POETRY.

A Prayer for Dear Papa.

BY MRS. EMILY JUDSON.

The following inexpressibly touching lines were written by this excellent lady in April, 1850, after the departure of Dr. Judson from Maulmain, on the voyage from which he never returned:—

Poor and needy little children,
Saviour, God, we come to Thee,
For our hearts are full of sorrow,
And no other hope have we.
Out upon the restless ocean
There is one we dearly love—
Fold him in thine arms of pity,
Spread thy guardian wings above.

When the winds are howling round him,
When the angry waves rise high,
When black, heavy, midnight shadows
On his trackless pathway lie—
Guide and guard him, blessed Saviour,
Bid the hurrying tempest stay,
Plant thy foot upon its waters,
Send thy smile to light his way.

When he lies all pale and suffering,
Stretched upon his narrow bed,
With no loving face bent o'er him,
No soft hand about his head;
Oh, let kind and pitying angels
Their bright forms around him bow,
Let them kiss his heavy eyelids,
Let them fan his fevered brow.

Poor and needy little children,
Still we raise our cry to Thee;
We have nestled in his bosom,
We have sported on his knee;
Dearly, dearly do we love him—
We, who on his breast have lain;
Pity now our desolation!
Bring him back to us again!

If it please Thee, Heavenly Father,
We would see him come once more,
With his olden step of vigor,
With the love-lit smile he wore;
But if we must tread life's valley,
Orphaned, guideless, and alone,
Let us loose not, 'mid the shadows,
His dear foot prints to thy throne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great many people like an "independent press," which always chimes exactly with their own opinions, but a truly honest press must differ from somebody.

One of the broadest hints to pop the question, which it is possible for a young lady to give a young gentleman, is to declare to him her intention of never marrying.

An exchange paper describes woman as "an armful of sighs, bran, and whalebone."

A boy caught a hungry dog the other day, tied him by his tail, and coaxed him out of his skin with a piece of liver.

"Barber. I think this towel has been in use long enough." "It has been used more than six weeks, and no one ever found fault with it before."

The clergyman of the floating episcopal chapel, Liverpool, was asked whether his was to be considered a high or low church? The answer of his reverence was, "It depends entirely upon the tide."

Speaking of the new styles of dress, a gentleman to the other day remarked that he wished some of the ladies would adopt it, in order to keep his wife company, as she had been wearing the "pants" these five years.

There is an old maid up town, of so sour a disposition that she curdles all the milk in the house—not even the milk of human kindness excepted. Won't some "nice young man" step in and save the divinity?

A New Dodge.—This is truly an age of invention! We heard the other day of a new trick. A young woman, quite pretty by the by, returning from market last week with a well-loaded basket of provisions for home consumption, was met by a very genteel-looking young man, who asked her, as the weather was exceedingly warm, and her burden heavy, if she would allow him to send her basket home by an express wagon. She thanked him kindly, and gave the necessary directions. On arriving at her paternal domicile, she waited some four hours in vain for her "marketing." Unfortunate girl! she was afforded an excellent opportunity to imitate Job, as the missing basket has not yet been heard of.—This is one way of getting provisions, and may be put down as an *ultra* case of gentlemanly politeness.

Moral.—Young ladies, beware of *too* polite young men!

Getting over a Difficulty.—A country man once brought a piece of board to an artist, with a request that he would paint on it Washington as large as life. "But," returned the artist, "that board is much too small for that purpose." The countryman looked perplexed at this unexpected discovery. "That's a bad job," said he, "but lookee, sir, yo can let his legs hang down over the edge of the board."

The editor of the *Knickerbocker* ludicrously illustrates the necessity of a reform in medical nomenclature. Very much confounded, he says, was Dr. Deane, a few years since, by a remark of one of his patients. The day previous the doctor had prescribed that safe and palatable remedy, the syrup of buckthorn, and had left his prescription duly written in the usual cabalistic characters—"℞. Rham. Cath." On inquiring if the patient had taken the medicine, a thunder cloud darkened her face, lightning darted from her eye, and she roared out—"No! I can read your doctor writing. I aint going to take the Syrup of Ram Cats for any body under heaven!"

"If you can't keep awake," said a preacher to one of his hearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?"

"I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon."

A Healthy Place.—In the Town of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, there are forty-eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made, several of whom are over ninety years of age. The population of the town is but 1300. (So says an exchange.)

"Bob, did you ever see Miss S.?"
"No."
"How do you know she is handsome, then?"
"Because the women are running her down so," said he. Oh, the scamp!

Home Manufactures.—We observe in Irish papers lately received gratifying notices of the progress of the Irish Manufacturing movement. This is a move in the proper direction—it is the proper kind of agitation.

A Remarkable Family.—There are now living in Mansfield and Coventry three brothers who are revolutionary pensioners, whose names and ages are as follows:—Samuel Dunham, 97, September, 1851; Stephen Dunham, 90, May, 1851; James Dunham, 88, October, 1851.

Four brothers, who also served in the revolutionary war, died aged from 63 to 81. Four sisters died from 75 to 80.—*Hartford Courant.*

Muzzling a Dog.—The *first object* of the Americans, after a law has been passed, is to find out *how they can evade it.* This exercises their ingenuity; and it is very amusing to observe how cleverly they sometimes manage it. At Baltimore, in consequence of the prevalence of hydrophobia, the civic authorities passed a law that all dogs should be muzzled, or rather the terms were, "that all dogs should wear a muzzle, or the owner of a dog not wearing a muzzle should be brought up and fined." A man therefore tied a muzzle to his dog's tail—(the act not stating where the muzzle was to be placed.)—One of the city officers, perceiving this dog with the muzzle at the wrong end, took possession of the dog, and brought it to the town hall. Its master, being well known, was summoned and appeared. He proved that he had complied with the act in having fixed a muzzle on the dog, and further, the officer having taken the muzzle off the dog's tail, he insisted that he should be fined five dollars for so doing.—*American paper.*

☞ 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 triweekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars ($6) per annum, payable in advance.

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☞ 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.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

We understand that on *Sunday night last* the "Roman Candles," &c., blazed out in all their brilliancy and splendour. It is no wonder that drunkenness and rowdyism are so common on our streets, when the Sabbath is profaned by such criminal practices, or when a day set apart by the command of the Most High for holy contemplation is thus abused, and devoted to the vile purposes of every-day idle recreation. In the Upper part of the Province, a breach of moral propriety so flagrant as this would meet with instant punishment from a Magistrate, and we are surely not less under the influence of a Protestant Government than they are. The criminal records of almost every Christian country furnish abundant proof that Sabbath desecration is the threshold over which men march to crime. The convict on the scaffold has often charged himself with this as the beginning of that woeful series of secret iniquity which has led him to an ignominious death. The thief, the swearer, the drunkard, may trace to Sabbath-breaking the numerous ills which have accompanied him through life, which in moments of lassitude have filled his heart with remorse, and at all times covered his character among Christian men with infamy and disgrace. And this is not so merely because human laws are pointed against it as symptoms of social disorganization which ought to be restrained and reformed, but because the great evil of transgressing the law of the Sabbath is on the *heart.* Man is a moral being as well as an intellectual. His usefulness, his happiness, the dignity of his position in society, all depend upon the private character which he cultivates and sustains, and to a proper formation or growth of these the Sabbath is, we say, essential. Without the aid of that holy day, which our merciful and benignant Creator has appointed for the repose and spiritual improvement of his weak and erring creatures, all other means of preparation for our eternal existence in happiness would in a great measure fail If men will not on the Sunday intermit their worldly business—if they will have their travellings—their visitings—their shootings—their games and gambling—and their *fire-works*—availing themselves not of the institutions which God has appointed for the express purpose of giving efficacy to moral influence, and which he blesses by His Spirit for that purpose—they need not be surprised if they fall into error, into disgrace, and into crime.

But there are also many sins which, by reason of some peculiar aggravation, are not only more heinous in the sight of God than others, but are also to be repressed with a more powerful hand by man. And among these, most certainly to collect a rabble of idle people to witness fire-works on a Sunday evening, is not the least reprehensible. A man's place in the house of prayer may be empty without doing much harm to any but himself. Those who are regular church-goers may be sufficient to render his evil example of no influence among the young and the thoughtless; indeed, such a person soon becomes a beacon to warn, rather than an example to imitate, in the community around him; and thus he, in some measure, neutralizes the profane practices which hang around him like a pestilential atmosphere, threatening all with death that come within its influence. A man may also get *secretly* drunk on the Sabbath without any *direct* injury to his neighbour—the injury will then be all his own; but when in such a condition he brawls in the streets, he sins both against God and his neighbour, and becomes a fit subject for Magisterial interference. It is thus, also, that those who get up fire-works, and collect crowds of idle people on the Sabbath, sin with aggravation. They not only break the law of God by desecrating a day which He has set apart and called HOLY, but they disturb their pious neighbour, by the unseemly and revolting noises and blazings which they make in the course of their profane recreation. People who get up fire-works, or encourage them by their presence, on the evening of the Sabbath, demonstrate by their practice that they have as little respect for the quiet and religious repose of their neighbour, as they are destitute of reverence for the law of God. They are not only nuisances in any Christian community, but they become pernicious examples to every youth within reach of their pestilent and profane gatherings. Fire-works are objects of great attraction to youth; they are, therefore, doubly dangerous on Sunday—even though the lighting of them were not criminal, which they certainly are, in a very high degree, and the practice an indelible disgrace to any Christian country. Many a man setting at nought the Divine counsel with regard to the Sabbath, and refusing on that day to hearken to His instruction and reproof, has found himself abandoned of God, and in the hands of a ruthless enemy sinking him deeper and deeper into irremediable ruin.

Think of this, ye who openly profane the Sabbath by attending fire-works or any other secular amusement on that HOLY DAY. GOD has given you six days to do all that you have to do, but the seventh is HIS—set apart for His service—and you must be answerable to HIM for the manner in which you spend it, as well as for the example you set to others in what you do on that holy day. Even when Sabbath-breaking does not lead to abandonment in crime, which is seldom the case, it hardens the heart, pollutes the affections, petrifies the feelings, sears the conscience, and prevents the efficacy of every means of grace. He who works against the commandments of God, works against the providence of God. He that despiseth his Father in Heaven, and openly trampleth on that institution which He hath appointed for giving efficacy to His moral government among men and diffusing the blessings of His paternal love over the great human family, *will* find at last, though His long-suffering is great—though His sun rises on the evil and the good, and His rain descends on the just and on the unjust—that judgment will come, and will overtake the transgressor, and that punishment awaits the deliberate breaker of every requirement of His Holy Law.

Though there are many points of doctrine and discipline upon which Protestant Christians differ, yet we are happy to say that this is a subject upon which they all agree. The sanctification of the *whole Sabbath* is recognized as a leading and uniform feature in the entire profession of Protestantism; and we were, therefore, both surprised and grieved that a city cotemporary had polluted its columns with an advertisement, the insertion of which, by implication at least, marked its approval of Sabbath-breaking in the most public manner. This gives us an excellent opportunity of launching a cloth yard shaft at the *Pilot*, but we shall refrain for the present. If this *Pilot* be a *Pilot* that wishes future generations to revert to it as "the *Pilot* that weathered the storm," we apprehend it will never gain that enviable distinction by countenancing and using its circulation in propagating the desecration of the Christian Sabbath.

We perceive, from the *Troy Daily Whig*, that Dr. Creighton has been elected Provisional Bishop of New York. The other candidate was Dr. Wainwright.

We remind our readers that Mr. Gough, the Temperance Lecturer, will appear this evening for the first time in Zion Church, Radegonde Street, Hay-Market. The subject is of the greatest consequence to the wellbeing of society, and Mr. Gough is eminently qualified to advance the interests of the temperance cause, and stem that tide of criminal indulgence in strong drinks which has blighted so many fair prospects and led to the ruin and death of so many of its victims.

On Saturday, about 5 o'clock, P. M., the steamer *Reindeer*, in going into Kingston at the mouth of the harbour, came in collision with the steamer *Ottawa*, then going out. The *Ottawa* is sunk in deep water—no lives lost.

"Troy Daily Whig."—The Editor of this journal, in his issue of Friday last, wishes us in heaven, which clearly shews the charitable feeling which actuates him—that is, if he really means it. After quoting one of our "flights," as he calls them, he adds:—

"A man with such preferences ought not to be cramped, as the Editor of the *Courier* must feel himself. He evidently is out of his element, and should 'soar' at once."

We are extremely sorry that we cannot anticipate any such good fortune for him—his "*bathotic*" tendencies are so very great, and the art of *sinking* so very strong within him, that there is no knowing into what cavernous depth he may *descend* at last.

Death of Mr Huntington.—A slip from the office of the Yarmouth *Herald* announces the death of the Hon. Mr. Huntington, formerly Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia. He expired on Saturday evening, 20th inst., after a protracted illness.

A gentleman has made a calculation which shows that if every article in the Crystal Palace were to be examined for three minutes, it would occupy twenty-six years to examine all.

The Heron Family and Sir Wm. Don.—We perceive, by the *Chronicle*, that these popular performers are now drawing crowded houses at Quebec, and we understand that there is every probability of their paying this city another visit in the course of a fortnight.

Ballos are good little creatures, when good—and it is well known that everybody's baby is the best baby in the world.

Amusement United with Instruction.

Mr. Bayne, the distinguished Artist, and the gentleman who, last June, exhibited the noble view of the Mississippi, deserve the thanks of the people of Montreal and every other city where they may exhibit their excellent paintings.

I have travelled upwards of forty years, and seen many landscapes and beautiful views, both in England and America, but I have never been more delighted than I was last evening in taking a voyage with Mr. Bayne to Liverpool and London. Having frequently visited those great cities, I was greatly delighted to see so many wonderful things brought before the eye in so short a time. The Crystal Palace I never saw until last evening, for it was not erected when I was there. The sight of that wonder of the world would well pay for such a voyage as I took last evening; though we had the representation of a dreadful storm, while crossing from Halifax to Liverpool, yet none of the passengers were sea-sick.

Those who have not seen this interesting and instructive exhibition, will do well to embrace an early opportunity.

Parents and teachers may, with propriety, give their children access to such views, where *amusement and instruction are united.* But keep your children from horse-racing and all foolish exhibitions, at which time and money are wasted.

That all may exert themselves to promote *useful knowledge and pure religion*, as pointed out in the iv. of Proverbs and in the i. chap. of the Epistle by St. James, is the earnest desire and fervent prayer of T. OSGOOD.

Montreal, Sept. 28, 1851.

Presentation of Plate.—We were highly gratified, on Saturday, by a sight of two beautiful pieces of plate, which are about to be presented to the Messrs. Black, of Black, Wood & Co., on the 8th October. One of these is a very elegant silver tea service, consisting of waiter, tea pot, cream ewer, sugar basket, and tongs, with the following inscription:—"This service of plate, presented to J. Black, Esq., by the Contractors under Messrs. Black, Wood & Co., as a mark of respect on his leaving the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Melbourne, October 8th, 1851." The other is a gold snuff box, with a steam engine engraved on the lid, and the following inscription:—"Presented to W. H. Black, Esq., on his leaving the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, by the Contractors, as a mark of the high esteem and respect in which they hold him." Both of these handsome presents are from the manufactory of Messrs. Savage & Lyman, Notre Dame Street, and are artistically well worthy of the good spirit which has prompted the donors.—*Herald.*

The Crops.—We are happy to observe that harvesting is now nearly completed.—The grain from light dry well prepared soils is yielding well, although what new oats we have seen in market are but a very inferior sample. That from low wet land and late in sowing is very poor, and a great many fields were infected with mildew or rust, which renders the grain useless, and the straw likewise. Barley is all harvested in excellent order, but the crop is not what was expected, the pickle being very small and light in general. The wheat is all saved in good order, with a few exceptions, and from all parts we hear good accounts of it, where justice has been done in the cultivation of the crop. The variety that is generally sown in this district is the black sea wheat, which is found to escape the ravages of the fly most. From what we hear we may safely say there has not been such an abundant crop of this grain for many years past, which will in a great measure compensate for the loss of the potato crop, which, we regret to say, is very heavy in this neighborhood. The potato crop is not so good as last year. In many places they are quite thin in the ground and small. We have been informed by a farmer of St. Foy, who has commenced to take them up, that he will be nearly a half-deficient from last year on the same quantity of *ground.* The turnip crop that was sown in proper time promises well. In some localities where the soil is strong and stiff we observe the crop deficient. Carrots and mangolds turnip and other root crops are generally good, though not cultivated to any great extent. The hard frost of the 24th and 25th inst., has completely destroyed all the tender garden flowers which were exposed. Pumpkins, French beans, and many other garden stuffs are completely blackened. Ice was formed in standing pools of water to the thickness of a dollar. The rain we had in the beginning of the week has put the land in first rate order for the fall ploughing, which is much required in this part. The forests to the north of this city are beginning to put on their autumnal appearance in many places, particularly the maple which changes colour first.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Fire.—The Tavern House, occupied by Mr. Shannon, in the village of Richmond, and owned by T. Tait, Esq., and the dwelling house adjoining, together with the stables and outbuildings, were consumed by fire yesterday morning, at a little past two o'clock. The fire broke out in the stable, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

Important from Mexico and Central America.

New Orleans, Sept. 25.

News from Mexico to August 25th has been received. The country generally is quiet. The papers notice the death of Gen Carosso.

Gen. Morin has been censured for surrendering the *Almagro* and *Saradia*, the two American vessels seized at Tehuantepec.

An insurrection had broken out in the Central American States of San Salvador and Guatamala.

Gen. Carrera, with 1,500 men, had attacked the enemy in San Salvador, who mustered 4000 strong, and defeated them with a loss of 400.

He then evacuated the country.

Walking on a Ceiling.—Some interest has been excited in Pittsburgh by the performance of Mr. John McCormick, who walks head downwards, on (or rather under) a slab of polished marble, to which his feet attach themselves, as he asserts, by atmospheric pressure. He made some six or seven steps, the slab being only nine feet long. This experiment is said to be the result of many years of research and labour, and involving philosophical principles, though shoes are used, it is stated, with mechanical contrivance in imitation of the feet of flies, which insects have heretofore been the sole performers of this kind of gymnastics. A large number of prominent citizens witnessed this and other experiments of his upon discoveries of others. They resolved that Mr. McCormick be requested to deliver a public course of lectures in Pittsburgh, and that the meeting pledge themselves to assist him in the promotion of his scientific researches. We recollect seeing it stated some time since that Mr. McCormick had performed his feat of walking head downwards at Harrisburgh.

Extraordinary Petrifaction and other Curiosities.—The steamer *St. Croix*, Captain Labarge, arrived here yesterday from the Yellow Stone after a voyage of fifty-two days. Captain Labarge informs us that for ten years past he has in every successive annual trip observed a remarkable looking solitary cedar tree standing upon a bleak and elevated point, about fifty miles below the mouth of the Yellow Stone. While coming down, this last trip, he saw that his old acquaintance had fallen to the earth. Curiosity led him to the spot, which was about half a mile from the river, and perhaps 700 feet above its level, when he found, to his surprise, that the tree was in the most perfect state of petrifaction. Judging from the shortness of the interval since he had seen it standing, it must have been in that condition while standing erect as it had grown! The trunk was about thirty-six inches in diameter. A fragment from it is now lying upon the table, and is decidedly the most perfect specimen of lignous petrifaction we have ever seen. Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, who came as a passenger on the *St. Croix*, found, near the same spot, the shoulder blade of a mastodon, measuring nearly 3½ feet across—also some enormous foot bones of the same animal. Fossil shells, the head of a snake, and other curiosities, were found by Dr. Evans in the same locality. Among the notabilities of the trip was the catching of a beautiful specimen of the linnet, a bird very rarely seen, by some of the boat hands. Its plumage is beautiful, and the melody of its song is charming. Mr. Bethune, who also came on the boat, brought with him, the stuffed skin of one of the mammoth mountain sheep of the Yellow Stone region. It stands about as large as an ordinary milch cow, and is indeed a remarkable curiosity. Capt. Labarge brought down some beautiful specimens of the rocks found on Cannon Ball river, whose name is derived from them. They are perfectly spherical, and without a very close inspection, would pass for real cannon balls any where. They are of sizes ranging from that of a common toy marble to the bulk of a half bushel measure. They are seen in measureless abundance, projecting from the face of the steep banks between which the river runs.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Discovery of an Original Portrait of Columbus.—The Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, in a letter dated Rome, August 22th, states that Mr. Cass, the U. S. Consul, while travelling in the Abruzzi Mountains, was taken ill at a small hamlet hard by a Convent of the Passionists. The writer then says:—

He was received into this convent, and remained there some time. The monks showed him their collection of manuscripts and paintings, among which was the picture in question. It was purchased by Mr. Cass, and arrived here a few days ago. I have just returned from inspecting it, and, certainly, the historical interest attached to it renders it one of the most interesting objects I have ever seen. To an American it is priceless—or inestimable value. The painting is of large size—about four feet by three—and represents a scene at the Port of Palos, in Spain. At the very edge of the water is erected a temporary canopy, composed of sails, supported by oar blades, under which a priest is standing before a *Pris Dieu*, with lighted candles before him celebrating mass; conspicuous in the foreground, richly apparelled, with a rapier by his side, and a plumed hat in his hand, appears Columbus, kneeling upon one knee, while to the right, kneeling upon both knees in attitudes of profound devotion, are to be seen three or four officers of inferior degree, together with other mariners; scattered in the back ground are several Indians, natives of the newly discovered Indians, one of whom is holding a large hound, while others are bound with manacles. In the offing, riding at anchor with the flag of Spain flying from her masthead, appears a ship, the sight of which would throw a Baltimore clipper into fits. The lofty, cast-plated, and elaborately carved stern, and the still more lofty and elaborately carved lamp suspended above it, give us an idea of naval architecture in the fifteenth century. Her decks are crowded with sailors, and boats are passing between the ship and shore.

The following is the history of this interesting picture, which I transcribed almost *literatim* from the old manuscript attached to the frame. It was painted by order of the Convent La Prabida, at Palos, in 1493, immediately after the occurrence of the event it commemorates. In 1570, several of the monks belonging to this convent, together with much of the property it possess d, were transferred to Viterbo, in the Papal States. From Viterbo, the new convent removed in 1762, to the vicinity of Aquiba, in the Abruzzi mountains, where it was subsequently merged in that of the Passionists, previously existing on the same spot.

Miss Hayes' Second Concert.—Tripler Hall was again thronged last evening, and the efforts of Miss Hayes were received with most marked favor. Her ballads excited much more enthusiasm among the mass of the audience than her Italian music, owing in part, no doubt, to the comparison the latter was continually suggesting with the execution of the same pieces by Jenny Lind. Still "*Casta Diva*" was sung with a great deal of beauty and precision, and its performance deservedly excited general admiration. In her ballads, especially the last, "*Savourneen Deelish*," she excited unbounded applause. The plaudits were perfectly rapturous—such plaudits as belong only to a complete triumph. It seemed as if the human voice was incapable of a more perfect combination of tenderness and sorrow, than caused every breathless listener while the artist sung this rare old ballad. In simple plaintive music of this character, Miss Hayes, we believe, has never had an equal in America. Madame Maretzek, Mr. Braham, and Herr Mengis, performed their respective parts with great credit, and were heartily applauded. Miska Hauser was not present as announced, but Herr Giri had made amends by a performance on the violin, which was justly encored.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

BIRTHS.

At Yonville, near St. Gregoire, on the 24th inst., the lady of Lieut. Col. Hanson, of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 24th instant, at No. 22, Bay Street, the lady of Alfred Patrick, Esq., of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 24th instant, Mrs. P. V. Bouchard, of a son.

At Guelph, C. W., on the 17th instant, the lady of William D. P. Jarvis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, David Ross, to Agnes Forster, both of this city.

At Picton, on the 13th instant, at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Bousfield, William Youngman Riches, Esq., to Helen, eldest daughter of the late T. Matthews, Esq., formerly Editor of the *Anti-Corsican Review*, London, England.

At Port Hope, on the 20th August, John S. Beamish, Esq., merchant, Cobourg, to Margaret, youngest daughter of James Robertson, Esq.

At Toronto, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. John Mills, of Toronto, to Miss Mary Lawrin, of Montreal.

At Plattsburgh, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. S. P. Williams, Mr. Joseph McCuaig, of the Canadian General Post Office Department, Quebec, to Miss Ann Eliza Haile, only daughter of the Hon. Wm. F. Haile, of Plattsburgh.

At Newmarket, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. John Ramsay, Rector of that place, Mr. John Sharpe Edgar, of Napanee, to Miss Matilda, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Scott, of Toronto.

At Elmira, New York, on the 22rd instant, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. A. Hull, Mr. N. Wood Gould, of Montreal, to Miss Jenny Stewart, only daughter of the late Dr. Robert Innes, Aberdeen, Scotland.

In London, on the 18th instant, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. W. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, assisted by the Rev. M. Brough, A. M., Captain Burrowes, Royal Artillery, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. Cronyn, A. M., Rector of London.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 20th instant, Mr. Thomas Jefferys, of Quebec, aged 47 years, much and deservedly regretted.

At Sophiansburgh, on the 13th instant, from an attack of apoplexy, in the 66th year of her age, Lydia Solmes, wife of Richard Solmes, Esq.

At Hamilton, on the 23rd instant, Georgiana Cunningham Monteith Pinkerton, youngest daughter of the late Dr. John Pinkerton, of Newfield Villa, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and the beloved wife of Mr. Andrew Keiller.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the CELEBRATED GEORGIAN SPRING WATER just received at the Depot, McGill Street.
W. E. BOWMAN.
September 30. 452

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SECRETARY, from Members of this Society, until TWELVE o'clock, on the SECOND DAY of OCTOBER next, for the LOAN of £550 Currency.
J. C. ABBOTT, Secy. Treas.
Montreal, Sept. 27, 1851. 450

VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL,
SAINT URBAIN STREET, MONTREAL.
THE WINTER COURSE of LECTURES and DISSECTIONS will commence on the 2nd of November next, and continue till the 31st of March. Lectures daily. Fee, £2 for the Session. Gentlemen intending to enter for the Course are requested to apply immediately.
TURNER & MASON, Veterinary Surgeons
Montreal, September 26, 1851. 1m-449

MR. J. YOUNG, SURGEON, &c., from London, (Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,) Alexander Street, Montreal.
July 4, 1851. 377

NEW THROUGH LINE.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO DIRECT.
THE new, fast and magnificent Upper-Cabin Steamer CHAMPION, A. Marshall, Commander, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above and intermediate Ports, on THURSDAY, 2nd October, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon, and LACHINE on the arrival of the FOUR o'clock Train.
For Passage, apply at the New Through Line Office, No. 304, McGill Street.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.
September 30. 452

FOR PORT STANLEY AND PORTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.
THE Schooner MIDDLESEX, Captain McBride, is now LADING for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to JOHN KER, Agent.
September 20. 444

FARE REDUCED
FROM
MONTREAL TO BOSTON.
RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILWAY.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Shortest and most Expeditious Route from Montreal to Boston,
In connection with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad and the Steamers on Lake Champlain, forming the Great SOUTHERN RAILWAY ROUTE between Montreal and Boston or New York, and being the shortest, quickest, cheapest, and most direct Route to those Cities, or to Brattleborough, Greenfield, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and the several Towns in the Valley of the Connecticut River, or Worcester, Lowell, and intermediate places.
The following is the history of this interesting picture, which I transcribed almost *literatim* from the old manuscript attached to the frame. It was painted by order of the Convent La Prabida, at Palos, in 1493, immediately after the occurrence of the event it commemorates. In 1570, several of the monks belonging to this convent, together with much of the property it possess d, were transferred to Viterbo, in the Papal States. From Viterbo, the new convent removed in 1762, to the vicinity of Aquiba, in the Abruzzi mountains, where it was subsequently merged in that of the Passionists, previously existing on the same spot.
PASSENGERS leaving Montreal at 11, A. M., arrive at Rouse's Point by Cars, take Champlain Steamboat, and arrive at Burlington at 6, P. M.; leave Burlington at 6.30, P. M., and arrive at Rutland at 9—lodge. Leave Rutland at 7.30, A. M., and arrive at Bellows Falls at 9—breakfast. Leave Bellows Falls at 9—Boston to dine, and New York at 7, P. M.
Passengers leaving Montreal at 4, P. M., arrive at Rouse's Point by Cars—go on board of Steamer *United States*, Captain Davis, which leaves on arrival of Cars, and arrive at Burlington same evening 10.30—lodge. Leave Burlington at 6.30, A. M., arrive at Bellows Falls 12.45, give one hour for dinner and to view the great Falls of the Connecticut River, and reach Lowell, Worcester, and Boston, at 6.30, same evening, or New York at 11.30, same evening, passing down the Valley of the Connecticut, through Brattleborough, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven.
Passengers for White Mountains will dine at Bellows Falls, and spend some three hours, take Sullivan Railroad, arrive at Wells River the same evening, and there be White Mountains next morning by splendid Stage Coaches. The Scenery on this Route is too well known to need hand-bill puffing.
This is the only Route by which Passengers will pass on the splendid Lake Champlain Steamers, through the Grand and beautiful scenery of Lake Champlain, have a good view of Cumberland Head, and all the scenery of great historic interest, associated with the battles, by land and water, at Plattsburgh.
☞ Passengers taking this Route at Montreal, are allowed a stop-over between Montreal and Boston.
For further information, with Tickets, apply to M. L. Church, Agent, Custom House Square, Montreal, opposite Montreal House.
JOHN S. DUNLOP, Superintendent.
Montreal, 1851. 442

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION.
MERCHANDISE FORWARDED with despatch from BOSTON to ST. JOHNS and MONTREAL by the
RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILROAD.
O. P. Scobell, Agent, Broad Street, Boston.
☞ Mark Packages "R. & B. Railroad," and send to Fitchburg Depot.
M. L. CHURCH, Agent, Custom House Square, Montreal, Opposite Montreal House.
September 17. 441

1851.
Champlain and Saint Lawrence Rail-Road.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after THURSDAY, 11th September, the following will be the arrangement, (Sundays excepted,) for STEAMERS and CARS, stopping at ST. JOHNS, GRANDE LIGNE, STOTT'S, and LACOLLE:—
STEAMERS.
LEAVE MONTREAL. 6. A. M., Freight. 10. A. M., Freight. 11. A. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point. 4. P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point.
LEAVE LAPRAIRIE. 6. A. M., Market Passgrs. 9: 30. A. M., Passengers from Rouse's Point, or on arrival of Cars. 2: 10. P. M., Passengers from Rouse's Point, or on arrival of Cars. 6: 30. P. M., Freight.
RAIL-ROAD CARS.
LEAVE LAPRAIRIE. 7: 30. A. M., Freight for Rouse's Point and Way Stations. 12½. P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point, &c. 5. P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point, &c.
LEAVE ST. JOHNS. 8: 40. A. M., Passengers for Montreal, (from Depot.) 9. A. M., Freight for Rouse's Point. 1: 20. P. M., Passengers for Montreal from Junction. 1: 10. P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point from Junction. 5. P. M., Freight for Montreal. 6½. P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point, (from Depot.)
LEAVE ROUSE'S POINT
7½. A. M., Passengers. 12. M. do. 3. P. M., Freight for Montreal and Way Stations.
Connecting at ROUSE'S POINT with the ODENSBURGH & VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROADS, and LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAMERS, for New York, Boston, Ogdensburgh, Lewiston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., &c.
Extra Baggage, Furniture, Horses, &c., must leave by the 8½ o'clock, A. M., Boat, to arrive at Rouse's Point in time for the Cars and Boats.
FARES:
First Class to Rouse's Point, 75 cts. $1,00
Second Class to Rouse's Point, 5s. $1,00
Freight for Rouse's Point can be consigned to William Coote, Railroad Agent, Rouse's Point.
A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.
September 16. 437

WILLIAM WARREN,
168, NOTRE DAME STREET,
BEGS to announce that he has just received, in connection with his present Stock, a choice assortment of
IVORY AND BUCK HANDLE TABLE KNIVES,
BRITISH PLATE TABLE FORKS AND SPOONS,
RODGERS' PEN KNIVES, SCISSORS, and RAZORS; with a complete assortment of JOINERS' TOOLS and SHELF HARDWARE, which will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices.—☞ Come and see.
September 26. 449

THE DIAMOND FRUIT STORE,
Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
THE Subscribers beg, most respectfully, to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have OPENED a FRUIT STORE, at the above place, where will be kept on hand a choice and well selected STOCK of FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c., of the very best quality.
☞ Balls and Private Parties supplied on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible rates.
N. B.—There is attached to this establishment, a Bakery, for the manufacture of Fancy Cakes, Confectionery, &c., &c.
H. B. JAMESON & Co.
Montreal, 12th September, 1851. 438

JUST RECEIVED by Express—
Bust's Merchants' Magazine for September
Eclectic Magazine for September
Horticulturist for September
Cultivator for September.
R. W. LAY, 193, Notre Dame Street.
September 16, 1851. 439

J. B. GOUGH'S LECTURES
THE COMMITTEE of the MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have to announce that the celebrated J. B. GOUGH, has agreed to give THREE LECTURES in this City, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY Evenings, September, 1st and 2nd October, in Radegonde Street, Hay Market.
Doors open at 7½. Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
☞ As only a limited number of Tickets will be issued, early application should be made in order to secure Seats.
TICKETS, 3d each, two for 1s. 3d., to be had at the Stores of Messrs. Becket, Printer, Great Saint James Street; R. & Co., Place d'Armes; A. Dawes, Notre Dame Street, H. Rhodes, Chaboillez Square; Childs, ditto; W. Lyman, Notre Dame Street, and Samuel Mathewson, Apothecary.
September 27.

WILL SOON CLOSE
ST ANDREW'S HOTEL
(OLD ST. ANDREW'S)
SAINT PETER ST.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
BAYNE'S CELEBRATED OIL PAINTING
GIGANTIC PANORAMA
ENTITLED
A VOYAGE TO EUROPE
EMBRACING views from Quebec, Quebec Harbour, Halifax, the Victoria Bridge, Mersey, Liverpool, the CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, the Tower of London, from the Thames, London Bridges, and ending with a view of the THAMES by moonlight, illuminated and beautiful.
RIVE LIN
☞ An Exhibition Room will be open SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past three o'clock.
A mission to suit the Million. Admission, Half Price.
Doors will Open at Half-past Seven, Panorama to commence at SEVEN o'clock.
September 29

GREAT MUSICAL EVENT
LAST NIGHT
MADAME ANNA BISHOP
WILL SING
IN THE COURSE OF SEVENING AT GRAND
LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT,
PARTLY IN COSTUME,
☞ Combining the
CONCERT AND OPERA
And arranged on the piano-forte by Signor Sangiorgio and Nicolai Procopio.
Which Madame A. Bishop will sing
In the course of the Evening
SPLENDID SCENES FROM CONCERTS
BY
MADAME ANNA BISHOP
Popular Songs, Cavatinas, &c.
THE CELEBRATED TENOR
SIGNOR SANGIORGIO
Will sing some favorite Ballads.
EMINENT ITALIAN COMPOSER
SIGNORINA LAVINIA BENEDETT