secured to the adjoining sheds. The force of the steam and water as they escaped from the fractured boiler, was so great that boards and bricks were thrown across the track of the Hudson River Railroad. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, as owing to the earliness of the hour, but few of the workmen were present. The fireman was slightly scalded. No fire ensued. The rubbish is being cleared away, and it is expected that the business of the house will be resumed in a few days.—*N. Y. Sun.*

EXTRA STEAMER FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the *Cherokee* to Chagres, next Wednesday, Nov. 5th, as an extra steamer, the regular boat, the *Empire City*, sailing on her usual day, Nov. 10th. A steamer will be in readiness at Panama to connect with the *Cherokee*. In a short time we hope to see a regular weekly mail line of steamers between this and San Francisco. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is abundantly supplied with steamers, and could run a weekly line with ease. We hope Congress will increase the mail wages, and so create a weekly line.—*Ib.*

SINGULAR CASUALTY ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, the down train was passing through the deep cutting of the Harlem Railroad, near Thirty-seventh street, when a horse with a cart attached, loaded with stone, backed off the high embankment lodging upon the hinder car, crushing the roof, and seriously injuring one of the passengers. The latter car fortunately contained but four passengers, while the forward cars were full. Four or five seats were broken to splinters. The horse, strange to say, escaped injury, having struck the end of the car and rolled off upon the track.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

SAILING OF STEAMERS.—Saturday was another exciting day in our harbor. The steamers *Illinois*, Capt. Hazstein, for Chagres; *Georgia*, Capt. Porter, for Havana and New Orleans; *Florida*, Capt. Lyons, for Savannah; *Southerner*, Capt. Dickenson, for Charleston; and the *Roanoke*, Capt. Parrish, for Norfolk, took their departure, amid the cheers of thousands.

The steamer *Atlantic*, of Collins' Line, also sailed at noon, for Liverpool, but we regret to add, she was obliged to put back. After running outside the bar, a slight derangement was discovered in the machinery, the key or nut of the clank pin having become loose. Although the damage was but trifling, Captain West, with his usual prudence, determined to have it repaired in the most substantial manner. Accordingly the steamer was put about and run into an anchorage at the south west spit. On Sunday, at noon, the necessary repairs having been made she weighed anchor and again started on her trip, carrying out the papers of the morning, and the news of the arrival home of her consort, the *Pacific*, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool; this vessel having passed in by the Spit but a short time previous to the *Atlantic's* departure.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Coroner's Jury who held an inquest on the remains of Geo. Johnson and Charles Nase, the two men killed on the New Haven railroad on Saturday night, have rendered a verdict that the collision was occasioned by the negligence of the conductor, Richard Richardson, and Henry Milliken, the engineer of the freight train, in not obeying the instructions of the Superintendent of the said railroad, and for want of proper signals to distinguish the flag train from the New Haven train.—*Boston Journal.*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—A locomotive and train of passenger cars were thrown from the track over an embankment into a Creek near Murphrysburg to-day.—One man was killed, and several wounded.

The *Cincinnati Nonpareil* understands that witnesses are being subpoenaed to go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden in Columbus, for the purpose of endeavoring to indict those persons who were engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition. The case will come before his Honor Judge McLean. This trial will elicit considerable interest, and the result will be looked for with anxiety.

NEW YORK, Oct, 29.—By the *Winfield Scott*, arrived to-day from New Orleans, we have full details of the late exciting news from Northern Mexico, from which it appears that Gen. Caravajal's revolutionary army does not exceed above 600 men, 200 of whom are Texan, under the command of Col. Ford. Gen. Avalos was prepared to defend Matamoras, and it was thought there would be a severe contest should Caravajal's forces attack the city.

PROVINCIAL.

USEFUL ENTERPRISE.—We understand that M. Knox, of Lachine, is erecting machinery for preparing flax for market. He proposes entering into contracts with farmers to sow a certain quantity of flax seed next spring, and will take the produce from them delivered at his mills, in the fall, at a certain price. At the present time, when prospects of produce of all kinds are anything but cheering, the diversion of the labour of our farmers, and of the soil of their farms, to a new product, promises again a safe road to profit.

The farmers of this island, and of the adjacent counties, cannot but feel thankful to Mr. Knox for his enterprise. We hope that it will be profitable both to him and to them.—*Transcript.*

We have for some days past deferred mention of a proposal made to the Post Master General by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company of Montreal, to convey the daily mails between Montreal and Quebec, during the ensuing winter. It appears that the Company offer to carry the mails by Railway from Montreal to Richmond, and thence by stage to Quebec, delivering them in 18 hours; which is less than half the time now taken. We have some slight doubts as to the practicability of the project, and believe the estimated time to be rather short, still such an offer certainly deserves the attention of the Postmaster General, and though a contract may be at present existing for the transit by the north shore, we are of opinion that the offer of the railway company merits a trial. If its success be then decided, let the old route be at once given up for the shortest one.—*Quebec Mercury.*

There have been many alarming reports abroad in connection with sickness on shipboard. Nine men of the *Perthshire*, for Liverpool, were said to have died of Cholera off Cacouna, where the vessel was at anchor, and others of the crew were said to be ill. Vessels were reported to be at Grosse Isle, and here and there indeed, unable to proceed on account of sickness. These reports, however, were partially, not wholly, true. Through the politeness of Mr. Symes, the very assiduous, and as far as procuring reliable and necessary information is concerned, most useful and efficient Health Officer, we are put in possession of the true state of matters as regards the *Perthshire*. Off Cacouna the Pilot was seized with Cholera, died, and was buried on Cacouna Island. The Captain of the *Perthshire*, and two of the crew, were also attacked, and the Mate then prudently brought the ship into safe anchorage between Cacouna and Green Island; and afterwards addressed a letter to the Consignees, stating that the Captain was recovering, and that he hoped to be able to proceed on the voyage in a day or two. No other intelligence has been received, and the presumption is that there has been no additional casualty, and that the vessel has sailed for her destination.—*Quebec Chronicle of the 29th October.*

Mr. Symes, the Health Officer, informed us yesterday—reliable information having been received since our last paragraph was penned—that the Captain of the *Perthshire* had died, as well as the Pilot, and was buried ashore: that the two men attacked had recovered, and that the vessel had proceeded on her voyage.—*Chron. 30, 29th.*

The County Cattle Show and exhibition of domestic manufactures took place on Tuesday last on the Plains of Abraham. The display of horned cattle was not so numerous as in former years. A pair of superior Durham Cattle, which had been imported for the Quebec Agricultural Society for the use of the district, attracted much attention, and the bull was perhaps the best on the ground. We saw also, a superior sow and boar of the Berkshire breed, imported by Capt. Rhodes, President of the "Quebec Agricultural Society." The show of sheep was inconsiderable and not worth mentioning; but the show of horses was decidedly good, although there were none of the true Canadian breed so suitable to this climate—some excellent one and two-year-olds, of a mixed breed, were exhibited. Grain samples were most excellent, whatever the stock may be. Mr. Wilson exhibited a sample of the tree pea, a description of pea imported a few years ago by Wm. Davidson, Esq., of this district. They were most superior, being very large and plump. The vegetables and roots were all of mammoth size, but some mangel wurzel and cabbages from the Lunatic Asylum grounds at Beauport were of extraordinary growth. Dairy produce was exceedingly limited. There were only two or three lots of cheese, and not much butter, though what was of it was very good. The domestic manufactures did not exhibit to much advantage the industry of the district. Beyond some good Canadian cloth and some hay hats there was nothing in shape of manufactures worth naming—as for implements, there were none at all. On the whole the show was a poor affair and would contrast very indifferently with an Upper Canada show; the society may have committed an error, however, in having it so late in the season. The prizes, when our informant left, had not been announced.—*Ib.*

We have already stated that the City Council separated on Tuesday evening without having taken action on the Report from the Railway Committee, and we further intimated that the meeting was inharmonious, we might have said with truth that the Council room was little better than a bear garden, but we had compassion and merely intimated that the Council forgot to do that which they ought to have done, pass the Railway Report. Since then we have been informed that the Report must pass, there being 11 in favour and 6 against, but that on Tuesday evening the minority took French leave before the question could be put, and thus stopped both talking and fighting and destroyed the quorum. A similar game to this was played by a certain minority in the Legislative Assembly of New York, who were opposed to the appropriation for deepening and widening the State Canals; and displayed unsuccessfully as Governor Hunt ultimately carried the day. The majority will here triumph too. They can insist upon the matter being disposed of before the transaction of any other business. We crave not the £100,000, however, fettered as the Grant is with so many foolish stringent conditions. Under present circumstances it is well that the money should be had; but were the Council wise more liberality would be evinced.—*Ib.*

The propeller *Henry Clay*, previously reported as lost off Long Point, on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, on Thursday night, the 23rd inst., had on board thirty souls, including one female, passengers, and crew. Whilst the vessel was lying side upon the trough of the sea, all lashed themselves to the rigging. Shortly after the deck parted, when the hull turned bottom side up, carrying down all except ten, who succeeded in disengaging themselves from the wreck. They subsequently got hold of the pilot house deck, but before morning all but three had been washed off. David Keeffe, with the first mate and wheelsman, then succeed d in getting hold of a pole and a piece of carpet. The pole was placed in the stove pipe hole and the carpet made use of as a sail, with which they made some progress till 8 o'clock, when the brig *John Martin* bore down and threw a rope, which Keeffe succeeded in grasping. He was dragged through the water about a quarter of a mile holding on to the rope. Meantime by his hands he finally succeeded in getting on board the brig, but saw nothing of his companions on the craft after he left it. The propeller was commanded by Capt. Callaro, who was formerly an officer in the Texan navy, and was also the inventor of a signal lantern for distinguishing vessels at sea.—*Quebec Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT—The body of a man, named Hugh Thompson, was found on Friday, near Martin Staley's, on Garden Island, under the following circumstances:—It appears that he left Kingston about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in a skiff;—on Thursday the skiff drifted ashore, and on Friday the man's body was found high and dry on the beach, in a cleft of the rocks, where he had evidently crept for shelter, and had subsequently died from exhaustion and exposure to the terrific storm of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. An Inquest was held by Coroner Benson, and a verdict return d in accordance with the circumstances.—*Kingston Whig.*

ST. ANDR W'S RAILWAY.—The Miramichi *Gleaner* says, we see it stated that the Provincial Secretary and Solicitor General have been appointed a Commission to enquire into the affairs of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company. It is said that immense sums of public money have been recklessly squandered by this body.—This furnishes another strong argument why Public works of such great importance should not be entrusted to the management of private individuals. The advocates of the European and North American Railway would do well to pondr over this fact, before they plunge themselves into difficulties from which it will be all but impossible to extricate themselves.

We learn that the Hon. Charles Simon's, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and W. J. Ritchie, Esq. have this day resigned their Seats, in consequence of the return of the Hon. R. D. Wilmot.—*St. John's N. B. Observer.*

On Sunday last we were visited with one of the most furious gales of wind and rain that have been experienced here for a long time past. The wind blew a perfect hurricane; the rain descended for hours in impetuous torrents; and the sea rolled tumultuously in enormous waves. We have every reason to fear, that news of marine disasters must inevitably follow the occurrence of such a tempest.—*Ib.*

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

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

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

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

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1851.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been appointed CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, with a Seat in the Provincial Cabinet, it becomes necessary, in accordance with Constitutional usage, that I should be returned to Parliament—and I venture to appeal to you, amongst whom I have resided for the last twenty-four years, for your confidence and support as a CANDIDATE for the REPRESENTATION of the Commercial Metropolis of Canada at the approaching GENERAL ELECTION.

In accepting office, I can sincerely state, that I have been influenced solely by considerations of a public nature. I enter public life at a considerable sacrifice of my private interests; but I felt so deeply the importance of completing the great chain of our internal communications, both by Railways and Canals, that I was content to waive every personal consideration, in the hope that, by accepting the office assigned to me, I might be enabled more effectually to promote that great work, on which the prosperity of this City and of Canada so much depends.

On questions of general policy I may observe, that I have ever been a warm friend of Progressive Reform and of entire Religious Equality. I enter office with gentlemen whose characters, as public men, afford a sufficient guarantee that they will cordially co-operate in carrying out a truly enlarged and liberal policy—such as, I believe, will secure the approbation and support of the country.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN YOUNG.

November 1, 1851. 480

The *Toronto Patriot* contains an indignant article against the *Mirror* for the latter's advocacy of that hideously disgusting person, Dr. John Rolph. Already it would appear that the pernicious tendencies of this bad man's approach to office begins to be felt, in the revival throughout the Upper Province of those animosities between Roman Catholics and Protestants, which for some time past had been fast subsiding into one common interest, politically speaking. Many of the persons who prominently figured as enemies to the Government in 1837, have long ago forgotton their fancied ills or deplored their mistaken views; but this man Rolph, with the snows of fourteen winters added to his aged head, emerges from obscurity into public life with the same acerbity in his heart, the same hostility in his thoughts, as when fourteen years ago he would have willingly laid our cities in ashes, and introduced anarchy into our councils, or delivered us over to a foreign yoke. And this insult is offered to us—this disgrace is inflicted upon us—with the consent, if not by the instrumentality, of the Governor General.

Notwithstanding all the emphatic and never-to-be-forgotten lessons which Lord Elgin has been taught in every corner of these Provinces—the wide-spread discourtesy and contempt which his carelessness of public opinion has so often brought down deservedly upon his head—he still goes on, from city to city, eating dinners, smiling at feasts, making agreeable speeches, speaking smooth things to the ladies, &c.; but no sooner does he get into a place of security, no sooner does he get himself surrounded with his favorite satraps of sedition, such as Dr. Rolph, than he forthwith launches some bolt, tending at once to hurt the feelings or injure the interests of more than half the Province. There must certainly be some infatuation, some *Midsummer Night's Dream*, in all this, else how could a nobleman such as Lord Elgin, who has lived the whole of his life in the very best society, content himself with the companionship of plebeans like these? We call it companionship, because we have been assured that there is more in this incongruous affinity than a desire for the public service demands—there is an absolute and undisguised predilection. The man who trembled, perspired with fear, and finally fled at the frown of Sir Francis Bond Head, now sits with his legs under the mahogany, the bosom friend, the boon companion, the right-hand adviser, of the Earl of Elgin. The absconded traitor of yesterday, with all his inveteracies unimpaired, is do-day the trusted adviser of the Governor General. We pity Lord Elgin, and look forward to nothing but another rustication in some obscure corner of Quebec,—happy he if another Monklands can be obtained.

ADVANTAGE OF FRIENDSCRAFT REGULATING PAYMENT OF DEBTS.—This week merchants will have to make three days payments on one. To-day they must pay acceptances maturing to-morrow and Sunday, as well as those due now. Why? Because a few human beings take upon them to amend the law of Almighty God, and declare certain days holy, which He never did. Was there ever such intolerant bigotry? Every man in business ought to insist on this State Church interference with private business being done away with.

We copy the above from our usually placid brother of the *Gazette*. Not to speak of the growl about acceptances falling due on Sunday, which we readily suppose is not meant by our worthy cotemporary, we can see no reason why certain days should not be set apart in commemoration of the lives and deaths of Christian Saints, whose services in the Church have tended to the glory of God and the good of man. This is not *amending* the law of God, but doing honour to His name; it is neither *intolerance* nor *bigotry*, but rather a holy turning away of the mind for a brief space from worldly things, and fixing it upon the lives and actions of those pious and good men who have gone before us, and pointed out to us the way to that place of peace and rest and happiness, to which we all either are or ought to be hastening.

The *Gazette* calls this banking law, a law enacted at the instance of the *State Church*, which is a mistake; the *State Church* in these Colonies is unquestionably the *Church of England*, or if *she* is not, we have no *State Church* at all. The *State Church*, therefore, never would or could have been guilty of supporting so gross and oppressive a measure against the interests of any business community as that of taking two days in any circumstances from the legal time of paying notes of hand. This is altogether one of those enactments which we of the *State* and other Protestant Churches owe to the predominating intolerance of a foreign ecclesiastical usurpation which, wherever it lifts its head, grasps at all power, and presumes to lord it over those to whom it is indebted for its very existence.

PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—These Portraits have at last reached their destination, and remain in the hands of Mr. Doane, Place d'Armes, for distribution to the subscribers. As a likeness, we think the Portrait of His Lordship will be apparent to every one; nor is it less valuable as a work of art. This Portrait shews incontestibly that the art of Lithography, for which the English, and particularly the French, have been so long pre-eminent, is making rapid progress on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, for delicacy of touch and strength of expression combined, if we take these Portraits as an example, we seem to be fully equal to them.

The Portraits can be obtained by subscribers during every day this week, either from Mr. Doane or from the Messrs. Chalmers, Booksellers, Great St. James Street.

Late arrivals from the North-western coast of America, bring intelligence of the total loss of eight whalers in the ice, at Behring's Straits, last spring. The crews reached the main land in safety, but eleven men were killed subsequently in quarrels with the natives. It was supposed that some sixty more vessels would also be lost in the ice. The whaling fleet, about 500 sail, have taken very few fish—some vessels were totally empty, and the general result of the season is set down as a total failure.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Thursday an inquest was held upon the body of a man named Peter Seerey, a laborer on board of the canal boats, who was found drowned in a trench near the Canal the morning before, having fallen in, apparently, the preceding night, which was very dark. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the said Peter Seerey came to his death by being accidentally drowned in a trench, supplied with water from the Lachine Canal, which said trench was open and uncovered, and its position was not indicated by any light."

We understand that Captain Hamilton, of the 71st Highlanders, has been appointed A. D. C. to his Excellency the Governor General, vice Lord Mark Kerr, who has joined the 20th Regt., on his promotion to the Majority.

Reviews.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. R. W. LAY, Montreal.

We have received this Magazine for November. The "*Life of Napoleon*," with illustrations, proceeds with unabated interest. Among the stories, there is one entitled "*Scottish Revenge*," which is characteristic enough, but it is not very well told. The crowning incident is common-place—a mere lying in wait and a murder, in circumstances in which a child might have killed a giant. "*A Scene from Irish Life*" is, on the contrary, well told, and graphically pourtrayed. It proves that the pen, as well as the pencil, can paint a picture with sufficient liveliness to arrest the mind. This "*Scene from Irish Life*" has been but too often enacted in that unhappy country of late. There are several other interesting narratives in this month's number, which will recommend it to the notice of the reading public.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. B. DAWSON, Place d'Armes.

We have just received the number for October, which contains eight articles of varied interest, and more or less public importance.

MABEL; OR, THE CHILD OF THE BATTLE FIELD. R. CHALMERS & CO., Montreal.

This is a very interesting and well-told story; but its chief feature, and a feature which we think disfigures it considerably, is a revenge so long continued, so blindly indulged, and which immolates so many victims, that we hope, for the honour of human nature, it has no parallel in real life.

THE SCALP HUNTER; OR, ADVENTURES IN NEW MEXICO. By Capt. Mayor Reid. R. CHALMERS & Co., Montreal.

If variety of adventure, rapid change of scene, and vicissitude of life, are charming in a book, then this book must be very charming indeed. There is, however, too much blood spilt, and too many lives wantonly sacrificed, for some tastes. Nevertheless the narrative never flags for a moment, but rushes on through flood and field, over mountain and river, without the cessation of an instant. If this book gives a true picture of life in Northern Mexico, California, for all we have yet heard, is a paradise of civilization in comparison to it. Some parts of this narrative countenance the Aztec story of Mr. Stephens—perhaps it is only an imitation of it.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 17, 1851.

The curtain has at length fallen upon the Great Exhibition of all Nations. Saturday, the 11th instant, the doors of the Crystal Palace were closed to the public, and the same glorious sun which shone on the 1st of May, and shed lustre on the opening of the Exhibition, had lost none of its brilliancy at its close. The excitement at 5 o'clock was intense. At that hour the organs throughout the building struck up the National Anthem, accompanied by Herr Sommer on his wonderful instrument. Imagine 50,000 voices singing the National Anthem, each man occasionally stopping, trying to find out the right place, and then beginning again. Then followed the well-known sound of gongs and bells in various parts of the building, announcing the end of the day's proceedings, and the people again shouted "Huzza! Huzza!! Huzza!!! God Save the Queen!!!!" At this instant the sun shone with extraordinary lustre, and the whole roof of the transept seemed fretted with gold. On Monday and Tuesday the building was open to the Exhibitors and their friends, and yesterday the awards of the Juries were made known by Prince Albert, when the spectacle which, during the last six months, has filled the wide world with the renown of its wonders, terminated amidst the acclamations of the privileged or official visitors, who were invited to be present at the final ceremonial. The proceedings, I must confess, appeared to me very tame, and far from commensurate with the close of so vast an undertaking. Amongst the North American Exhibitors, the following, I perceive, have had awarded to them the Prize Medal:—Montreal Mining Company, for copper manufactures; The Hon. J. Ferrier, Canada, quality of iron; Arthur Fisher, Canada, maple sugar. Central Committee of Nova Scotia, for their choice collection of skins; and C. D. Archibald, of the same Colony, for his cast iron. The rest of the Prizes are Canadian, viz:—G. Reinhart, ham; J. Simpson & Co., wheat flour; B. Smith, hops; R. Squair, oatmeal; R. M. Watts, Polish oats; Montreal Central Committee, for collection of woods; Reed & Meakins, Montreal, hard woods; G. Perry & Brothers, Montreal, fire engine; W. Gamble and J. Patterson, a Medal each for blankets; C. A. Tetu, for curried porpoise leather, and samples of leather from the skin of the whale; R. Morris, a set of double sleigh harness; T. C. Palagrave, printing types; J. Bailey, pails; W. Dunn, porcupine quill chair; R. Marshall, dinner mats; D. Jones, white peas; and J. Robb, biscuits. This I believe to be a pretty accurate list of the Prize Medals awarded to the North American Colonies. I may, however, have omitted one or two names, and I have no time to select the "honorable mentions." 170 Council Medals and 2318 Prize Medals have been awarded. The former appear to have been given for the display of novelty, ingenuity, and important inventions, the latter for excellency of manufacture and material. The difference between the two was, however, very indifferently explained by Lord Canning, when he read the Report of the Juries. Be it as it may, after ourselves, the French have taken the largest number of Medals, and the Austrians and Americans, I should say, come next. The enormous number of 6,500,000 visits have been paid to the Crystal Palace, comprising the most intelligent persons from all parts of the Globe. This astonishing spectacle has had the happy effect of setting in motion the poor, who have been stagnant in one spot for generations past, without feeling a wish to move from the place where their fathers were born, and who lived, toiled, and died, without ever dreaming of passing beyond the parish limits which hemmed them in, the bounds of all their hopes and their desires, like the inhabitants confined in the valley of Rasselas. In the first weeks of June the wonders of the Exhibition became known; the desire to see the marvels collected together, communicated itself to all alike, rich and poor, and London became the focus of the world's eye; every man removed from pauperism resolving at least to have a glance at the Crystal Palace before its removal. I have from time to time recorded the most striking incidents connected with the undertaking. The pageant is ended; the excitement is now over; and each man returns to his family and to the exclusive consideration of his own business, with an improved understanding, from having observed the varied treasures of the Exhibition; with more enlarged views respecting the relative merits of his own and other countries; and with an increased desire to promote in his own circle the blessing, of peace, and the arts of industry, commerce, and civilization.

The abstract of the revenue for the official quarter ending the 10th instant is satisfactory. The income of the country is well maintained, although I should have expected a larger surplus, taking into consideration the vast consumption of taxed articles caused by the Exhibition. As regards the expenditure, I have very unpleasant forebodings respecting the Kaffir war. No one, however, seems disposed to dwell upon that very "untoward affair." I wish it were otherwise, but John Bull has his hours of ease, during which he is not disposed to allow himself to be disturbed by the thoughts of any distant calamity, like that of the settlement of an account of the Kaffir war. The "little bill" is, I fear, growing into a very long account, and will absorb many quarters of the surplus revenue, such as the last. By to-morrow all the ministers will have arrived in town, and the public officers are prodigiously busy in getting up their arrears and preparing for the very important campaign in the ensuing session. Comprehensive Municipal Reforms, as well as Parliamentary Reform, are spoken of, so that there will be no lack of political excitement for some time to come.

There seems to be a very deep feeling of anxiety and disappointment lurking in society generally, respecting the issue of the Arctic expedition. The "open water" seen at a distance by Captain Penny in the North of Wellington Channel has given rise to all kinds of speculations, and we are waiting for a comprehensive report prepared by some one competent to give an authoritative opinion on the subject. I confess I am inclined to think that Captain Austin has returned with too much precipitancy. You will see that some blockheads at Gloucester have been playing a stupid practical joke with a balloon, made to imitate those used by the Admiralty, and containing a memorandum purporting to show the precise spot near the North Pole where the *Erebus*—Franklin's ship—was "blocked in." I should like to send such jokers to the North Pole for a few months; a touch of frost-bitten toes would effectually cool their disposition to play such heartless tricks for the future.

There is certainly a screw loose about Kossuth. From some unexplained cause the ex-Governor of Hungary is not forthcoming. Perhaps the Captain of the *Mississippi*, finding what a queer customer he has to deal with, has carried him off bodily to the United States, in obedience to his orders; at all events nobody appears yet to know anything at all about him. I am told that the American Minister in Paris has given the Captain of the *Mississippi* a severe reprimand for having taken Kossuth to Marseilles. He certainly had no business there on his way to Gibraltar. Now as Mr. Kossuth wants to look at his book account here, it may perhaps not suit his views to be carried off directed to the United States.

The first motion that must lead to a fresh revolution in France, to the overthrow of the Constitution, or to the establishment of a Republic upon some better footing than it rests at present, has been made at length by Louis Napoleon. Finding the time approaching when the Legislative Chamber is about to re-assemble, and General Changarnier as the champion of the Legitimists, and the Prince de Joinville as the Orleanist candidate, are preparing the public mind for a Presidential election, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, Louis Napoleon has resolved to strike the first blow, and to make such a bid for popularity as shall enable him to take the field with some chance of success against a hostile chamber, and a written Constitution which expressly forbids his re-election. There can be no doubt that last week he assembled his ministers, and announced his intention to abrogate the law of May, i. e., the law which limited the right of suffrage. The restriction of the suffrage has so far suited his purpose; but now, being afraid that he cannot make head against other candidates whom the Assembly will at least favour, Louis Napoleon pitches over the law of May, and insists the M.M. Leon Faucher and Baroche shall do the same. They demur to this, and resign. In fact for several days France has been without a ministry. Besides the members of the Administration, (which is the best Louis Napoleon can hope to get,) M. Carlier, the prefect of police, has resigned; and the secession of this gentleman is, in the actual state of France, more important than the resignation of the Prime Minister. In one of Louis Napoleon's clap-trap speeches, he said to his ministers in Council:—"It is not for me a question of eventualities more or less favourable, but a question of principles. There exist only two principles, that of inheritance and that of national sovereignty. No good whatsoever can ever be done with a quasi-legitimacy. I do not understand how so many distinguished statesmen could entertain a contrary hope under Louis Philippe. My power having issued without restriction from the national will is a true legitimacy; and I cannot consent to become the younger branch of universal suffrage." As M.M. Leon Faucher and Baroche are only tolerated and kept in office by the Conservative majority in the Assembly because they stand pledged to maintain the law of May, I really cannot conceive how Louis Napoleon can hope to get on better with M. Odillon Barrot, M. Lamartine, and Emile Girardin, the trio, who with his friend M. Persigny, are the President's secret advisers. I consider the first blow has been struck, whether the ministry remain in office or not, which at the hour I write is not ascertained. It must be borne in mind, that Louis Napoleon has been only kept afloat by the Power and influence of the Burgraves,—the high Conservative party. Now the nephew of Napoleon, in order, at whatever sacrifice, to compass his own ambitious designs, is about to fling himself into the arms of the universal suffrage party, being resolved, as he says, not to become "la branche cadette du suffrage universal;" which mystified sentence being no doubt as unintelligible to your readers as it must be to the whole world, signifies, I suppose, in plain English, that Louis Napoleon disdains to occupy the same relative subordinate position to Ledru Rollin, as regards universal suffrage, as the Prince de Joinville does in legitimacy with respect to the elder branch of his family the Duke de Chambord. In what way Louis Napoleon is to reconcile the Conservative policy which has gained him a majority in the chamber, and the nation's confidence, with the principle wholly antagonistic of universal suffrage, is to me wholly inconceivable. It seems to me that he is trying to curry favour with the people, to seduce the imaginations of the millions by holding out the prospect of universal suffrage, purely to gain the election of the Presidency; contemplating hereafter, when anarchy has done its worst, to step in with the army, and to declare himself Emperor in spite of the people, the middle, and the aristocratical classes. Will the Legitimists bow to this intriguer? Certainly not. General Changarnier is just as resolute a man as Louis Napoleon. General Cavaignac, quietly in the back ground, stands ready to maintain the Constitution at the point of the sword; and I very much doubt whether the Red Republicans, however they may be delighted to restore universal suffrage, will be so far the dupes and instruments of Louis Napoleon as to play his game, until he is strong enough to sweep them off the board altogether. Whatever may be the momentary issue of the Faucher-Baroche ministry, as soon as the Assembly meets, the battle must commence, and France can only be saved from a fearful convulsion, by an effort of patriotism, self-denial, and wisdom of the contending parties, which I look for in vain amongst the selfish ambitious men, who are each striving for mastery over France.

The Courts-Martial at Pesth have pronounced sentences on thirty-eight more political prisoners, who were all condemned to suffer death by the halter, with the confiscation of all their property. The Emperor has commuted the sentences of thirty-one to various terms of imprisonment, varying from two to ten years, and the remaining seven have been liberated altogether.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1851.

Present:—The Hon. Jean-Roch Rolland, the Hon. Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Esqrs., Justices of the said Court.

On motion of Mr. Driscoll, Q. C., the Court pronounced the following Judgments:—

Edward Holmes, stealing a mare—3 years Penitentiary.

Louis Deguire dit Larose, larceny—ditto.

Jean-Baptiste Chabot, uttering forged foreign promissory notes—ditto.

Joseph Mercier, burglary—ditto.

Seth Randall, stealing in a dwelling house—ditto.

Alexis Fontaine (the younger), stealing a cow—6 months common gaol, at hard labor.

William Walker, cutting and wounding, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm—6 months common gaol, at hard labor.

Pierre St. Pierre, breaking into a dwelling house and larceny therein—6 months common jail, at hard labor.

François Peloquin, larceny, 3 months common jail, at hard labor.

Marie St. Pierre, Delina St. Pierre, larceny do

Polite Champagne alias Amable Bieton, do, do

David Wheeler, ditto, ditto

Isaac Robert, ditto, 3 months common jail, at hard labor.

Jeremiah Welsh, 2 months common jail, at hard labor.

Michael Lamothe, assault—25 days common jail, at hard labor, and a fine of £5.

Eugene McCann, assault—fine £5.

Edmund Longley, forcible entry and detainer—fine of £100.

Benjamin Kilborne, forcible entry and detainer—fine of £5, and restitution awarded to the Hon. Sir James Stuart, Bart., in manner and form as by him prayed for.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement.

1ST NOVEMBER, 1851.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Shipped	31793	2218	36009
In Store	2429	467	2896—32996

1ST NOVEMBER, 1850.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Shipped	27734	1095	34779
In Store	900	243	1143—35920

Decrease, 1st November, 1851 5922

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,
Oct. 30.

Schr Mic Mac, Roleaux, P E Island, order, oysters and fish

.... Dandy Jim, Vignault, Pictou, Renaud & Co, coals

Oct. 31.

Brig Messenger, Boucher, Arichat, J & J Mitchell

Schr Temperance, Seers, Percé, (Gaspé,) order, fish and oil

.... Prudent, Audette, do, do, do

.... Swift, Leblanc, Carlisle, order, salmon and herrings

Cleared,
Oct. 31.

Schr Swift, Bank, Halifax, flour, &c, J & J Mitchell

.... Fairy, Lock, do, do, do

Ship Anne, McGarry, London, flour, &c, John Molson, jun

Exports.

Per SWIFT:—J & J Mitchell, 720 bbls flour, 69 kegs butter.

Per FAIRY:—J & J Mitchell, 720 bbls flour.

Per ANNE:—Gilmour & Co, 200 bbls flour; J Kershaw, 110 kegs butter; H Jones & Co, 52 brls pearl ash; E Way & Co, 250 brls pot ash 1000 brls flour; Peter Redpath, 74 do pot 13 do pearl; Macpherson, Crane & Co, 47 kegs butter 11 brls pot ash; Greenshields, Son & Co, 4 brls apples 2 brls flour 1 keg maple syrup; Binmore, Brodie & Co, 78 kegs butter; W J Knox, 6 brls apples; John Molson, 1406 brls flour; R D Collis, 200 brls pot ash; Capt McGarry, 31 brls beef 15 do pork 17 kegs tongues 2400 prs W O W staves 116 deals; Thos Field, 8 brls apples; T Kay & Co. 103 kegs butter; M Cuvillier, 50 brls pot ash.

Per ROSE:—W Hurst & Co, 40 bbls pork 500 do pork; Gilmour & Co, 125 bbls pork 440 do pork.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,
Oct 29.

Brigt Elzear, Bernier, 12th Sept, Glasgow, Methot, Chimie & Co, general cargo

.... Nova Scotia, Bruce, 15th Oct, Halifax, for Montreal, sugar, molasses and fish

Schr Briton, Youlden, 14th Oct, Halifax, for Montreal, sugar, &c

.... Sea Boat, Broulet, 15 days, Gaspé, order, fish and oil, 15 pass

Oct. 30.

Brig Forth, Auld, 2nd Sept, Cuba, Noad & Co sugar

Brigt Undorns, Garrett, 18th Oct, Halifax, Noad & Co, sugar and molasses

Cleared,
Oct. 29.

Bark Majestic, Swapp, Gloucester, Burstalls

.... Collina, Jenkins, do, do

.... Ireland, Leach, do, do

.... Abenaa, McArthur, Gloucester, Pembertons

.... Grenville Bay, Atkinson, Newcastle, do

.... Aldebaran, Blandford, Sharpness Point, do

.... Economist, Merchant, Newport, LeMesurier & Co

.... Hannah, Richards, Galway, do

.... Earl of Durham, Herbert, London, Benson & Co

Brig Henry, Simon, Whitehaven, Benson & Co

Brigt Brothers, Bartlett, St Johns, Nfd, Noad & Co

Oct. 30.

Ship New Zealand, Montgomery, Newry, Stone & Co

.... Arthur, Akitt, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co

.... William Vail, Wishart, Gloucester, Benson

.... Emma Heyn, Schmeer, Scarpino, Pim Levey & Co

Bark Salisbury, Patterson, London Levey & Co

.... Hebe, Hargrave, Gloucester, Burstalls

.... Caroline, Marsh, Dundee, Gordon, Wilson & Co

.... Prince of Wales, Dart, Gloucester, Pembertons

Brig Berlin, Litt, Almwch, Benson & Co

.... Promise, Retallick, Gloucester, Levey & Co

Brigt Sarah, White, Belfast, (Labrador) Slatter

Shipping Intelligence.

EXTRAORDINARY QUICK PASSAGE.—The Jane Brown, D. McKinnon, master, sailed hence on the evening of the 21st Sept, and arrived at Greenock on the morning of the 8th October.

DINGLE, Oct, 7—The hull of a brig, of American built, was driven on shore near Cloghe Head yesterday; she is laden with ship building timber, particularly ship's knees, a great quantity of which have been saved and are now in the Coast Guard; the vessel appears to have been a wreck for some months, but there is no name or papers by which she can be identified.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Andrew Thompson, of a daughter.

On the 9th ultimo, at Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Pipon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

At Chippawa, on the 23rd ultimo, Mrs. Geo. Goodenough, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Parish Church, Templeton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Gingras, Mr. Daniel Lanig