole masses just on the verge of distress. Far be it from me to swell the cry of national bankruptcy and ruin; but when I see in a statistical journal that the whole diminution of pauperism is ascribed to the effects of Free-Trade, and not a word is said about the influence of emigration, I must be allowed to have my doubts on the subject. But extremes alone serve the purposes of too ardent politicians.

—The Paris journals are speculating upon the opinions given by the Councils-General in favor of the revision of the constitution. A large number of these bodies will, no doubt, express a desire to revise the constitution, but it is quite absurd to interpret this into a declaration in favor of the re-election of Louis Napoleon. I see that some of the journals in the neighboring towns fall into this palpable error. Many of the Councils-General aim at the restoration of the Bourbons, some at the elevation of the Prince de Joinville to the throne, whilst the important words, "legally" or "regularly," mark, more or less, their sentiments that the constitution must not be violated. I must add, that the opinions of the Councils-General are but a very doubtful exponent of the feelings of the French people. It is said that the Duke de Chambord has summoned the chief Legitimist leaders to a conference on the subject of the candidature of the Prince de Joinville for the Presidency. The new Democratic Committee, with M. Lammenais and Michel (de Bourges) at their head, have published an eloquent manifesto, being a political prospectus for the incorporation of the "United States of Europe," the nucleus of which is to be France, Spain, and Italy. The oneness of the human race is the old theme, and France, "the Pharos of the civilized world"—I have heard the expression before—is, of course, to be the chief of the gigantic confederation which is to embrace the whole world. Perhaps, perhaps these amiable friends of the "whole world" meant Volcano. Since recovering from the wild damagogism of France, all is comparatively quiet, continue to hurl forth their volcanic agencies to convulse the whole world. The meaning is, however, couched in eloquent language, which will be sure to fascinate the minds of young, ardent, shallow-brained Democrats. The journey of the President to Bordeaux and the South-Western departments, is said to be postponed. I suspect the true cause is, that Louis Napoleon "has an affection of the chest" which prevents many pleasant trips in the world.

There is little fresh news this week from the other parts of Europe. The tyranny of the Pope, at Rome, is producing a strong revulsion of feeling in France, and the notice taken of it, and of the severities practised at Naples upon the political prisoners, is producing a salutary effect. Count Calandrelli, Minister of War during the Republic, has been released from the prisons at Rome.

The news by the Indian mail is to the effect that the East India Company is about to interfere in the affairs of the Nizam's dominions. A large annually increasing debt to the Company has provoked this step, which eventually will probably terminate in the complete absorption of that part of the Deccan into the territories of the East India Company.

We have at length very voluminous statements and decrees respecting the war going on in the Southern parts of China. The whole rebellion seems to be carried on by numerous hordes of banditti and outlaws; but the distance of their operations from the seat of the Imperial Government, has hitherto prevented the authorities from dealing with these robbers as they deserve. Plunder and desultory warfare seem to be their chief aim. The steps now taken will perhaps put an end to this scourge of the Southern Provinces.

Jonathan has astonished the yachting club here by bringing over the "America" to challenge any number of schooners belonging to the yacht squadron, in a six knot breeze. It would seem that the owner of the "America" came over in the packet, leaving his little vessel to find its way to Cowes in the best way it could. Her appearance, however, made as she is, astonished the members of the English squadron. She is the section of a carrot, the bow like the point of a knife, and "scooped away" outwards till she swells towards the stern, "round as an apple," till a little forward of the main mast, where she has her greatest beam, she is 22 feet and a few inches across. She has a low black hull, no bulwarks, but two noble sticks of extreme rake. In short, she is the reverse of our models, and, as the Marquis of Anglesea says, "if she be right, then we are all wrong." The yachting gentlemen seem to be sadly afraid of her powers, which are represented to be very formidable. There are eighteen yachts entered for the grand prize on Saturday next. Among them the new schooner "America." Thus we shall have a good opportunity of testing the comparative qualities of the Yankee yacht. It has been reported that her challenge has not been accepted; but a Liverpool paper has stated that Mr. W. Woolhouse has offered to back his yacht, the "Galeonda," against her in a trial from Cowes round the Eddystone, for £250. Moreover, it is now stated that Mr. Weld has challenged the "America" to sail against his cutter "Alarm" for £1,000; the only stipulation he insists on being allowed to carry what sail he pleases—the stakes to be posted, and the decision left in the hands of some gentlemen, in order to prevent quibbles.

MONTREAL, September 3, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—Complaints of the exactions made by some of the *gentlemen of the Bar*, are of daily rehearsal in the streets of this city, and these complaints are, in too many instances, not without foundation. When the busy season draws to a close, it is my intention to write a series of letters, (I have not as yet made up my mind under what head,) to be compiled from a small mountain of *Advocates'* accounts in my possession, and from the accounts which I hope all friendly to justice will supply on being asked. "Moderate charges meet with prompt payment."

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DETERMINATION.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Trade.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1851.

A. Gilmour, Esq., in the chair.

The President stated that the meeting was an adjournment of the regular quarterly meeting, and was intended for the purpose of pressing upon the Government the propriety of affording aid to a line of steam vessels from some port in the United Kingdom to Quebec and Montreal.

Mr. Young then in moving the first resolution, remarked that a very little consideration showed the importance of this subject. We were nearer, by 400 miles, than New York to Liverpool, through the Straits of Belleisle: and 250 miles by the common route. We were 250 miles nearer than Boston by the Straits of Belleisle; and one hundred by the ordinary route. We were also nearer to Detroit by 260 miles by railway than was either New York or Boston. There was moreover a railway already existing to Portland, and would shortly be another to Halifax; so that a seaport would always be secured, at all periods of the year, for the contemplated line of vessels. Mr. Young then moved:—

"That, in view of the general advantages which would accrue to the people of this Province from the establishment of a line of ocean steamers, to run between this port and Quebec and a port in Great Britain, during the season of navigation, and to and from the port of Halifax, Portland, or Boston, in the winter, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Council of the Board should take such further steps as they deem expedient to reiterate the prayer of the Memorial already sent to the Executive on the 11th August last, and to solicit the cooperation of the Boards of Trade in Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston, in a measure of such high expediency."

Mr. Ryan, in seconding the motion, said that he had last year conversed upon the subject with Messrs. Merritt and Hincks, who had both evinced great interest in it; and having subsequently communicated with several well-informed parties residing in England, he had learned from them that to run a monthly line, four steamers would be necessary; the most fit being, in all probability, of the class of screw propellers, of tonnage of 1,800 tons burden. These would require Engines of 400 horse power. The vessels would cost £40 per ton, for hull, &c., and £40 per horse for Engines—to allow a wide margin, say £36,000 each, or say again £150,000 for the four. That sum at 6 per cent would give an interest of £9000. He felt little doubt that if this sum were guaranteed, there would be a competition to accept it. The object of the line would be to bring second class passengers at a moderate rate, and to better condition for making efficient settlers than they were brought at present. He believed that if the government would grant this sum annually it would turn out a profitable speculation; for supposing only 10,000 additional emigrants were brought out, that would produce a tax amounting to one-fourth of the whole money. But apart from that it must be considered that they would pay large tolls to the canals; while the duties would also be augmented by the diversion to our own channels of goods which now went through the States. The gross tolls on the canals amounted in 1850 to £66,000, the increase of goods only to the extent of one sixth would pay £11,000. There was no necessity to add anything to what had already been said by Mr. Young on the subject of distances; but he thought a still greater recommendation of our route was to be found in the fact that the emigrant could step out of the vessel in which he had arrived from sea, and proceed at once to Chicago. Every one present had seen the invitation to the Boston Celebration. It was a railroad celebration; but it was something more. It was intended to commemorate the establishment of a line of steamers direct to Boston, and as a means of supporting that line, they looked principally to the immense trade which they expected to do with Canada. Why should we not have that trade themselves, and so carry up the St. Lawrence what they proposed to carry to Boston? They had, indeed, lost two five months winter; but the fact was, that so passengers of the class he contemplated, were travelled in those months, so that that was of small consequence. He believed the establishment of such a line would reduce freights, and especially prevent those fluctuations which prevented people in the West from sending their goods by Montreal and Quebec; and speaking of Montreal and Quebec, reminded him that the deepening of Lake St. Peter was proceeding far slower than under the able management of Mr. Young, that there was every reason to expect these vessels, if once at Quebec, would be able to pass up to Montreal. As a proof of the anxiety of the public on this subject, he read a letter signed by all the leading dry goot houses in town expressing warm approbation of the proposition which he had brought forward at the last meeting, and promising their support; and he concluded by saying that he thought Mr. Leslie ought to be in right about the nature of the petition, which was not for the old method during the session of Parliament—viz: assistance from the Imperial Government; but for the employment of our own resources for that end.

After some further conversation,

Mr. Buckna said that he had heard it stated that the Government were actually engaged in directing this subject with a view of an arrangement; and asked if any gentleman present could tell if that were so. There being no reply,

Mr. Glass said he had heard that four vessels were already laid down in Glasgow for the purpose of a line such as that now contemplated. However, the present measure of the Board of Trade certainly would not impede any such movements.

The resolution was then carried, and the meeting adjourned.—*Herald.*

"Bob, is that dog a hunter or a—" "No; he's half hunter and half setter. He 'hunts' home when he's hungry, and 'sets' by the fire when he's satisfied."

Cuban Matters.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

The *Tribune* learns from a passenger by the steamer *Alabama*, which arrived on Wednesday morning from Savannah, that the *Pampero* was lying at Sutherland Bluff, at the mouth of Sapelo River, about 20 miles from Darien. She had discharged a portion of her former crew and was fitting up for the purpose of taking another party of Filibusters to the support of Lopez.

A Washington dispatch says "that the War Office has received information which leaves little or no doubt of the defeat of Lopez. The government seems now thoroughly waked up and determined to put down the filibusters.

The New Orleans papers of the 26th ult., confirm the resignation of the Spanish Consul, and state that hardly a Spaniard is to be seen anywhere in that city. The *Jefferson* Stock Land Company have given $1,000 to the Cuba Collecting Committee.

A New Orleans dispatch of Sept. 3rd, professes to give the details of the Cincinnati's news. The despatch evidently comes from a source unfriendly to the expeditionists. It says:

"The news by the steamer *Cincinnati*, from Havana, is down to the afternoon of the 29th ult. The steamer *Alendra* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 25th, with 15 officers, wounded in a battle fought on the 21st at Alcadala. A Spanish report says 40 pirates were killed and 40 prisoners taken. A dispatch from the Commandant at Bahia Honda says he shot six pirates on the 22nd, including Adjutant George Graham and Lieut. Pereanding. The Captain-General on the 24th issued a proclamation offering quarter to insurgents who will surrender after the notice published, irrespective of Districts, and pardon to those who would deliver up Lopez.—The Spanish loss at Alcadala would seem to be large. Letters say an express train left Havana with several surgeons to attend the wounded Spaniards. The patriots are always shot as soon as captured. Another letter says Lopez is in a position to hold out two months. The *Crescent City*, this morning, publishes a letter from Crittenden, written half an hour before his execution, in which he says he had not a single musket cartridge at the time of his capture. Lopez has got no artillery.

"The authorities here are vigilant in their measures to prevent another expedition for Cuba. Money for the patriots comes in very slowly."

The *Tribune* in publishing the above, remarks:—"It is singular that a defeat (such as reported to the War Department) should not be proclaimed by the Spanish authorities of the Island with all the details which would render doubt impossible. *We do not altogether rely on these despatches which we publish this morning.*"

It is singular, also, that the Captain General should be so free with his offers of pardon if he already had the patriots under his feet.

The telegraph, yesterday afternoon, brought us the following account of the battle in which Gen. Enna was killed:—

PICAYUNE OFFICE, New Orleans, Sept. 2.

We have received the following account of the battle in which Gen. Enna was mortally wounded, from our correspondent at Havana:

The battle was fought on the coffee plantation formerly owned by Gen. Lopez's wife. The Spanish troops were drawn up in two columns, and at first refused to advance upon the patriots who lined the fences in the vicinity. Gen. Enna then took 30 escadores and charged upon the patriots, who succeeded in killing every one of the Spaniards, with the exception of an aid-de-camp. In the charge, Gen. Enna was mortally wounded. After the fall of Gen. Enna, Gen. Rosales collected together 500 of the Spanish troops and fled, leaving 70 wounded upon the field. Gen. Rossales was to be superceded for cowardice by Gen. Pavis, of Matanzas.

A letter dated Aug. 9th, from Puerto Principe, states that the insurgents were successful in the Eastern department of the Island. The government have abolished the central depot. At the latest accounts Lopez was near Quanagy.

FIRE.—A fire occurred, on Tuesday morning last, at Sillery Cove, whereby three houses were destroyed, including Robitaille's Hotel. Some of the city Fire Department were in attendance. We have not heard how the fire is supposed to have originated. The country people on their way to market, from Valeartier and other surrounding districts were not a little alarmed by the vividness of the reflection of the flames on the sky.—*Mercury.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared.
Sept. 5.

Brig Squaw, Berry, Arbroath, D Duncan, flour, &c

Imports.

Per Ship OTTAWA, MCARTHUR, from Glasgow —Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

W Whiteford & Co, 12 boxes 11 bales; W McMaster, 35 do 4 do; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 20 do 28 do; Walker & Hutchinson, 6 do 8 do; R Buchanan, Harris & Co, 13 do 10 do 662 bars 20 bdls; Shaw, Turnbull & Co, 18 bales 23 bxs; A Walker, 1 bx; J Service, 7 bls 3 bxs; Osborne & Willie, 3 bxs; T H McKenzie, 3 do; Ogilvy & Campbell, 3 do 11 bls; Armour & Ramsay, 1 bx 1 trunk; A & D Shaw, 7 do 6 bls; C Robertson, 5 bxs 4 bales; P Robertson & Co, 2 do 2 do; H Topping & Co, 4 do 1 do; D Bell & Co, 2 cases; Tyre, Colquhoun & Co, 5 boxes 2 bales; J McKay & Bros, 1 bl; J & R Roy, 4 do 2 bxs; W McFarlane, 2 bls 2 bxs; Cumming & Galbraith, 3 do 2 do; Gilmour, Coulson & Co, 5 bls 2 cases; W McFarlane, 2 bxs; Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 9 bxs 2 bls; Bowes & Hall, 10 do 3 do; Bryce, McMurrich & Co, 6 do 1 do; J D Bryce & McLean, 9 do 4 do; McNee & Waddell, 7 do 17 do; Benjamin & Bros, 10 do 2 do; Brown & Sprau, 5 do 5 do; J & C Paterson, 1 parcel; McPherson, Crane & Co, 1 bx; A Laurie & Co, 22 bales 17 boxes 2 casks; N S Whitney, 1 box; Whitemore & Rutherford, 7 bales; A Cuvillier & Co, 4 bls 252 bxs; H Joseph & Co, 2 bls; C Stewart, 1 bale 1 bx2; A Main, 2 do 4 do; R Nicholls, 2 do 2 do 2 cks; J Lemming, 1 bx; J G McIntosh, 5 bxs 2 bls; J P Larkin, 3 do 5 do; M'Dougall & Brown, 2 bxs; J P Clarke & Co, 5 do 2 do; Gilmour, Coulson & Co, 5 bls 2 cases; D Stewart & Son, 2 bls 2 bxs 1 trunk; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 12259 bars 1385 bdls; New City Gas Co, 500 gas pipes; T & J Lochnie, 2 bxs 1 bl; Gairneen & Roy, 8 bxs; A & J Arthur, 3 bls; M Johnstone, 7 carpet bags; E & V Hodge, 1 bx; C A Low, 2 cks, 2 bxs; Samuel & Co, 3 bxs; W Moodie, 22 bxs 7 bls; P Patterson, 3 bls; T Mason, 4 do; W E J Muir, 1 do; Benjamin & Bros, 2 do; W Miller & Co, 7 bxs 112 bls 1 ct; Order, 6 bxs 3 bls 10 pa 1 trunk.

Per Ship CANADA, WYLIE, from Liverpool—Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

Brewster & Mulholland, 2434 hrs; R H Brett, 25 crts 8 cs; Frothingham & Workman, 1000 bxs 8 casks 276 bdls 10 hkts 92 boxes 15 pieces; Holland & Matheson, 2 cases; D & C Dalling, 3 do; Frothingham & Workman, 2 trs; R Adams, 2 cases; Walker & Hutchinson, 6 bales 5 cases; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 2 bls 3 cks; A & T C Kerr, 50 crts 14 bls 3 cs; J & R Roy, 10 bls 5 cs; W Wilson, 5 do 11 do; Moss & Bros, 2 do 2 do; C McGill, 2 bales; B F Darry, 1 do; Shaw, Turnbull & Co, 16 cs 5 bls; D Bell & Co, 2 bls; Workman, Bros & Co, 6 cks 10 bdls; W McMaster, 4 bls 8 cas; R Sergent & Co, 2 do 1 do; McDougall & Hall, 5 do 7 do; McDougall & Brown, 3 bls; J G McIntosh, 10 bls 1 case; R Nicholls, 11 do 1 do; A Prevost, 4 bls; A Main, 12 do; R Wightman & Co, 2 cases 7 bale; J P Larkin, 6 do 5 do; Order, 9 pkgs; J Lemming, 5 bl; J Mead & Co, 2 rings 4 cxs 1 cs; R S Miller, 2 bales 1 case; W & J Smith & Co, 20 do 6 do; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 10 cs 9 bales 500 box 4 trunks; J Tyre, Colquhoun & Co, 30 bales 11 cs; Cumming & Galbraith, 5 do 9 do; T Watson, 5 bales; H Jones & Co, 1 cask 22 cases 9 bales; Buchanan & Co, 4 cks; Whitemore, Rutherford & Co, 9 bxs 2 bls; Bowes & Hall, 10 do 3 do; Bryce, McMurrich & Co, 6 do 1 do; J D Bryce & Co, 14 bls 14 cs; Mitchell, Murray & Co, 4 bls; Mathie, Robertson & Co, 7 bls 1 case; D & A S Stewart, 17 do 2 do; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 3 do 3 do; W Shaw, 5 Greenshields, Son & Co, 6 do 2 do; W Dalling, 11 bls 6 cks; A M & W Aitken, 7 bls 2 cs; Gilmour & Co, 3 bls; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 12 cs 11 bls 111 ckrs 150 bdls 60 bxs; G Hogan Co, 4 bls; W Whitehead & Co, 18 bales 11 cs; J H Evans, 7 bdls 2 bales 3 cks 2 cs 2 packages; Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 29 bls; Morland & Co, 3 cks; A & J Arthur, 8 cs 2 bls; A Cuvillier & Co, 8 do 8 do; McPherson, Crane & Co, 1 do 8 do 100 boxes 13 tierces 80 share mangls; H Thompson, 2 cks; Ferrier & Co, 1 do; J R Orr, 11 cases 1 bale; J S Turnbull, 2 bales; Hooker & Holton, 8 do; Dykes & Co, 2 do; Strobridge & Bethune, 7 do; Bissmore & Biddle, 3 do; D Torrance, 1 do; Gairneen & Roy, 8 cases 8 bales; Seymour & Whitney, 11 do 13 do; J P Clark & Co, 6 do 1 do; J Robertson, 2 do 6 do; C Robertson, 4 do 5 do; Brewster & Mulholland, 1 cask wire; Gilmour & Coulson, 5 bls 7 cases; Philip Holland, 2284 bars 385 bdls 227 plates; Burgess & Leishman, 3 cs; Ryan, Chapman & Co 13000 bricks.

Exports.

Per SQUAW.—D Duncan, 1770 bbls flour 71 bags butter 4000 staves.

MARRIED.

On the 19th of August, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Mr. Benjamin H. Lay, formerly of Montreal, to Clara eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel, of Cloghall, Bedfordshire, England.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, the 6th instant, at Saint Johns, Jason C. Pierce, Esq.

☞ Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock.

WILL SHORTLY OPEN
AT THE
ST ANDREW'S HALL
(OLD ST. ANDREWS CHURCH)
SAINT PETER STREET
BAYNE'S CELEBRATED SERIES OF
GIGANTIC PANORAMAS,
ENTITLED
A VOYAGE TO EUROPE,
EMBRACING magnificent Views of Boston, its Harbour, Halifax, the Atlantic, River Mersey, Liverpool, the CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, Westminster Ab