and they weathed till both fell to the ground. The good Knight, quick and very active in his movements, and thrusting it into his adversary's visor, cried, "Yield thee, Signor Alonzo, or thou dieest." But he was already past answering. His squire, Don Diego, explained, "Signor Bayard, he is already dead: you have conquered." And so it was, for he stirred neither hand nor foot.—*History of the Good Knight De Bayard.*

Mayhew, in his book on "Popular Education," mentions that an eminent physician, with whom he had talked on the subject, declared himself convinced that one of the most effectual methods of warding off a cold, when exposed by wet feet or otherwise, is to take frequent deep inhalations of air.

Wordsworth is said to have been fond of reading Homer. A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* thinks that the reason of this was the vivid touches descriptive of the beauty of nature, to be found in the Roman poet.

Thirty Arabian horses, purchased for the Queen of Spain at the expense of $5,000, have arrived at Marseilles on their way to Madrid.

The Empress of Russia is now on a grape diet for the recovery of her health.

Mr. Benjamin, a Jew, of Lincoln, England, recently purchased, at auction, a superbly carved altar piece, valued at $1,500, and presented it to the Protestant Church in that place.

A new electric light is exhibiting in London, at the Polytechnic. A strip of silver foil pasted on the ceiling, gives a light equal to two thousand candles.

The Berlin Chapel Choir of the King of Prussia, seventy in number, are singing in London, with the greatest success.

Queen Victoria has designed a carpet for the Fair of 1851.

Cardinal Wiseman has received the title of St. Pudentiana, because St. Peter, in his visit to England, received the hospitality of an English family named Pudens!

The reported arrival in Scotland of a couple of carrier pigeons, taken out by Sir John Ross, has been shown, been contradicted.

Mr. Macready is playing a farewell engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

The opening of the French annual exhibition of the works of modern artists—which was to have taken place on the 15th of December, is further postponed till the 26th.

The London *Athenæum* announces that the Jenny Lind excitement in America has wholly subsided, and that the reaction is so great that Barnum dares not show his head, for fear of being mobbed.

In a village in an adjoining State, the following notice is posted in a bar-room:—"The members of the Liscum will meet on Wednesday evening to discuss the following question: Should a man be gided by publick oppinion or not?"

PICKINGS FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.—From the Editor's table, always well furnished, of the *Knickerbocker*, we pick the following:—

"'Do you know,' writes a friend at Easton, Penn., 'the Dutch word for sausages?' It is 'wurs or wurs,' and is pronounced just like our word 'worse.' I do not know the exact spelling; perhaps some Dutch friend will give it to you; but I am going to tell you a story about it which I heard from the lips of a working-man in my father's employ, and will try to give as nearly as possible in his own words: 'There was a Yankee feller worked one year to Walron's; they're Dutch, you know, and they talk Dutch, and this feller he did n't know nothin' about Dutch. Wal, one mornin' they had sassengers for breakfast, and they had kinder kep'em too long, and they was a little *changed*. Wal this feller had eaten some of 'em, and the old man asked him if he would take some more *wurs*. 'No, by thunder!' says the feller, says he, 'if it's *worse* than that, I can't stand it, no how!'"

The following reminds one of King Henry's remark in Chevy Chase:—

"A friend of ours mentions a laughable anecdote which he heard not long ago in Rotterdam. It seems that on one occasion one of our national vessels, exchanging salutes with a Dutch vessel, accidentally fired a shotted gun. No sooner did the ball strike the Dutch ship, than up ran a defiance flag, the firing ceased, and two officers came in the Captain's gig to announce that a man had been killed on board the American. The American Commander instantly ordered his barge, and in fifteen minutes was on board the Dutch vessel, explaining the accident; adding, as he concluded: 'And the man whose carelessness has occasioned this said disaster shall be hanged at the yard-arm to-morrow morning, if I succeed in discovering him.' 'No, no, no!' exclaimed the Dutch Commander; 'it ish enough now; de ablogy ish enoff—blaanty; let de poor devil go; dere ish blanty more Dootchmens in Holland—blaanty!'"

INDUSTRIOUS MICE.—A gentleman in Kirkalda, Scotland, has trained a couple of mice and invented machinery enabling them to spin cotton yarn. They have been employed twelve months. The work is done on the treadmill principle. It is so constructed that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences, by twisting, twining, and reeling from 100 to 126 threads per day. To complete this, the little pedestrian has to run 10½ miles. A half penny's worth of oatmeal at 10d per peck, serves one of these tread wheel culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes 110 threads per day. At this rate a mouse earns 9d every five weeks, which is 7s 3d per annum. Take 6d off for board, and 1s for machinery, there will arise 5s clear profit from every mouse annually.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Among the articles in the Industrial Exhibition at London in 1851 will be a garland of artificial flowers which will not be less than 1851 feet in circumference, and will contain 1851 varieties of flowers and fruits. This monstrous garland will be composed of materials from all the manufacturers of flowers in the English metropolis and the counties. It will be dedicated to Prince Albert, to the Dutchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Carlisle, the Royal Commissioners and all the subscribers who have contributed to this project. It will be enclosed in a glass case, on the sides of which will be inscriptions to commemorate the exhibition.

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS AND HER CANINE FRIEND.—A young lady of one of the northern towns of this country, while engaged in teaching school, the past summer, a few miles from her home, was singled out, towards the close of her engagement, without any apparent inducement, by the dog of one of her employers, as the peculiar object of his regard, which soon unaccountably increased to such a degree that he could scarcely be beaten from her side, or prevented from entering the school house, to which he daily repaired. At the termination of her school, which she left in failing health, when about to start for her paternal residence, the dog gave signs of his determination to follow her, which perceiving, she turned to the owner, and soon effected a purchase of the animal, which now joyously attended her home. Her first words, on entering the house, were—"Mother, I have come home to die, and have brought a friend here to watch over my grave." After making this announcement, she immediately took to her bed, and sank rapidly in a typhoid, which in about a week terminated in her death. During her whole sickness, the faithful and evidently sorrow-stricken dog, never, but for a few moments at a time, left the sick room, constantly lying dejectedly near the head of her bed, and seeming but too blest when permitted to lick her fevered hand, which was occasionally extended for his tender caresses. As her final hour drew near, he became indifferent about food, and even refused it altogether. After her death, which he seemed to comprehend, he continued to watch by the corpse, only at one time leaving friend that was when the coffin case, which having arrived with the coffin, was carried and placed by the side of the grave previous dug in an enclosure near the house. He then, having somehow been made aware of what was going on, came out of the house, went to the case, and with his paws on the side, looked in, and seemed to examine it attentively. He next jumped down into the grave, and appeared to inspect that also with equal care and attention. He then came out, and hurried back to his post by the corpse, which he continued to watch, till it was brought out for interment, when he closely followed the coffin, and looked carefully on, as it was lowered to its final resting place, and the grave filled up. When the human fellow-mourners retired, however, he remained behind, and lying down at the head of the grave, could not be induced to leave the spot, refusing, for the first few days, all food, then, for a week or two, sparingly receiving it when brought to him, and, at last, going occasionally to the house for it, but only to return to his post, where he lay, apparently pining, till the end of the following March, when he died, and was buried, alongside of his mistress, in the place of his choice.—*Vermont Freeman.*

☞ 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 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 per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All LETTERS must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amounts 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, DECEMBER 2, 1850.

Arrival of the Europa—Seven Days Later.

We are again indebted to the politeness of Mr. Donoe, Agent of the Burlington & Rutland Railroad, for the latest Boston papers, from which we take the following items of European news, by the Steamer *Europa*:—

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday Night, Nov. 27.

The *Europa* arrived at 7 o'clock, with 40 passengers for Boston, and 7 for Halifax.

Through the attentive kindness of Mr. Shaw, Purser of the *Europa*, we learn that the *Asia* was passed at a quarter past 7, (Saturday evening,) on the 16th, 20 miles west of Holyhead. The *America* arrived at Liverpool on Monday.

Brown & Shipley's Cotton Circular states, that the Cotton Market became extremely dull immediately after the sailing of the *Niagara*, with a decline of fully ½d. The German accounts, to which this dullness was mainly owing, being in the past few days rather less warlike, and the *America's* advices from New York having announced a killing frost in the Cotton districts, confidence has been re-established, and prices have rallied nearly ½d. from the extreme depression of the 20. The market closes steady to-day, (Friday,) at the full prices of out last Circular for the better descriptions of American, and an advance of 1-32d. in the lower and middling qualities. Sales for the week are 32,740 bales, of which about 8,000 were taken by speculators, and 1,500 for export.

FLOUR.—Market is quiet, but firm, at previous rates.

WHEAT.—There has been some speculative demand, at prices current at sailing of the *Niagara*.

CORN.—There has been a good demand at 29s. 6d. @ 30s. per quarter for Yellow and White, and 29s. for Mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Beef Market continues without any symptoms of improvement. Sales unusually light. Pork inactive, and a reduction in prices is demanded. Bacon—Small sales at full rates. Shoulders—Ready sales at previous prices. Hams move more freely, but have not improved. Lard—Improved demand, at an advance of 1s. per cwt.; small stock on first hands.

CHEESE.—There is less doing, and prices receded 1s. per cwt. on fine sorts, and 2s. on middling qualities. Tallow moves more freely. Linseed Cake less active.

Consols on Monday closed at 96½ to 96¾. On Friday, owing to more favorable continental advices they advanced to 96⅞ for money, and 96⅞ to 96¾ for account.

Freights at Liverpool are dull with a declining tendency, especially to the Continental ports.—Passengers are rather more abundant, but there is no improvement in rates.

Louis Napoleon has sent a long message to the Assembly, which has given general satisfaction; he disclaims all personal ambition.

There is a good understanding between Prussia and Austria is confirmed.

All Germany and Austria are arming, and Austria and Bavaria are in arms. Prussia has drawn the first blood. Their troops occupied the village of Bronzell, upon which the Austrians advanced with their sword sheathed, but were at once fired upon and several of their number were wounded. The shots were returned, and the Prussians finally evacuated the place, carrying off their wounded with them.

France, England and Russia have offered their mediation on the German question. The latest accounts are more peaceable, although in Vienna war is now looked upon as certain.

The notorious Cardinal is going down in England; they feel a little ashamed at having been frightened at a Catholic Hierarchy on paper. It appears that there are only half a million Catholics in all England; but eight millions in all Ireland, Canada and Australia.

On the 16th the *Europa* exchanged signals with the bark *Hebe*, standing north. On the 22nd, exchanged colors with the British ship *Asia*, bound east.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs Grey, Mr and Mrs Lindsay, Mr and Mrs Barclay, Mr and Mrs Bell, Rev D Bellard and lady, Miss Minna Hamilton, Phipps, Beale, Mulhen, Campbell, Holdsamert, Huselle, Wyman, Otto, Samm, Smithers, Early, Phillips, Friend, Brisbane, Ward, Tucker, Carty, Reels, Belleni and servant, Berwick, Matturu, Hutland, Shanahan, Stamp, Benny, Wm Balasaw, Delahan, Hersen, Smith.

The *New York Courier & Enquirer*, in a humorous and well-written article, describes the agitation which the appointment of the Roman Catholic Bishops has caused in England; but it strikes us that our contemporary is wide of the mark when he attributes the agitation to the jealousy of the Clergy of the established Church and the bigotry of the people at large. We know that were we in England, and inclined, as we probably should be, to join the mass of our countrymen in opposition to the Papal assumption, it would be on neither of these grounds. Our objection is, that the Pope has appointed Bishops, literally with English titles of honor; that this is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of an existing law; that it is also a violation of the principles of the English Constitution, which makes the Sovereign the sole fountain of honor, the only person who can confer titles and give rank and precedence within the Realm; and because it is a step unwise and impolitic, as tending to arouse against our Roman Catholic fellow subjects a feeling which has so long slumbered, a feeling not against them personally, nor against their religion as a religion, but because that religion is considered by the people of England to be the deadliest enemy to civil and religious liberty. The people have not forgotten that they owe the present happy state of things to a revolution, which was caused by the attempt of an English King, backed by the advice of foreign Jesuits, to force Popery down their throats, and they naturally look with suspicion on what looks like the beginning of another insidious step in the same direction, though from another quarter. As it happens, the tendencies of the British people are in quite an opposite direction. The Revolution of 1688 opened the door to freedom of thought and action, and the people will not allow it to be again closed; on the contrary, they are busily engaged in widening the entrance, and making it as accessible as possible. There is ample evidence in the world around them that Popery is always aggressive; that it is now siding and abetting the reactionary absolutism in every country in Europe, and they consequently look with dread on the attempts to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes in England. They have no desire to persecute, but they will not incur the chance of persecution being again directed against themselves, and any measure which may be brought forward in the Legislature, and one most assuredly will be, to restrain Papal assumption of power on English soil, will be a measure solely for precaution and protection against a foreign Potentate and his sworn servitors; we cannot call this bigotry or jealousy. What would the *Courier* say, if any one should compare it with that bigotry and jealousy in some parts of his own country which takes a British subject from a British ship merely because his skin is a few shades darker than that of some of the inhabitants of the port, and shuts him up in prison during the vessel's stay? Yet the majority of the people of the United States will call that a mere measure of precaution and protection; and the *Courier* may be sure that any measure passed in England to repress Papal assumption will be merely that and nothing more.

We are happy to learn that the subscription list, towards procuring a testimonial, for presentation from the citizens of Montreal, to our esteemed fellow-townsman, John Leeming, Esq., has already attained a most handsome amount.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a sad accident occurred at Lachine on Friday afternoon to a son of Mr. Cunyngham's, late of Carillon, and grandson to Mrs. Dr. Robertson, of this city, while playing about the Lachine Railway Station—the freight cars having passed over both legs, and breaking them very badly, so much so, that it is feared one will have to be amputated.

The Garrick Club.

We attended, on Thursday evening last, the fourth performance of the Garrick Club, in their Miniature Theatre, St. Jean Baptiste Street.

Circumstances often conspire, both in the Literary and Dramatic world, to soften the severity of the censorship of the Press, and to disarm criticism of its acknowledged prerogatives. Whenever the representatives of the Histrionic Art appear before the public with those professional acquirements which study and experience are supposed to produce, it then becomes the legitimate province of criticism, in the language of legal phraseology, "to tell the truth—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." When, however, an association of gentlemen, from the various professions and avocations of life, fraternize for the purpose of keeping alive the interests of the Drama, the stern and implacable visage of the critic should relax its unwelcome features, and appear in the mild and persuasive character of a monitor. If we discovered in the performances of the Garrick Club, on Thursday evening last, some faults and defects, we also noticed many excellencies, and were gratified with occasional evidences of correct and judicious acting.

The gentlemen composing the Club certainly deserve, and should receive, the support of a community for whose benefit, amusement, and instruction, they have made such efforts. It should be remembered, that the enterprize is one involving both personal and pecuniary sacrifices. It is not to be expected they can at once satisfy that "public opinion," so pregnant with novelty, so restless and inconstant in its movements, and so difficult to propitiate, even by the most finished achievements of artistical excellence. They have yet much to accomplish in giving proper effect to their performances, and character to their Association; and to succeed in this design, their efforts must be seconded by mutual patronage and the hearty co-operation of liberal and cultivated minds. The long and often unemployed hours of a winter's evening in Canada, would seem to require some other intellectual gratification beside that which is afforded by the social circle of conversation, or is drawn from the well-furnished library of the comfortable study. It will not always do, as Cowper says—

"To stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round," &c., &c.

These enjoyments serve only for a time, and require change; and surely the Theatre, when well conducted, furnishes that variety of mental pleasure so indispensable to a refined and educated mind. The philosophy of Hamlet, the deep passion of Othello, and the superstitious horror of Macbeth, alternately excite, delight and invigorate the mind, as well as the imagination and passions.

Let these Players, as Hamlet says, "Be welcome to Elsinore."

"For them and for their Tragedy,
Here stooping to your clemency,
We beg your hearing patiently!"

and bespeak for them that patronage so worthy of their zealous devotion to the Stage, and their laudable efforts to adorn and elevate the character of the Drama.

National History Society.

At the monthly meeting of the Natural History Society, held on the 25th instant, the following donations were presented:—

From A. H. Armour, Esq.: Specimens of Fine Ore, from Cornwall, England; Red Oxide of Copper, Burra-burra, Australia; Green Carbonate of Copper, San Fernando Mines, Cuba; Crystals of Iron Pyrites, Cabre Mines, Santiago de Cuba; Crystal of Quartz, New England, U. S.

From Dr. Gibb: Two specimens of the Tolen Siliqua, or Razor Shell, from the Coast of Ireland.

From Messrs. Wood, Parsons & Co., of Albany: Third Annual Report of the Regents of the University, on the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History, &c., plates.

From Thomas Musaen, Esq.: A Glass Case for specimens.

The thanks of the meeting were awarded to each of the donors.

At the same meeting the following programme of lectures was announced for the ensuing winter, to be delivered on Tuesday evenings, at eight o'clock, in the Rooms of the Society, No. 10, Little St. James Street:—

JOHN OSTELL, Esq.:—Introductory Lecture, on Tuesday evening, 17th Dec., at 8 o'clock.

DR HARMER:—Three Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind:—

I.—The History of Philosophy in general, in its respective phases—as *fictive* or *imaginative*, as *abstract* or *metaphysical*, as *positive* or *inductive*.

II.—Application of the preceding considerations to the Doctrine of the Mind. System of Gall. Deductions.

III.—Christianity, apart from points of controversy, founded upon the principles of *positive* Philosophy, and, therefore, not contradicted by that of the brain and nervous system, as previously explained.

DR. SEWELL:—Natural History of Corals and Zoophytes; two Lectures.

DR. GIBB:—Natural History of the Mammalia, illustrated by plates and stuffed specimens; three Lectures.

T. S. HUNT, Esq.:—On Animal Electricity.

The Rev. A. DESOLLE:—On the Ancient Hebrews, as pioneers of the Arts and Sciences; second lecture.

DR. FRENZE:—On the action of Infinitesimal Agents.

J. LEDUC:—On ———

All the Lectures are free.

The Society have arrangements in progress for the alteration of their Lecture Room, so as to accommodate a larger audience.

Montreal and Portland Railroad.

A Meeting was held on Friday, pursuant to advertisement inserted in the public papers, to consider this project. The Meeting was very respectably, although not numerously, attended. Among those present, we noticed the Honbles. P. McGill and A. N. Morin, and Messrs. T. A. Stayner, John Boston, A. T. Galt, W. F. Coffin, Ira Gould, B. Holmes, John Young, L. H. Holton, A. Macfarlane, J. G. Mackenzie, D. Davidson, W. Bristow, John Leeming, W. Dow, J. M. Ferres, &c., &c.

John Redpath, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. G. Penny, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

A letter was read from His Honor the Mayor, regretting that he would be prevented from being present at the Meeting.

The Chairman said that he was not *au fait* in reference to the project that was to be brought before the Meeting. He felt, however, the necessity of this Road, and hoped it would be carried out.

Hon. Mr. Morin moved:—

"That the favorable commercial position of Canada—the number of its population—its rapidly increasing trade, coupled with the facilities which now exist to attract commerce from both shores of the Western Lakes, to seek an outlet by the River St. Lawrence; render it absolutely necessary that a Railroad should be, as soon as possible, constructed, by which, at all seasons, there should be an uninterrupted communication between the East and West; and that the now assured completion of the Railroad from the Atlantic at Portland to Montreal, points to this City as the place from whence, in continuation of the same policy, immediate measures should be taken for the extension of a Railroad Line to the West, through Prescott and Kingston to Toronto, and ultimately by means of Roads already commenced, to Sandwich, opposite Detroit."

He said that this project was not altogether new, it had often been spoken of before, but the time had now come not only to speak but to act. He would, therefore, abstain. The beginning generally was doubtful, and oftentimes failure stared them in the face, but by perseverance, difficulties were surmounted, and the time came round at last when the fruits were to be reaped. We must have inlets and outlets from above to open up the vast extent of country. He had no doubt that, if properly managed, it would be eminently successful.

John Young, Esq., seconded the motion. He said the present project was one in which all were interested, not Montreal alone, but Quebec and Sandwich; from one end of the country to the other, all were interested. We will shortly have opened to us a Road to the Ocean, and to make this completely useful we must be up and doing. Our neighbors have such facility of communication, that unless we bestir ourselves we will be put on one side. The time has come when another link in the great chain to the West should be commenced, and when it is completed and the links to Hamilton and Detroit finished, we may successfully compete. From Detroit a Road is now nearly completed to Chicago, and there is one from Chicago to Galena. The Western States will then have a means of reaching the Ocean through Canada quicker than by any other route, and the levels be much easier.

Hon. P. McGill moved:—

"That it is expedient to adopt immediate measures for the construction of a Railroad from Montreal to Prescott, as forming the first, and an important section on the general line to the Western Lakes."

He said that this was the third time that he had been engaged in originating a new line of Road, one of which had been successful, and the other he hoped when completed would be so. He remembered the difficulties under which they laboured in constructing the St. Johns Railroad. He had been Chairman of it for four years, until its completion; and he was glad to see that it had been so successful as to induce the proprietors to extend it. The Portland Railroad had met with discouragement, but he hoped when it had been completed that it would be successful. This road, if undertaken, must be successful. He would not undertake to say which way it ought to go, but at any rate he hoped it would meet with the support it deserves.

A. T. Galt, Esq., seconded the motion. In doing so, he said that although not a citizen of Montreal, yet he felt a very great interest in everything that concerned, as this did, the Province at large. Connected with the Portland Railroad as he was, he felt that this was one of the necessary links to connect Lower Canada with the West. Our neighbours to the South of us were doing everything they could to tap the St. Lawrence, and if we did not take care they would do so. We must not allow them to tap the St. Lawrence any further, if we can possibly help it. We must have a Road so that commerce will not be interrupted during the Winter. We are now assured of a Road to the Atlantic, and it remains to be seen if the Road can not be carried on, section by section, until we reach Sandwich. How can our merchants expect to retain business when they are locked up from communication with the West for six months, and during all this time our Western merchants can reach Boston and New York?

W. F. Coffin, Esq., moved the third Resolution:—

"That a Committee of five be now appointed, with full powers to obtain all necessary information, by survey and investigation, relating to the cost, practicability and advantages of the several possible routes, and to report upon the same to this Meeting, as well as upon the means whereby the Railroad can be most speedily constructed—for which purposes the said Committee are hereby authorized to place themselves in communication with such corporate bodies and individuals as they may deem expedient."

He mentioned the different routes—five in number—which were candidates for public favor, and mentioned the several objections against them. This will, however, come more prominently before our readers when the survey is made.

Wm. Murray, Esq., seconded the Resolution.

Hon. R. U. Harwood made a few remarks in support of his particular line of Road.

Ira Gould, Esq., in support of the Resolution, said that he gave the project his hearty concurrence. Without, at the present time, entering into the question of localities, he felt that we must all agree that a Railroad to Prescott and further, was absolutely necessary, and that by the most practicable route. That the project was practicable, and could be carried out within a very short space of time, he felt confident, if they would only agree that it must be carried out. The necessity of the Road was pressing upon us every day. We had already realised the fatal effects of the opening of the Ogdensburgh Railroad. Every man could trace a detraction from his business. He himself had received telegraphs requesting to know what he would give for wheat; and subsequently he learned that it had gone to Oswego or Ogdensburg, and from thence into the interior to Boston or New York. He had lately read of a very large meeting at Saratoga to receive the report of a survey of a line to Rackett's Harbor. We must put a stop to our being bled so profusely at every practicable point; and to do so we must set to in earnest, and say we must have a Railroad to Prescott. As to the routes mentioned, it only showed that we had five different routes, and that it could be built in five different ways: and when those who had been disappointed found that they could not have it by their door, why then they should do as they do in Vermont, say they would have a Road of their own, and build a Branch.

E. H. Holton, Esq., moved, seconded by Archd. Macfarlane, Esq.:—

"That the following gentlemen be the Committee:—A. N. Morin, John Young, A. T. Galt, W. F. Coffin, and William Workman."

Mr. Holton then moved, seconded by Mr. Gould:—

"That a subscription be now opened, for the purpose of defraying preliminary expenses, with the understanding that the sums so paid shall be hereafter applied on account of subscriptions towards the capital stock."

Hon. P. McGill was then called to the Chair, and the thanks of the Meeting returned to Mr. Redpath for his conduct in the Chair.

At the close of the Meeting about £250 were subscribed for the preliminary survey.—*Pilot.*

GUM LOZENGES.—We have received, through the politeness of Messrs. S. Jones Lyman & Co., Place d'Armes, a box of their excellent Lozenges, which for Coughs and Colds of every description are said to be unrivalled.

MACHINERY OIL.—Mr. J. G. Dinning has a lot of a fine quality on hand.

In accordance with the regulation of the Board of Trade, to have properly qualified and licensed Inspectors of Produce coming to this Market, Mr. Rough, after undergoing a searching examination, to the entire and unanimous satisfaction of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Board of Trade, has submitted and commenced as Assistant Inspector of Flour for this city.

TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

POOR GRACE!—I suggest that you should take measures to abolish the telling of a barefaced lie at the altar of God, by the words "Nolo Episcopari"—also, to abolish the farce of "*congé to elect*," (congé d'être,) where there is no liberty of election;—and that our Church should no longer exhibit that atrocious departure from the humility of the Gospel, which may be illustrated by the following comparison:—Paul "without scrip or purse,"—The Right Reverend Father in God The Lord Bishop of Derry, £15,000 per annum. If we don't look sharp, the crack in our Church will extend.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Montreal, December 2, 1850.

THE WEATHER yesterday was rather cold. A bluff north-easter prevailed through at the day, bringing with it in the afternoon a drizzling rain which froze as it came down, but which afterwards changed to hail, and finally into snow, which fell lightly till the evening. To-day the country around Quebec is white with the snow, although there is but a very trifling depth on the ground, sleighs have been in pretty general use. The ice is forming rapidly, and the navigation may be expected to close with the present week.—*Quebec Mercury.*

SEGAR MAKING.—We are informed that there are about thirty different factories or places for making segars in Suffield, at which one hundred and fifty men are employed. These men average two thousand each per week—amounting to three hundred thousand segars per week! Part of them are made of Spanish tobacco! The "regalias" made here are sold in New York for the real imported. Many a "four center" is smoked by the dandies without thinking it is of the American weed.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Interesting from Liberia.

We collect a few additional items from the late Liberian newspapers, which are worth reprinting.

The Liberian Government were applied to, recently, for their mediation between two African Monarchs, to avert a threatened war. A Commissioner was accordingly appointed and sent, to arrange the difficulty, if possible. But it was a difficulty of a singular nature, such as European Monarchs and Mediators are seldom called to adjust; and it might require wiser than European Governments to effect a satisfactory adjustment. The case, as stated by the Liberia *Herald*, is as follows:—

"Old King Bromley, favorably known to many of our merchants, while on a visit a few days ago to Douwarro, a Golah Chief, for the purpose of adding another to his already large stock of wives, was seized and confined in 'stick'—together with his whole suite, except one who escaped by the fleetness of his heels, and who brings the sad intelligence of the indignity offered to his master. It appears that, on demanding his betrothed, some dispute arose between Bromley and the parents of the girl, respecting the amount, some years ago agreed on, to be paid for the comely damsel, viz.: 5 tiger teeth, 2 silver bands, 6 country clothes, 5 kroos of rice, 2 brass kettles, and 20 sticks of salt. The parents insisted that their daughter's surpassing beauty, which has been developed since the original engagement, entitled them to greater compensation than the value of the articles enumerated above. To this the King demurred, and threatened to possess himself of the girl by force; which threat aroused the town's-people, and his Majesty soon found himself in a 'limbo.'

"His Chiefs and Headmen, backed by Kings Jimmy and Willey, have applied to the Liberia authorities to interpose in his behalf; otherwise they will be under the necessity, they say, of making war upon the Golah people. A Commissioner has been sent to arrange the difficulty, and to procure the enlargement of the old fellow."

The *Herald* gives the following account of a Meteor, seen from Monrovia on the evening of the 4th of August, in the eastern part of the heavens:

"It had a luminous appearance, resembling a ball of about two feet in diameter. It moved with great velocity towards the west, like 'Minerva's hasty flight from the peaks of Olympus to break the truce between the Greeks and the Trojans!' At times it seemed to increase in brilliancy, so as to cast a dazzling light upon the earth, and then diminish again, until about 8 o'clock, when, with a report like the rumbling of distant thunder, it exploded, the particles diverging in every direction."

A serious difficulty appears to have arisen between the King of Dahomy and residents in his dominions, instigated, as it would seem, by slave-traders. The *Herald* says:—

"We are not definitely informed with regard to the misunderstanding; it appears, however, that the slavers in that country having become alarmed at the recent efforts of the British Government for the suppression of the slave-trade there, conceived the idea of inducing the King to send out of his dominions all British subjects. The King, acting under this influence, has, on some frivolous pretext, issued orders to that effect; and has threatened to massacre all British subjects, commencing with the Missionaries, found on his territory after a certain short period. So alarming and critical was the situation of the English in Dahomy, that Captain Forbes, of Her Majesty's brig *Bonetta*, has been dispatched to England with the intelligence.

"If true, which we have no good reason to doubt, that these demi-devils, to perpetuate their diabolical traffic, have procured these difficulties, we have only to say that they have quite overreached themselves, and will be caught in their own snare.

"The least unjustifiable violence committed on British subjects will be held as a sufficient pretext, and Her Majesty's Government will most assuredly avail themselves of it—to blockade the Dahomy territory; cut off the communications by which the slave-trade there is fostered, and be satisfied only with its total annihilation from His Majesty's dominions."

The Liberian authorities seem to have driven the slave-trade effectually from their coast. An attempt has been made by a Portuguese felucca, to land at Gallinas, but she was closely watched by a British brig-of-war, and proceeded to Trade Town, where her supercargo landed and endeavored to make a bargain for some slaves. The Liberian Government schr. *Lark*, was despatched to watch her movements, which so alarmed the captain that he sailed precipitately from Trade Town, leaving the supercargo on shore. The supercargo was afterwards secured and sent on board the British brig *Hound*.—*Boston Traveller, November 22.*

STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS FROM SEA FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1849	159	37,[illegible]
1850	222	46,[illegible]
In favor of 1850	73	9,135 excess of 1850 over 1849.

Of the above number of vessels for this year, 108 were from the British North American Ports.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 30th instant, Mrs. J. P. ARTHUR, of a son.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. JOHN CARLISLE, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. JAMES PHELAN, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In the Parish Church of this city, on the 27th instant, by the Rev. PERE MARTIN, Superior of the Jesuits' College, Mr. EZRA HYACINTHE MERRILL, Merchant, to Mlle. MARIE ANTOINETTE CHARLOTTE, daughter of B. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M. D., all of the town of this city.

On the 21st instant, in St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, Lower Canada, by the Rev. J. FLANNAGAN, Mr. GEORGE HAYNETT, of the city of Londonderry, Ireland, to FRANCES, third daughter of the late FRANCIS HAMILTON, Esq., of the Rev. the Hudson's Bay Company.

At Tioga-Borough, State of New York, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. HUMPHREY, JOHN STEELE, Esq., of Huntersville, C. E., to ANGELINE M., eldest daughter of THOMAS J. THROOPSAW, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th instant, CATHERINE, eldest daughter of Mr. THOMAS TRAINOR.

At Quebec, on the 23rd instant, after a short but severe illness, JOHN, aged two years and seven months, second son of Mr. D. WEBSTER.

At Quebec, on the 22nd instant, of consumption, HENRY FRANCIS, only son of HENRY LEFEBVRE, Esq., Quarter-Master General's Department, aged 4 years, 3 months and 15 days.

At Thurso, on the 19th instant, GEORGE FERGUSSON, Banker, youngest son of Dr. E. Immanuel.

At Halifax, N. S., on the 10th instant, at the residence of his father, Rodolph S. Tobin, Esq., of merchant firm, CATHERINE MARY, second daughter of Mr. Isaac M. Tobin, of this city, aged nine years and a half.

TO LOVERS OF FINE BEEF.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform the Public, that he has purchased the finest HEIFERS ever fitted for beef, being the FIRST PREMIUM AT THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW at NIAGARA, and who have a taste for superior beef, will call at the STALL, No. [illegible] THOMAS [illegible]

Montreal, December 2, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED from the Subscriber, per Express:—
Harper for December.
Home Journal and N. Y. Tattler.
Nov. 30.

Nov. 30, 1850.

N. B.—Persons who have subscribed to the Home Journal or Tattler will send in their names before the 10th. per annum.

JUST PUBLISHED:—
SCHOOL BOOK [illegible] SUPERSEDED:—
Teaching the [illegible] and Etymology of English Language [illegible] Distinctions.
"In the Science of Language [illegible] for teaching [illegible] out the [illegible] Book and [illegible] Book [illegible]
"THE SPELLER [illegible] in which the Rules [illegible] A List of the most difficult [illegible] together with [illegible] Dr. E. Kyrson [illegible]
All the other Standard [illegible]
And may be [illegible] say, Armour & Ramsay, Montreal; [illegible] bec, P. Sharples, Niagara; [illegible] Allan; [illegible] Buell; [illegible] Armour & Co.
Montreal, December 2, 1850.

FOR PRIVATE SALE [illegible]
No. 1 [illegible]
Terms [illegible]
M. [illegible]
Montreal, [illegible]

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE MEMBERS OF HOCHELAGA DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, are NOTIFIED, that the NIGHT of MEETING has been CHANGED to THIS DAY, and that their next MEETING will be THIS EVENING, 2d inst., at SEVEN o'clock, a full attendance is requested.

JOHN B. [illegible]
Montreal, December 2, 1850.

$200 REWARD

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the evening of the 29th ult., a Grey WHEELER, between Newport and Montreal, on the road leading to the Village of [illegible]
Check drawn by D. Watson, N. Y., on the Bank of Montreal, November 23, on the Bank of Montreal, for £93 14s. 7d.
Check drawn by G. Bowman, N. Y., November 2, on the Bank of Montreal, for £42 12s. 1d.
Check drawn by J. [illegible], November 23, on the Bank of Montreal, for £13 3s. 4d.
Check drawn by Hewitt & Co., November 27, on the Bank of Montreal, for £8.
Check drawn by J. [illegible], November 23, on the City Bank, for £3.
Check drawn by E. N. Boswell, November 26, on the Bank of Montreal, for £25.
Also other Money, viz.: Gold [illegible] $765; American Gold, $27; [illegible] $653, &c. Likewise Scrip [illegible] Commercial Bank of Montreal, Montreal, November 29, 1850.

DR. MACDONNELL, RUTLEDGE'S HOTEL, HAY MARKET.
Montreal, December 2, 1850.

WANTED—A Young Woman as a GOOD MAID, in a Private Family. [illegible] The best references will be required. Apply at this Office.
December 2, 1850.

INSPECTION OF BEEF AND PORK.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, 27th November, 1850.

CANDIDATES for the appointment of INSPECTOR of BEEF and PORK, in the CITY and DISTRICT of MONTREAL, vacated by the decease of D. W. EACKS, are hereby required to send in their applications, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 8th proximo, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, according to the Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 88.

(By order.)
ALEXR. CLERK,
Secretary.

November 29, 1850.

THROUGH WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

THE First-Class Steam Propeller WEST MILLER, W. F. PURDY, Master, [illegible] Subscribers will receive GOODS, to be forwarded by this conveyance after the OPENING of the CORNWALL CANAL.
For Freight apply at this Office.
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
Canal Basin.
November 11, 1850.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Schooner *ENGLAND* is now [illegible] for the above PORTS, and will have immediate dispatch.
For Freight apply to
DAVID TORRANCE.
Or at the Office, Canal Basin.
October 29, 1850.

NOTICE.

ON and after FRIDAY next, the 1st NOVEMBER, the Steamer *LORD DENHAM* will leave for QUEBEC at 3 P. M.
DAVID TORRANCE, Agent.
Montreal, 29th October, 1850.

CONSIGNEE WANTED—For a quantity of BAR IRON, [illegible] Quebec to Montreal, ex "Cambria."
GILMOUR & Co.
No. 7, St. Sacrament St.
November 13.

MR. Mc