hunted out their field with them [illegible], that wherever should pass out of it, or be dismounted, should remain prisoner on foot to the end of the day; and in case, before nightfall, one party had conquered the other, although but one remained on horseback, the affair should be at an end, and he might carry off the field all his companions free and quit, with the same honors as the others. The Turkish theirs ranged themselves on one side, and the Spaniards on the other; all with their lances in rest, and set spurs to their horses. The Spaniards, however, aiming not at the men, but at the horses, succeeded in killing eleven at the first onset, so that there remained on horseback of the French only the Lord d'Orose and the good Knight. But this trick did not save the Spaniards, for their horses would never pass over the others again in spite of all their spurring. The Lord d'Orose and the good Knight charged them frequently and fiercely; and when the whole body would make a charge on them, retired behind the dead horses of their companions as a rampart. In short, the Spaniards were well worried; and though they were thirteen against two, could not gain the field before nightfall, when it behoved each party to retire, as had been agreed; and the honor of the combat rested with the French, for it was well fought by them two against thirteen for four hours without being conquered.—*History of the Good Knight de Bayard.*

PRESENTATION OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY TO THE PRESENT ABYSSINIAN MONARCH.—It was now noon, and the weather having temporarily cleared, the British party, radiant with plumes and gold embroidery, succeeded, after much fruitless opposition, in mounting their gaily caparisoned steeds, and, escorted by the Governors, the Commander-in-Chief of the Body-Guard, and by a numerous and clamorous escort, proceeded in full uniform towards the Palace. Many were the attempts made to enforce the etiquette which denies ascent in equestrian order; but so, on gaining the foot of the eminence, the roar of artillery burst from the centre of the encampment, and the deep valley, filling fast with a cloud of white smoke, began to echo back the salute at the rate of six discharges per minute, no further interference was attempted, and an universal shout arose of "Malifia, Unglis! melcom, melcom!"—"Wonderful English! well done, well done!" The last peal of ordnance was rattling in broken echoes along the mountain chain as the British Embassy stopped at length over the high threshold of the reception hall. Circular in form, and destitute of the wonted Abyssinian pillar in the centre, the massive and lofty clay walls of the chamber glittered with a profusion of silver ornaments, emblazoned shields, matchlocks, and double-barrelled guns. Persian carpets and rugs of all sizes, colors, and patterns, covered the floor, and crowds of Alakas, Governors, Chiefs, and principal Officers of the Court, arrayed in their holiday attire, stood around in a posture of respect, uncovered to the girdle. Two wide alcoves receded on either side; in one of which blazed a cheerful wood fire, engrossed by indolent cats, whilst in the other, on a flowered satin ottoman, surrounded by withered eunuchs and juvenilled pages of honor, and supported by gay velvet cushions, reclined in Æthiopic state his most Christian Majesty Sahela Selassie. The *Dech Agafari*, or state door-keeper, as master of the ceremonies, stood with a rod of green rushes to preserve the exact distance of approach to royalty; and, as the British guests entered the hall and made their bows to the Throne, motioned them to be seated upon chairs which had previously been sent in; which done, it was commanded that all might be covered. The King was attired in a silken Arab vest of green brocade, partially shrouded under the ample folds of a white cotton robe of Abyssinian manufacture, adorned with sundry broad crimson stripes and borders. Forty summers, whereof eight and twenty had been passed under the uneasy cares of the Crown, had slightly furrowed his dark brow, and somewhat grizzled a full bushy head of hair, arranged in elaborate curls after the fashion of George the First; and, although considerably disfigured by the loss of the left eye, the expression of his manly features, open, pleasing, and commanding, did not in their *tout ensemble* belie the character for impartial justice which the despot has obtained far and wide; even the Danakil comparing him to "a fine balance of gold." All those manifold salutations and inquiries which overwrought politeness here enforce, duly concluded, the letters with which the Embassy had been charged—enveloped in flowered muslin and rich gold kimkhab—were presented in a sandal-romenta having been read and expounded, the costly presents from the British Government were introduced in succession, to be spread out before the glistening eyes of the Court. The rich Brussels carpet which completely covered the hall, together with the Cachemire shawls, and embroidered Delhi scarfs of resplendent hues, attracted universal attention; and some of the choicest specimens were from time to time handed to the alcove by the Chief of the eunuchs. On the introduction of each new curiosity the surprise of the King became more and more unfeigned.—Bursts of merriment followed the magic revolutions of a group of Chinese dancing figures; and when the European escort in full uniform, with the Sergeant at their head, marched into the centre of the hall, faced in front of the Throne, and performed the manual and platoon exercises, amidst jewellery glittering on the rugs, gay shawls, and silver cloths, which strewed the floor, ornamented clocks chiming, and musical boxes playing "God save the Queen," His Majesty appeared quite entranced, and declared that he possessed no words to express his gratitude. But many and bright were the smiles that lighted up the royal features, as three hundred muskets, with bayonets fixed, were piled in front of the footstool. A buzz of mingled wonder and applause, which half drowned the music, arose from the crowded courtiers; and the measure of the warlike Monarch's satisfaction now filled to overflowing: "God will reward you," he exclaimed "I cannot."—But astonishment and admiration knew no bounds, as the populace next spread over the face of the hills to witness the artillery practice, which formed the sequel to the presentation of these princely gifts. A shot was attached to the opposite face of the ravine. The green valley again rang to the unwonted roar of ordnance; and as the white cloth flew in shreds to the wind, under a rapid discharge of round shot, canister, and grape, amid the crumbling of the rock and the rush of the falling stones, the before despised sponge-staves became a theme of eulogy to the Monarch as well as to the gaping peasant. A shout rose, long and loud, over the peeling echoes which rattled from hill to hill; and far along the serrated chain was proclaimed the arrival of foreign guests, and the royal acquisition, through their means, of potent engines of war.—*The Highlands of Æthiopia, by Major Harris.*

GEORGE THE FIRST'S MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.—It so happened that the King had his own notions of time and tune; and as his Majesty performed for his own amusement only, and possibly with the idea of gaining some instruction, he never scrupled to go over a passage two or three times, or to take any liberties, or make any blunders that seemed good to him, without consulting, or in any way warning, the rest of the orchestra. It was, therefore, necessary for every member of it, while giving his eye to his own music, to give his ear to the King's, and as rapidly as possible to follow the directions and constructions of the royal performer. On the present occasion, it became evident, however, that the concerto was going wrong. But the most acute of these select amateurs could not imagine where they were in error. The royal bass viol was proceeding on its course as coolly as the march of an elephant; the violin looked to rain backwards and forwards for several bars, to see where he could glide in, but could discover nothing resembling what he had made the leader, knowing there was a difficult passage in the present one, and being well aware of the royal practice with regard to it, quietly went back and repeated it; and the King, believing that he had been all out, stamped his foot at them, the hand fell, and the fiddle entertaining a different opinion, went away for a double quaver, such a strange tune followed, never heard before; nevertheless the King was leaning forward, with his eyes close on the music, working away with the royal elbow to be of the confusion that attended the matter, and made the other musicians feel quite uncomfortable. It was not either to offend the King's mistress, or the youthful Master of Sheerness would have laughed outright. Under the circumstances, he played a few notes like and then, whispered to the Duke of Devonshire, an ugly Philip Dormer, whose blowing had become downright, he glanced at the back of the Princess, without thinking any thing to the effect of the laugh that should follow, and he still be called upon to pay the forfeit. The King, at last, brought up the party with a stamping, "as the sailors say, by finding the symphony, the Princess, who alone dared open, discovered that the King had turned round two leaves at once. The Monarch, with the utmost composure, turned back to the part which had not been played, and, without uttering a word, set to work, reaping away, followed by the other musicians, who were well up at the finish, and were in at the death with tolerable exactitude.—*The Middle of Honour.*

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

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1850.

Several persons have been arrested on a charge of incendiarism in the Parish of Yamaska, the Parish School House having been the object of destruction. Joseph Mondoux, *a School Commissioner*, and Michael Mondoux, his brother, as principals, and Mr. Fourquin dit Leveille, the Member of Parliament for the County! and Narcisse Lareau, another School Commissioner, as accessaries, before and after the fact. Antoine La Bé, another School Commissioner, who appears to have been implicated in the affair, has been admitted evidence for the Crown.

We understand that the Sheriffs have received instructions from the Government to carry out the last sentence of the law on the wretched man who was convicted of murdering Lacoste at the last Assizes, and that the necessary preparations are making at the Jail for this awful scene. We have not heard that the sentence is to be executed on Shutts, so we presume that the Government has taken due consideration of the state of mind in which this unfortunate man undoubtedly was at the time the murder was committed.

It is confidently stated in Toronto that Mr. Sprague is to succeed Mr. Jamieson as Vice-Chancellor. Messrs. Gwynne, Morrison, and Brough, are spoken of as candidates for Mr. Sprague's office.

Our Canadian Ministers are said to be busily discussing who shall be the new Post Master General. The Hon. James Morris is said to be the favorite of the majority of the Cabinet.

The Theatre-Royal is to be re-opened this evening, under the direction of Mrs. Preston, with increased attractions. We understand the curtain will rise at eight o'clock, with the National Anthem, (sung by the Company and able assistants,) to be followed by Shakspere's master Comedy of "The Merchant of Venice." The character of *Portia* will be sustained by Miss Read. Professor C. Brookton has been engaged to conduct the Orchestra.

GARRICK CLUB.—To-morrow evening the Garrick Club performs at their Rooms, in St. Jean Baptiste Street, and, from what we have seen of their rehearsals, and arrangements generally, we confidently expect an agreeable entertainment.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, November 23, 1850.

It is rumored that an Order in Council has been passed, for the removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec in the Spring. But if this be the case, it in no way gives a new character to the removal question. Every body knows that such removal is determined upon, and that it is to take place some time during the season of navigation in 1851. The Torontonians await the event with becoming resignation; though it would be safe to predict, that before the removal takes place, the Upper Canada interpretation of the Resolutions upon the subject, passed by the House of Assembly in 1849, will be, that the Government was intended to remain here four years, instead of something less than two, which it now appears certain will be the actual term. That an issue will be got up on this point, and lead to a good deal of inoffectual clamor, there is little doubt. But nothing is likely to affect the pre-determined course of the shifting Government.

Certificates of character fetch a high price, just now, in these regions. I have just heard of a Rev. gentleman, of the Independent persuasion, who has agreed to give two thousand dollars for one—half the amount to be paid this week, and the remaining half on the first of May next. It is the strangest piece of blackmail I ever heard of, and the transaction it is intended to cover is one of the most disputable. As it was originally connected with a public institution, the affair is one of public interest, and fairly open to public criticism. In 1845, the Rev. gentleman in question had a friend in one Hawkins—at that time an underling in the Bursar's Office of King's College. This Hawkins, who was dismissed for improper conduct, as found it convenient to resign, I forget which, was in the habit of acting on his own book, independently of the College authorities. When he found parties who held leases under the College in arrears for rent, or persons who had purchased from the College in arrears with their instalments, he generally sought an opportunity to turn such cases to account. The case of one Green, which has been before the Courts, was bad enough; but the one I am about to detail exceeds it in turpitude a thousand times the worst case ever yet brought before the public. A long time ago, three brothers leased from the Crown eleven hundred acres in the Third Concession of Amelia township, on the Island, the name of which I do not at this moment recollect. They fell in arrears for rent; the land became King's College property. Pressed for a settlement, one of them visited Toronto, and, on calling at the College, met at the Bursar's Office this elegant operative, Hawkins, who, informed the unfortunate lessee that the College would lease to an person of unexceptionable character, that it would insist on the immediate payment of the whole of the back rent. For this, the lessee said they were unprepared, and pressed its wife for some arrangement that would give them time to produce the money. Hawkins then advised him that it would be better for the brothers to part with their interest in half a more than 400 acres of which had been cleared, and three houses and barns erected. The improvements were worth over £1,000. The poor fellow, terrified by the threats of Hawkins, thought it was better to get something than to be ejected and lose entirely the labor of years. He, therefore, listened to Hawkins' offer; which was, that they should transfer their right in the lease and their improvements to the Rev. J. Roaf, on condition that he should pay the back rent; and the three brothers should be at liberty to purchase from Roaf 250 acres of the unimproved portion of the lot for the price per acre at which Mr. Roaf should buy the whole 1,100 acres from the College. The lessee returned home and informed his brothers of the proposition that had been made to him. They were much dissatisfied with it, but knew not how to help themselves. It was not long after this that Hawkins made a special pilgrimage to the Island, and threatened the parties with immediate ejectment, unless they complied with the terms he had proposed, or paid up the back rent at once, which he knew they could not do. Despairing of losing everything, the unfortunate lessees actually transferred their entire rights to the Rev. J. Roaf on the terms Hawkins had proposed. Whether the College authorities were suspicious that all was not right, or what was the cause, I do not know; but for some reason or other, Roaf did not get the deed of the land till about three weeks ago. About that time, the lessees, having been advised on the subject, threatened Mr. Roaf with a suit in Chancery. He, therefore, offered them, through their agent, $1,500, on condition that they would give a note stating that the conduct of himself and Hawkins had been honorable throughout the entire transaction! A pretty fair offer for a certificate of character, and that not a general one. On the part of the lessees, $2,400 was demanded for the certificate of character, and even at that price they refused to allow Roaf to dictate it. $2,000 was eventually offered and accepted. Comment on the affair is unnecessary. It is only sufficient to bear in mind the close connection between the agent and the principal—Roaf and Hawkins—and that the latter pretended to have the authority of the College for carrying out this piece of extortion.

A new species of winged animal has appeared here. It is called a flying debenture. Yesterday a $10 debenture, overdue, was presented at the Receiver-General's Office for payment. The answer was, "It has already been paid." "Then, why do you let it go forth to the public after being paid?" asked the presenter. "Well," replied the Official, "we do not know how it got out, but it must have gone up the chimney where we burn them." The chimney is about 200 yards long! Curious bird this flying debenture.

The laying of the corner-stone of St. James' Cathedral, on Wednesday, attracted a large number of spectators. The details you will though ete this have received through the papers.

Last night the Board of Trade passed a Resolution in favor of voting £25 towards the Railroad by the City Corporation. X.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, November 8, 1850.

I had not miscalculated the outburst of unequivocal indignation and resentment which the recent Bull of the Pope has called forth in all the great communities throughout the Kingdom. Far to Dr. Maitby is worth reading—down to the poorest London Curate, there is but one sentiment prevailing; and all see plainly that if this hierarchy of Bishops is permitted to be established in England, a parochial system of Romish Clergy will inevitably follow, at no distant period; the spiritual circle will be complete, out of which it were "damnation" for any Protestant, *without* exception, to transgress, and the thraldom and supremacy of Rome will be revived with all their hateful oppressions and iniquities.

On Saturday last, the Bishop of London delivered his sixth visitation charge to the Clergy of the Diocese, at St. Paul's Cathedral. The document occupies nearly eight closely-printed columns in the daily papers. About 300 of the Clergy listened with breathless attention to every carefully-chosen word which flowed easily and eloquently from the Bishop's lips. By far the greater portion of the charge is taken up in an examination of the Rev. Mr. Gorham's opinions, and of the judgment of the Privy Council thereon. His Lordship likewise went at some length into the questions of the late secessions to Rome, and the practices adopted of late years by the "transition Clergy," tending to introduce the heretificious splendor of the Roman ritual. Although the Bishop spoke eloquently on that point, many persons are of opinion that he has trifled too long with these practices, and suffered the wolf to come into the fold—aye, and carry away a good many of the flock, too. On the whole, Dr. Blomfield's charge appears to have produced a feeling of mingled vexation and disappointment.

Tuesday was Guy Fawkes day, and the Guy Fawkes day of 1850 will not soon be forgotten. All over London the Guys were dubbed "Archbishop of Westminster," and in the city a donkey was paraded with a Cardinal's hat, and a ticket, "A Wise-man," was attached to his neither end. The "speculation" told well on the "Stock Exchange;" and altogether Guy Fawkes day has been more profitable than any of late years. At Exeter, especially, the anti-Romanist demonstration was on a very extended scale; the Pope, the twelve Catholic Bishops, and Dr. Wiseman, were burnt in effigy in front of the Cathedral, amidst a grand display of fireworks.

All apprehension about the insufficiency of the objects of intended exhibitors to fill the great building of Mr. Paxton, are now at an end. The 31st October has passed over, and the applications are so numerous, that an official notice has already been issued, intimating that the space available will be filled in by following, and that applicants must prepare themselves to learn that the wheel will be separated from the shaft, and only such objects retained for exhibition as may be best entitled to preference. The Executive Committee call for the payment of the local subscriptions, and seem so anxious to provide space for the accommodation of visitors, that they suggest that lodging-houses in Brompton and Kensington should be hired by speculators, and even *built* expressly to provide shelter for the vast numbers that are expected to congregate in the metropolis. Messrs. Clowes, the eminent Printers in Stamford Street, Blackfriar's, have obtained the contract for printing the Catalogue for the Exhibition. It is stated that they give £4000 for the privilege, and 5d. for every copy sold, towards the expenses of the Exhibition. The Catalogue will be sold for 1s.; another Catalogue will also be published, which will be printed in several languages, and be sold for 10s. The Catalogue will consist of 320 quarto foolscap pages, printed in double columns, and in four kinds of type, the whole contents arranged and prepared at the expence of the contractors.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., the Member for Pontefract, has been unexpectedly appointed to the vacant Judgeship, caused by the elevation of Baron Rolfe. The new Judge is son-in-law to Sir E. Pollock, the chief Baron; and as it might be inconvenient for such near relatives to sit on the same Bench, it is very probable that Mr. Martin will have a seat in one of the other Courts. The vacancy at Pontefract will, as it is almost a close borough, be filled up by the election of the Hon. R. S. Lawson, the eldest son of Lord Wenlock.

A smart paper war is going on between the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Morning Herald*, and *Standard*, respecting the dismissal of Mr. Henry Mayhew from the establishment of the former. This gentleman has certainly achieved a reputation for himself as the writer of the articles on "Labor and the Poor." It appears, however, that he has impeached the Free-Trade principles of the *Morning Chronicle*, and, what is still more unpardonable, has shown up the "sweating system" of one of the chief advertisers in that journal. This is, I believe, the real offence given, and Mr. Mayhew, to retaliate, has called a public meeting, and reiterated all the charges made against the house whose conduct was impeached. The *Herald* and *Standard*, of course, insist that the case illustrates the hollowness and absurdity of Free-Trade measures; and all the parties concerned are getting pretty warm.

The appointment of the Right Hon. R. L. Shiel to be Her Majesty's Envoy to Florence has occasioned some surprise. People complain of the nomination to a high place of trust, in such a favorable spot for Rome as Florence, of the very man who sought to obliterate from the coinage of the Realm the words "Defender of the Faith," which indicate the religious character of the kingly office, and "by the Grace of God," which acknowledge the power under which that office is held. The appointment has, however, one favorable side, and that is, that it points to the early abolition of the useless office of Master of the Mint, the post until lately held by Mr. Shiel.

Six weeks have elapsed since the great fire in Mark Lane took place, and during the whole of that time between 30 and 40 men have been employed in cooling the ruins and collecting the salvage. About 25 tons of bristles have been taken out, and it is expected that what has been saved will realize £4000. The amount of iron and steel got out weighs nearly 45 tons, and £700 has already been realized by the sale of the most cumbersome articles.

Although we have been on the very verge of a European war, it is to be hoped that, for the present, the danger is stayed, and that the exertions of the Czar have been successful in warding off the impending hostilities between Austria and Prussia. The pretensions of Prussia are much diminished; Radowitz and the war party in the Cabinet have resigned, and, altogether, the aspect of affairs is far less threatening than it was a week since. About 10,000 Bavarian and 1000 Austrian troops have entered the electorate of Hesse Cassel, under the command of Prince Von Thurn and Taxis. This proceeding took place by order of the Bundestag at Frankfort, the organ and instrument of the Austrian and Bavarian Courts, who have combined to force the Elector of Hesse Cassel and his detested Ordinances upon the people. The Hessians received the troops quietly, but tore down everywhere the Commissary's proclamations. As soon as the news of the entry of these troops reached General Groeben, the Prussian troops were ordered to march into the electorate, and, in fact, the 18th Regiment of Infantry, with a Squadron of Hussars and a battery of Artillery, have entered the Town of Cassel. It is evident that whatever arrangements may have been made at Warsaw, the previous orders issued at Frankfort have not been countermanded. We are told that Prussia has so far been compelled to recede from her position as to admit the validity of the decrees of Frankfort; but I do not accept for truth all the contradictory reports given of the humiliating terms imposed on Prussia. The Emperor Nicholas has, of course, sided with Austria, and Prussia can only retrieve her position by putting herself in the right. Out of the conferences at Warsaw have sprung a more marked disposition on the part of Prussia not to commit herself further in the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel. Accordingly a truce has been suggested to the Stadtholderate; but I doubt exceedingly whether, if that body agrees to the terms laid down, Denmark will accede to them. In spite of all the declarations put forth, that the German differences have been composed at Warsaw, there is not the slightest diminution of activity in the marchings of troops. For the moment, Austria seems delighted with the issue of the Warsaw Conference; whether Prussia will be contented ignominiously to recede from her proud declarations, is now to be ascertained. As I have before observed, the resignation of M. Von Radowitz, the minister for Foreign Affairs, and the leader of the war party, would appear to point to such a result.

It is almost impossible, as it would be useless, to go over the endless quarrels of the Elysee and the Tuilleries,—of the President and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. It may suffice to say, that, after the incessant contentions of last week, General Changarnier has issued an offensive order of the day—without previously consulting anybody—desiring the troops not to utter cries when under arms, and has since had an interview with the President, and, like the two contending demons in *Le Diable Boiteux*, they have shaken hands, parted, and continue mortal enemies. The Assembly will meet on Thursday next, when the great struggle will commence. It is put forth, doubtless to instil a wholesome fear into the minds of the Royalists, that the Red Republicans have heard with delight the recent disputes in Paris, and have been ready to pour into France in a body to excite a civil war. The recent plot appears to have had the most extensive ramifications.

The news from India is of a satisfactory character, furnishing little matter of public interest. An important document has been received from China, from which it appears that some of the Ministers at Pekin, and a numerous party, meditate some revenge for our triumph in the late war, and have placed before the Emperor a memorial, calling for a fresh military organization, by which they may crush and exterminate the foreigners; or, if that be out of the question, that they shall be treated with the indifference and contempt they deserve. It is very clear which alternative the Emperor will adopt under the advice of Lin, who knows our strength well. The rebellion seems to have been completely crushed.

The proceedings in the United States with regard to fugitive slaves have elicited some animadversion here. True it is, that we have too recently plucked the mote out of our own eye, in the matter of slavery, to be particularly critical as to the beam in that of our brother Jonathan; at the same time we should have looked for relaxation, rather than stringency, at a period when the existence of slavery in a country professing to be a free one, *par excellence*, is at once an anomaly and a disgrace in the United States of America. It is now many years since, that Moore, in his Odes and Epistles, satirized slavery in the States, in lines as caustic as they are true:—

"AWAY, AWAY—I'd rather hold my neck
By doubtful tenure from a Sultan's beck,
In climes where liberty has names been mock'd
For any right but that of ruling chattels!
There, free to live, where Freedom's Eagle wants
But Freedom's flag to mockery over slaves."

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. YOUNG.—We had yesterday the pleasure of inspecting, at Mr. Lemming's office, St. Francois Xavier Street, a very beautiful piece of plate, just received from London, to be presented to John Young, Esq., by those of his fellow citizens who, some months ago, determined to request his acceptance of a testimonial of their appreciation of his public services and indefatigable exertion in favour of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic line of Railroad—the stock, when you plately, must prove of such incalculable advantage to the city of Montreal and the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada. The testimonial consists of a superb silver Epergne. The pillar, supporting the central dish, consists of a sugar tree, on the upper branches of which a group of birds, perched, stand three beautifully modelled and sculptured figures, in frosted silver—two sitting, one leaning on a shovel, the other on a pick axe, and surrounded with his chronicles in his hand. These figures are from six to seven inches in height. Below are three tablets, two of which bear a vignette of Railroad scenery, and the third an inscription, stating the object of the testimonial. We have seldom seen a more beautiful or more appropriate piece than the one in question, which is from the manufactory of Messrs. Barnard & Son, of London. It will remain for the inspection of the subscribers at Mr. Lemming's office, until presented to Mr. Young, which it will be in the course of a few days.—*Herald.*

Medical Dispensary.

The Quarterly meeting of the Committee of Management was held on the 25th instant, when measures were devised for giving the Institution a permanent existence. It will be remembered, that the proposal to establish this Institution appeared in the early part of this year, and that shortly afterwards a sum of money was cheerfully contributed for its support. This was, however, a limited one, for it was not thought prudent to take up more than was sufficient for present purposes, as it remained to be seen whether the Institution was entitled to a temporary or permanent existence. The experience of six months has proved that the arguments contained in its prospectus are facts—arguments which went to shew that *it was wanted, and that it would be sought after by the poor and labouring classes.* Now as the reports demonstrate, "that it has wrought much substantial good, and that there is now an imperative necessity for it by its growing popularity, it becomes a duty to strive to confirm and extend its usefulness, and with this object it has been determined to adopt the plan of obtaining a number of Annual Subscribers, sufficient to defray its yearly expenses. About this, it is expected there will be no difficulty from the well-known charity and liberality of our citizens, as already evinced in its cause, and because its expenses so far from being great, are so little that there is no charity which can do the same amount of good in as economical a manner. The gentlemen of the Committee present formed themselves into parties, of which each is to take up a particular district, and personally call upon its residents, to solicit their contribution towards the general cause. Clergymen will be represented by influential members of their Congregations, selected by themselves, and those not present are requested to bear this in mind, since they are expected to be prepared with representatives by the next meeting. As the above plan could not be fully developed on this occasion, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to Thursday, the 28th Nov., at 3, p.m., when a full and punctual attendance is requested, in order that the plan may be completed and immediate steps taken to prosecute it.

REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 6TH NOV.

Patients under treatment on 6th August, 20: admitted from 6th Aug. to 6th Nov., 120—Of these there have been discharged:—Cured, 93; relieved, 21; dead, 7; who did not return, 2; sent into Hospital, 2; and 15 are still under treatment.

Of the 120—71 belonged to the Church of Rome; 39 to the Church of England; 5 to the Church of Scotland, and 5 were Wesleyans; 10 were sick subscribers; 7 from charitable subscribers, and 103 recommended. Their ages were:—

Under 2 years	15
From 2 to 8	16
" 8 to 20	26
" 20 to 40	40
" 40 to 60	19
" Over 60	3

The diseases have been:—

Fevers	8
Diseases of the Organs of Digestion	21
" " " " Respiration	22
" " Nervous System	7
" " Skin	7
" " Ear	2
" " Eye	4
Rheumatism & Affections of the Joints	6
Wounds and Injuries	10
Other Surgical Affections	26
Female Complaints	7

From the above report of the Medical Board, it will be observed, that their professional services have been demanded by a much larger number of patients during the past quarter, than during the one that preceded it, and that as then the employment of them have, under Providence, been attended with much marked success, and the most beneficial results to those for whom they were rendered. But few of the patients have been Sick Subscribers, owing to their poverty, and the increase in the Institution's popularity has been chiefly among the most destitute persons. The diseases treated have had a more serious character and fatal tendency than those of last quarter, and, therefore, require much closer watching and attendance.

JOHN JENKINS,
Chairman,
WM. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1850.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of £50 currency, from the Executors of the late James Scott, Esq., being a legacy made by him in behalf of that Institution.

The Directress and Lady Managers of the University Lying-in Hospital, thankfully acknowledge a donation of £2 10s. from Philip Duchesnay, Esquire.

The following gentlemen have been elected Office-Bearers of the Athenæum Club for the ensuing year:—John Lowe, President; W. P. Cantwell, Vice-President; R. B. Nixon, Secretary; J. M. Baxter, Treasurer.

DARING BURGLARY.—At some time between last Saturday night and Monday morning, some robbers entered the premises of Mr. G. H. Wheeler, Money Broker of St. François Xavier Street, and proceeded to break open his Salamander Safe, from whence they abstracted a large amount of property as follows:—

Check drawn by G. D. Watson, No. 1881, dated November 22, on the Bank of Montreal, for £93 14s. 7d.

Check drawn by J. G. Dinning, No. 291, dated November 23, on the Bank of B. N. America, for £52 12s. 1d.

Check drawn by J. G. Dinning, No. 290, dated November 23, on the Bank of B. N. America, for £13 3s. 4d.

Check drawn by Hawkins & Slack, dated November 26, on the Banque du Peuple, for £46 10s.

Check drawn by J. Johnston, No. 335, dated November 23, on the City Bank, for £20.

Check drawn by E. N. Bostwick, dated November 27, on the Bank of Montreal, for £25.

Also other Money, viz.:—United States Bills, 6000 (£600, $10 notes of the Commercial Bank, Wilmington); Aurea Gold, 9225 British Silver, 5635, &c.

Having ransacked Mr. Wheeler's strong box they broke the wards of the locks by driving a sharp piece of chisel into the key hole. They then entered Mr. T. Bryson's, and made a close investigation of that gentleman's moveables. They, however, were less successful in their quest, than in that previously made, and only obtained some articles of jewellery. They carried out their former policy, however, by driving a brass washer into the pipe of the key hole. It is probable that this was done in both cases to deceive the proprietors, and so prevent them from commencing pursuit, as long as possible. We find that Mr. Wheeler has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the offenders.—*Herald.*

Messrs. T. Vezina and Fils, Belleau, conjointly, have entered into contract with the Government to build the new wing of the Parliament building. There were five tenders, which stood in the work for less than Messrs. Vezina and Belleau, but the securities of the one were not considered sufficient, and the other, when called upon, would not come forward. Messrs. V. & B. undertake the work for £7,500, and have engaged Messrs. Jean Pacquet and Pierre Chabrunet to do the masonry, and Mr. Holehouse the painting.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Confirmation Church of St. James.—On Yesterday, the corner stone of this edifice was laid. The congregation assembled in Holy Trinity Church, at one o'clock, P. M., when after reading the lessons selected appropriate to the occasion, the Bishop proceeded from St. Samuel, ch. 7, and 12th v. A collection was then made in aid of the new Church; and the assembly, preceded by the sub. formed, under the direction of G. K. Ritchie, Esq., who acted as marshal, into a procession, and the ceremony commenced. Several hymns, followed by about 150 Sabbath-school children, then sung, accompanying the building, committee, the clergy, and the Bishop. The corner stone of Holy Trinity is on the side of the new Church, and the remainder, about half-past three o'clock, when the ceremony commenced, Samuel 7, ver. 12, from the Scriptures having been read, Mr. Moffatt put into the Bishop's hands an oval-shaped bottle, closely sealed, containing a copy of Scobie's Almanac for 1851, several copies of documents connected with the Church, and a variety of coins. A quantity of mortar and charcoal having been put into the cavity of the under-stone, the Bishop deposited the bottle in the cavity was then nearly filled with mortar. The brass plate of the old Church was fastened in, and a new brass plate was placed above. On the new plate was a lengthened inscription, stating that the corner stone of the Church of St. James, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Canada West, was laid on the twentieth November, 1850, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Right Hon. James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine being Governor-General of the Province, the John Strachan, D. D., L. L. D., being Bishop of the Diocese. The names of the members of the committee, the architects, and builders were then given. This inscription having been read, Mr. Moffatt, the plate was handed to the Bishop, who put it in its place. The silver trowel was presented to the Bishop, and he spread a [illegible] on the stone with it. The corner stone was then lowered down in the triangle, and the Bishop applied the plummet, and gave the stone a tap with a nicely carved mallet, and, that it was properly adjusted, recited the following [illegible]:—

THE STONE BEING LAID.

This Corner Stone of the Foundation of the Church of the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and may God Almighty grant that the building thus begun in His Name may be happily carried on to its completion, and without injury or accident; and that, when completed, it may be consecrated and set apart for Him and His services.

Of His name, and the salvation of the world, men, from generation to generation, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." [illegible] all, blessed for evermore! [illegible] have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of our sins." Amen.

Several anthems were sung, and prayers suited to the occasion; the choir and congregation then sung the hymn beginning:—

Christ is our Corner Stone,
On Him alone we build;
With His the Saints know
The counsels of heaven are
On Him they
Our hopes we place,
Of present grace
And joys above.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Grassett. After singing the [illegible] the Bishop pronounced the benediction; and three cheers being given for the Queen, three for the Bishops, and three for the Ladies of Toronto, the company separated.—*Toronto Globe.*

A WHITE MAN ESCAPED FROM SLAVERY.—The last Newport and Covington (Ky.) *Daily News*, reports the escape of a white man from Kentucky slavery. We quote from the *Journal* the following paragraph:—

"We learn that a mulatto man, a slave, escaped from Georgetown on Tuesday last taking with him a splendid horse and buggy. He came to Covington, and passed the ferry without trouble, being *straight-haired and light complexioned to represent himself successfully as a WHITE MAN.*"

Very Late from Jamaica—Terrible Ravages of the Cholera.

We are indebted to R. Lord, Esq., of the *Crescent City*, for late news from Kingston, Jamaica, received at Havana by the British Mail Steamer.

The advices are to the 8th instant, inclusive.

When the *Crescent City* arrived for Kingston, Jamaica, on her outward passage, the Cholera was existing and raging to such an alarming extent at Kingston, and other parts of the island, that it was not deemed prudent by Captain Stoddard to return that way, he having a large number of passengers.

Annexed is an extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated November 8, 1850, received at Havana per British Steamer of the 12th instant:—

"I regret to report that our island continues to suffer; our city, has been, and still is, suffering from the Cholera. We have had over 1,000 deaths from 10th of October to 7th instant, within the city alone; and other parts of the island, not about 600. Business is quite suspended, and parties are at work in relieving the wants of the poor and sick."

Very Late from Havana

The *Crescent City* touched at Havana, on her way from Kingston. This enabled our agent at that former place to send us news to the 16th instant, inclusive.

The new Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. Don Jose de la Concha, with a numerous staff on 300 men, arrived at Havana, in the Spanish steamer *Caledonia*, (lately a Cunarder,) on the 12th instant, and took charge of the Government of the Island.

The new Captain-General issued two proclamations—one to the troops, and another to the inhabitants—in which he felicitates himself on having been nominated by the Queen of Spain to the high office of Governor of Cuba; he alludes, also, to the invasion of Lopez, and paid a compliment to the brave conduct of the troops and of the citizens on that occasion.

On the night of the 12th, all the musical bands of the garrison gave to him a serenade, in honor of his arrival.

On the 16th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., the Captain-General, followed by a numerous staff, and the principal authorities of the Island, held a grand review, where all the troops of the garrison, and a new company lately arrived with them from Spain, were present. This was a brilliant affair, and Don T. de la Concha was quite minded with the martial appearance of the soldiers. Nearly all the inhabitants of Havana were present at the review, and greeted the new Governor with enthusiastic plaudits.

MONTREAL, November 26, 1850.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER

Sir,—Having perceived in the *Herald* of this day a letter signed "John Mack," purporting to be an answer to a statement which appeared in journals of this city, viz., "That the Committee of management of the St. Andrew's Society did every thing in their power to have the anniversary dinner held at his place." It is evident from the tenor of his reply, that such is not the case; and if it has been stated to me, that they never answered his offer; it is a conduct which reflects honor on the managers of Scotia, I leave them to pay. From the many public dinners held at his house, he has sufficiently established his capacity as a caterer; and all who visit his Hotel, combine in stating that a more courteous and obliging host and hostess is not to be found in our worthy and respected citizens, John Mack and his amiable partner.

Let the Scotchmen mark this act with their disapprobation, as was the case last year; and let a meeting be forthwith called, to adopt measures, as the originators of the case requires, and let them dine, as they ought to do, with a son of Scotia.

I remain,
Yours, &c.,
A.

BIRTHS.

At Sorel, on the 19th instant, the wife of Captain E. Fassmann, of a son.

At Portsalt, England, on the 21st ultimo, the wife of Thomas Kinton, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In New York, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. Ann's, Mr. [illegible] to Miss M. S. Dockstader.

DIED.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. Eliza Ritchie, in the 22nd year of her age.

In this city, on the 24th instant, John Richards