wear and wend their troubled way to the Upper Lake. That the great highway, from the sea board to the far west, will pass under this chain of mountains, and follow the course which nature seems to point out, we cannot for a moment doubt—from this Bridge to Hamilton on the one side, and to Lockport on the other, is nearly a dead level, and seems formed by the great Architect of Nature as if intended for the purpose to which, by the completion of the Great Western Railway, we trust shortly to see it devoted. The Chief of the Chippewa Nation, when visiting the Bridge last week, remarked that could the Indians, who for many generations have made their graves on the river's bank, rise at once from the dead, how great would be their amazement at a scene like this; and how greatly would it be increased, could they witness the "iron horse"—snorting and smoking with resistless force across the river *O-ni-ag-ga-rah*. (The Thunder of Waters.)—*St. Catharines Constitutional.*

# THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1851.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer *Africa* arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, bringing 7 days later intelligence from Europe.

The *Africa* brought 100 passengers, and made the run in 11 days and 9 hours.

Flour has advanced 9d. per barrel; Wheat, 2d. per 60 lbs.; Cotton, ⅛.

The second reading of the Papal Bill has passed, by an immense majority.

The Pope and Cardinals, it is said, are annoyed at the return of Lord John Russell and his colleagues to office.

The Austrian troops in the Papal States are being reinforced.

M. De Telanette, French Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, has (prior to leaving for the scene of his future mission) gone to consult the Pope relative to the state of the Christians in the East.

Nothing further of importance from abroad.

### The Presentment and the Pilot.

We don't think that our contemporary, the enamored of axe-handles and cracked crowns, has taken much by the "authorized" statement of Mr. Rollo Campbell and the "davy" of Mr. Louis Perrault. Had these gentlemen been examined by the Grand Jury, their evidence, on their own showing, would have had no particular bearing on that part of the transactions of the day of election, which the Grand Jury was engaged in investigating. That body, through their Foreman, distinctly stated that they did not, for want of time, enter on any inquiry as to the instigators of the riots; they confined themselves to the riots and outrages committed. Had the investigation proceeded farther, perhaps the testimony of these gentlemen might have been valuable, as to the sources whence the funds came, expended in the purchase of whiskey and axe-handles. By their own showing, this was all the testimony they were prepared to give, and, as the Grand Jury had not time to enter into that part of the business, they were right to decline evidence perfectly irrelevant to that part into which they were enquiring. The *Pilot* has not yet proved that any evidence was tendered, and refused, which would have had the effect of proving that the "Tories" commenced the riots. As to the twaddle anent the violation of its duty by the Grand Jury, in making the enquiry at all, we are inclined to think that the public generally will be more apt to abide by the decision of the learned Judges Rolland and Aylwin, who advised the enquiry, received the Presentment, and thanked the Grand Jury for the laborious and efficient discharge of their duties. We are also inclined to believe that the public generally will not think that Presentment either illegal or informal which those Judges received as a legal and formal document; whatever we may think of the system which suddenly transforms violent political partizans into Judges, we believe no one will be found to assert that our Canadian Judges, when on the Bench, are either partial, venal, or ignorant of the laws which they sit to administer; we believe that no country can show more upright Judges than Canada.

The truth is, that the Ministerialists are getting frightened about this axe-handle business. They have most probably contemplated a grand *coup* in the same line, at the next Parliamentary Election, and feel terribly frightened at the attention which their ruffianly conduct at the Municipal Elections has drawn towards them. They are pretty cunning fellows, in their small way, and know, in the first place, that axe-handles are weapons which can be used by both parties, when both parties are prepared and inclined, and, in the second; that it is an ugly thing to go abroad, that Judges and Grand Juries think their conduct so rascally and illegal as to deem it necessary to the public welfare, that Charges and Presentments shall be made thereon. It is highly probable that all this may tell at the next Parliamentary Election, against certain small aspirants to senatorial honors, and the thing has to be blinked somehow; if brazen and audacious falsehood won't do, they try on the penitential whine, acknowledge and snivel over the violence, but declare that they were forced into it by the "preparations" of their opponents!—Although they have never condescended to tell us what those "preparations" were. By the way, while we think of it, has the *Pilot* ever yet condescended on particulars as to the respectable individuals of its "party," whom it alleged to have been frightfully beaten and "kilt" by the horrid Tories? We think not, and, therefore, our contemporary comes within the range of the epithets usually applied to men who state that as a fact, which, when challenged, they cannot prove to be a fact.

The *Pilot* has tried hard to prove that some one or other has been guilty of perjury, in swearing that a certain John MacNamee was present at, and aiding in, these riots, whereas, Mr. MacNamee has successfully established the fact, that he was in Upper Canada at the time. But it is quite possible, and more than probable, that there was no perjury at all in the matter; did the *Pilot* never hear of mistaken identity? We fancy that there is more than one case on record, in which a man has been hanged for the murder of another, when there was no murder at all of that other, he being alive all the time, and turning up some time after a man had been executed for his murder, the fact being that all the witnesses were mistaken in the identity of the body found. Mistakes of identity are the commonest things in the world, and happen every day.

We are inclined to think that the violence perpetrated at the Municipal Elections has done good, and that Montreal has witnessed the last of such scenes. We are told that our present Mayor has resolutely determined that future attempts at outrage and intimidation of voters shall be put down at all hazards, and that there is a sufficient infusion of good material into the Corporation at the last Elections to support him. If he fail in effecting his purpose, then it is high time for the citizens to petition for their own disfranchisement, and the vesting the government of the city, and the collection of its revenue, in the hands of Trustees or Commissioners appointed by the Government, with Magisterial powers.

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We learn from the *Gazette* that, the necessary funds having been raised, the deepening of the Lake St. Peter old channel to 16 feet at low water is to be commenced forthwith:—

The Commissioners have purchased the steamer North America, of 150 horse power, now undergoing a thorough repair, at Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s shipyard, at Carouge, which will be placed at the lower end of the Lake, to drag the rakes, intended to be used instead of dredging. One of the dredging vessels formerly employed in the deepening of Lake St Peter, is now undergoing a thorough repair, in Mr. Cantin's basin, at the Lachine Canal. This vessel will be stationed at the upper entrance of the Lake, to be employed in dredging; and by this means, the relative qualities of the two modes of deepening the channel, will, in three months, be practically ascertained. She will be attended by the steamer Albion, now repairing, at Brockville,—this boat having been hired, from Messrs. H. & S. Jones, for the season, for the purpose of towing five large mud barges, now building, at Quebec, between this dredging vessel and the place of deposit. They will possess the necessary requisites of capacity, and dispatch for unloading. The dredging vessel, which has been working so many years in this harbour will be placed upon Isle a Platte, attended by a sufficient equipage of scows, for removing the material away. The rakes to be used will be of a peculiar construction, being about 30 feet long, of a triangular form, with teeth four inches long; these are manufacturing at Sherbrooke, by Messrs. Barker & Sleeper, under the direction of C. S. Gzowski, Esq., who has been appointed Engineer of the work. The superintendence of the practical working of the whole, is placed under the management of Capt. John Bell, for ten years employed as Captain on board the dredging vessel in this harbour, and whose practical knowledge of his business cannot be questioned.

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THE MONTREAL AND VERMONT JUNCTION RAILWAY.—A number of our most influential citizens, favourable to the promotion of this Road, assembled at Fellers' Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon. After some important remarks had been made, by several present, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the construction of the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway, from the Province Line through the County of Missisquoi to St. Johns, is, by this meeting, deemed highly advisable, and this meeting are further of opinion, that this line, by thus connecting the city of Montreal, continuously with the net-work of Railroads, passing through the Northern United States, cannot fail to prove alike beneficial to the interests of Montreal, and remunerative to the Stockholders."

The Citizens of Montreal, will be called upon to subscribe for stock in this Railway, and it is hoped the comparatively small sum of £25,000, may be raised to carry forward so desirable a work.

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THE CEMETERY COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company were elected on Tuesday, by the different Denominations, and are as follows:—

*Episcopalian*:—Hon. Justice McCord, Hon. George Moffatt, John Glennon, D. Davidson, J. Springle, Esquires.

*Presbyterian*:—John Frothingham, William Spiers, Hugh Allan, Haw Ramsay, Dugald Stewart, Wm. Murray, John Redpath, Johnston Thompson, B. Lyman, Esquires.

*Methodist*:—Hon. James Ferrier, John Torrance, Esquires.

*Congregational*:—J. J. Day, John Leeming, Esquires.

*Baptist*:—Geo. B. Muire, Esquire.

*Unitarian*:—Benj Holmes, Esquire, M.P.P.

*Jewish*:—E. D. David, Esquire.

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From an extra number of the *Whitby Reporter*, dated the 1st April, we learn that Peter Perry, Esq., M.P.P., whose life was despaired of, is now in a fair way of recovery.

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The *Globe* publishes an advertisement of the the Board of Works, announcing the completion of an arrangement by that Department, for towing vessels on the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Lachine, during the present season.

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SOIREE.—The Board of Direction of this Association, intend to postpone their proposed Soiree until the 22nd instant. We believe it was in the first place arranged that it should take place in Lent through inadvertency. The Board intend to make this Soiree a grand affair. We can only say that we wish them success, and that it may be a source of profit to the institution, and pleasure to the members.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Peter Davies, who has held the office of Tipstaff to the Court of Queen's Bench for nearly a quarter of a century, was on Monday last removed from the office, and Mr. Lonsdale, the Guardian of the Court House, appointed to the vacancy. The cause, as stated by the Court, was disobedience to orders, and general inefficiency in the Court Room.

## CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, April 9, 1851.

The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada is giving signs of life and activity. Geo. Thompson lectured on Slavery on Tuesday night in St. Lawrence Hall, and Frederick Douglass lectured in the same place last night. On both occasions the audience was large. Thompson thoroughly electrified the meeting. He has created quite an enthusiasm in the city; his name is in every mouth, and his great and unrivalled talents as a speaker are admitted on all hands. He unquestionably ranks amongst the greatest of living orators. He drew a terrible picture of the horrors of American Slavery. On the United States Press and Pulpit, for their support of Slavery, he was uncommonly severe. The penny papers he described as the most degrading species of the world's literature. The spirit of Slavery reigns throughout the whole literature of the United States. He could not understand the religion of America, where the Bible is withheld from three millions of Slaves, and where, of thirty thousand Ministers, the greater part set the laws of man above the laws of God. But it is impossible, in the space of a letter, to give any correct idea of his speech, which occupied about three hours in the delivery. Mr. Thompson does not speak rapidly, nor often very loud. His voice is melodious, his articulation distinct, his diction pure, and a spirit-moving pathos fires his whole discourse. There is no rant in his speeches. It is the ring of the sound metal. He has earnestness with perfect self-command, and enthusiasm without fanaticism. There is no resisting the effect of his speeches; you can read it in every face; you meet it in every eye.

Last night Frederick Douglass spoke with great effect to a large audience. I pronounce Frederick Douglass *a great man*. He is a man of great good sense, and has not permitted his head to be turned by the flattery which he received in Europe. He exposed the evil effect of the practice of exaggerating the virtues and the capabilities of the African race, in the constant mouthing of their equality with the Anglo Saxons. The equality (he very truly said) they require, is an equality of attainment. It was idle for them to stand by the side of the Niagara, looking at the suspension bridge, and saying we are equal to the White people, when they (the Blacks) cannot build a bridge. If they could only black boots, wait at table, and take off beards, while the White people can construct steam engines and suspension bridges—they were not equal. The Fugitive Slave Law, he said, was only one illustration of the feeling against the free people of color in the Northern States. In Indiana, Kentucky, and Virginia Bills had been under discussion for driving the colored population from their homes, beyond the borders of these States. This movement had been followed up in Congress, by the introduction into the United States Senate of a Bill to authorize the building of four vessels, for the purpose of transporting free persons of color to Africa, "with their own consent;" words, the true meaning of which was compulsion. The free colored population had had the matter under consideration, and they had deliberately come to the conclusion to remain in the United States, and to fall or flourish with their brethren in bonds. The parties who wished to get rid of them saw that their presence was a source of increasing danger to the institution of Slavery. He did not advise the fugitives to fly, even to Canada, but to stand their ground; and if any attempt be made to take them, to give their oppressors that evidence which the Hungarians gave the Austrians of their ability to be free. He would rather persuade those already in Canada to go back to strengthen the hands of their brethren in the States. For his part, he had no more feeling against shedding the blood of a Slave-owner than that of a bloodhound. When a man takes on himself the business of a blood-hound, he ought to share the fate of that animal. If a Slave-owner, in pursuit of a fugitive, were struck down, there is something in the human heart that wou'd say, "it served the villain right." It was not here alone that he said these things; he said the same in the United States, for he thought they ought to be said there. What was wanted just now, by the free colored people, was a little spirit. He thought three or four dead kidnappers would put an end to the fugitive catching business. He cited the example of Madison Washington, in his escape from Slavery, as worthy of general imitation. He gave an interesting account of his own struggles to educate himself, and concluded with some sensible advice to the colored population here.

Douglass is to lecture again to-night.

Thompson will lecture on India, to-morrow and Saturday night. X.

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SAVINGS' BANK.—The Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, have published their Fifth Annual Report, from which we learn that the amount due to Depositors on the first of May last, was £68,498 10s. 10d., shewing an increase, within one year, of £30,055 18s. 3d. The following extract from the Report exhibits the manner in which the aforesaid money has been invested:—

With respect to Investment and Assets of the Bank, the Statements before you exhibit the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Endorsed Promissory Notes held by the Bank | £13,611 | 19 10 |
| The Bank also holding additional securities, viz.: The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, Water Works Bonds, City Corporation Bonds, and Bank Stock against the same to the amount of £14,777 6s. 0d. | | |
| Court House Debentures, Road Trust Bonds, Provincial and Quebec Fire Debentures, guaranteed by the Province, and interest thereon | 12,381 | 7 10 |
| Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds | 2,006 | 2 8 |
| Sundry Bank Stocks | 27,535 | 19 8 |
| City Bonds and Interest due by the City Corporation and sundry other parties | 5,086 | 14 8 |
| Office Furniture, Improvement on Premises, and Lease Account | 169 | 15 2 |
| Balance due by other Banks | 71 | 1 7 |
| Balance of Cash on hand | 8,582 | 9 5 |
| | £69,445 | 10 6 |

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NAVIGATION.—The Mail Steamers on the St. Lawrence are running from Dickenson's Landing upwards, and in a few days we may hope to see them in front of our own city.

The ice in Lake St. Peter, we are informed, is rapidly breaking up.

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THE EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, ST. PAUL STREET.—We learn that the present Proprietor of the above Establishment has just fitted up the large and commodious wing, attached to the building, in a very comfortable as well as attractive style. The numerous rooms will be found airy and comfortable during the Spring and Summer months; in addition to which, the proprietor and enterprising hostess has, with a praiseworthy effort, arranged several neat and well furnished parlors, adjoining each chamber. This will enable small families, who wish to retire from the general sitting-room, a very great convenience and comfort.

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NELSON'S MONUMENT.—The lovers of Old England will be glad to learn that a movement is on foot for the repairing and beautifying of the monument of one of her greatest heroes.

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We perceive, by an advertisement in our columns, that the Rev. J. Caughey, will deliver a Temperance Lecture this evening, (Friday,) in the Methodist Church, Great St. James Street. The Temperance cause will have an eloquent and zealous advocate in the person of the Rev. speaker on that occasion; and an hour will be well spent in listening to his pathetic reasoning on behalf of Temperance. Representatives from the various Temperance Societies in this city will occupy the Platform.

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POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH CANADA.—The Washington papers contain a list of the places where Mails may be exchanged; they are as follows:—

| *On the side of the United States.* | | *On the side of Canada.* |
|---|---|---|
| At Port Huron | Michigan. | At Port Sarnia. |
| Detroit | do. | Windsor. |
| Black Rock | New York. | Waterloo. |
| Lewiston | do. | Queenstown. |
| Youngstown | do. | Niagara. |
| Rochester | do. | Cobourg. |
| Cape Vincent | do. | Kingston. |
| Morristown | do. | Brockville. |
| Ogdensburgh | do. | Prescott. |
| Whitehall | do. | St. John's |
| Plattsburgh | do. | do. |
| Rouse's Point | do. | do. |
| Burlington | Vermont. | do. |
| Derby Line | do. | Stanstead. |

Mails by through bags may be exchanged by the following offices, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | New York. | Toronto. |
| Albany | do. | Kingston. |
| New York | do. | Montreal. |
| Boston | Mass. | do. |

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MONTREAL PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.—An examination of the School in Ann Street, Griffintown, under the care of Mr. Thomas Allen, took place on Tuesday last, in presence of six of the Commissioners. The pupils present were 103, viz: 66 boys and 37 girls, the whole number on the roll being 111. Classified according to the religious denominations of their parents, they stand as follows:—Church of Scotland, 27; Church of England, 25; Methodist Church, 16; Free Church, 12; United Presbyterian Church, 7; American Presbyterian Church, 7; Other denominations, 17; Total, 111. Of these sixteen are taught gratuitously; the others are required to pay three pence per week. The whole number of scholars who have received instruction in this School, since it was opened in April, 1850, is 244.

The children were examined in English reading and Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, and acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the Examiners. Their copy books displayed a gradual improvement. Several of the older scholars shewed a creditable proficiency in the elements of Mensuration, their problems being neatly written and executed. Many in all the classes replied promptly and intelligently to questions in biblical history, giving proof that they have read select portions of the sacred volume with attention.

The School-room in Griffintown is large and commodious, and well provided with suitable apparatus such as the National School-books, numerous colored plates in Natural History, with descriptions, large school maps on rollers, &c. The Commissioners have resolved to employ a Music-master for an hour and a half, every Saturday, to instruct the children in singing and the principles of Music, and to stir up a salutary emulation. Some prizes will be awarded at the next examination.

If the improvement of the scholars shall equal expectation, it is proposed to hold the next examination in some large hall in the city, where all who feel an interest in the progress of education will be invited to attend.

The Protestant community will be gratified to hear that a weekly visit is paid to the School by the Commissioners, in rotation, and that the labours of Mr. Allen are not wholly limited to the School room. He visits statedly the parents who have committed their children to his care, to ascertain the reasons of their absence at any time, and to stir up such parents as may be neglectful in this part of their duty. The examination of the School on Pepinean Square, in the Quebec Suburbs, under the care of the Commissioners, will take place on Friday next, at ten o'clock. The Commissioners for the current year are the Rev. Messrs. Robert M'Gill, Irwin and Rintoul, John Frothingham, William, Lunn, Jacob DeWitt, M. P. P., and Andrew Watson, Esquires.—*Communicated.*

The Schools in Papineau Square, under Mr. Arnold and Mr. Gaw, will be publicly examined this morning, at 10 o'clock. These Schools are under the Protestant Board of School Commissioners.

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CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—We have to announce to the citizens of Montreal that the President of the Railroad above named, has closed for the purchase of the iron rails to complete the branch to Moffatt's Island, to be shipped early this summer. There is now no doubt but that the undertaking will be perfected during the present season, and that the year 1851 will witness the connection of Montreal by Rail with the cities of Boston and New York. Long have we desired to see this, and we rejoice at the prospect, are many months, of being within a few hours' reach of those great emporiums of wealth and business. With a further extension of the lines from Rouse's Point to Plattsburgh, (which will be commenced and carried on simultaneously with the works at this end,) and the ultimate connection with a road from Whitehall northward, on the west of Lake Champlain; we shall have all that can be desired in the way of communication with New York. The several Railroad Lines of New England, the far famed steam navigation of Lake Champlain, and the additional iron road the night Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point, to within one mile of our wharves, will bring to our city business and business men, with their accompanying train of wealth and prosperity.

The extension from St. Johns to Rouse's Point will be finished in the end of June or the beginning of July next. The distances will be as follows when the Road is completed:—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| From Montreal Wharf to Moffatt's Island | 1.11 |
| " Island to Junction beyond Laprairie | 9.41 |
| " Junction to St. Johns | 10.00 |
| " St. Johns to Rouse Point | 22.08 |
| Total length | 42.20 |

—*Gazette.*

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A meeting of persons favorable to the building of a Railway, to connect Montreal with the Vermont and Canada road, took place at the Montreal House on Tuesday afternoon. The Hon. George Moffatt, W. Badgley, and a number of other gentlemen, were present. About $75,000 are already subscribed along the line, and $25,000 more expected. If the city of Montreal take other $25,000, the balance is secure in Boston. A resolution favorable to the project was passed.—*Gazette.*

## Free Trade, Reciprocity, and Protection.

LETTER No. 4.

MONTREAL, April 7, 1851.

*To the Editor of the* MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—Taking it for granted that *at least* 30 vessels will arrive here during May next, and taking it for granted that each vessel could take on freight, say 3,000 barrels of Flour, and 300 barrels of Ashes!—in all, ninety thousand barrels Flour and nine thousand barrels Ashes—is there any encouragement to ship, if Flour is 21s. 6d. currency here, and 20s. sterling in England?—Pot and Pearl Ashes 29s. currency here, and 27s. 6d. sterling in England? I should think not, unless freight can be obtained at 1s. 6d. per barrel for Flour, and 16s. 3d. per ton measurement for Ashes!! For this position of affairs, we are indebted to the operations of the Free Trade system. It is uncertain what quantity of Flour will come forward betwixt the opening of the navigation and the 31st of May; there may be 50,000 barrels, the greater part of which must find a market by export; there will be about 10,000 barrels of Ashes on hand, received betwixt the 1st January and 31st May,—these must find a market by export. At the present quotations for both sorts in the American market, the enormous protective duty leviable on imports thereto, added to the enormous carriage thence, are most effectual barriers to our trading, in this article of produce, with our neighbors; and *they are too wise to injure their own people by bringing the produce of other countries into active competition with their own!!* And, so long as their own forests produce Timber sufficient to enable them to lay down Ashes at New York at $6 @ $7 per 100 lbs, there is little chance for Canada. The day will come (but it is far distant) when the Americans will not have sufficient for export to the Continent and for domestic purposes; then, *and not till then*, they will look to Canada to make up the deficiency; and should Annexation not ere then have taken place? they will probably reduce the duty to 12½, or perhaps 7½ per cent.! As to Reciprocity, or Free Trade, I look upon it as time lost, in our *most sapient Rulers* exposing themselves to the thumb applied to the nose, and the "don't you wish you may get it" of our knowing neighbors!

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SPECTATOR.

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MONTREAL, April 9, 1851.

*To the Editor of the* MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—The following extracts from a volume intituled, "Discourses addressed to Mixed Congregations, by John Henry Newman, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri," may be acceptable to you for publication in the *Courier*, as curious, though melancholy, evidence that belief in the silliest legends of superstition is not restricted to the ignorant. Mr. Newman—now Father Newman—was once a brilliant light at Oxford—a Clergyman of mark in the Church of England: yet, behold him—now—a teacher and preacher of belief in the extravaganzies involved in the extracts I now furnish you with:—

1. "My own dear Father, St. Philip, who kept his baptismal robe unsullied from the day he was clad in it, never lost his state of grace, from the day he was put into it, and proceeded from strength to strength, and from merit to merit, and from glory to glory, through the whole course of his long life, till, at the age of eighty, he was summoned to his account, and went joyfully to it, *and was carried across Purgatory, without any scorching of its flames, straight to Heaven.*"

2. "It is related in the history of my own dear Patron, St. Philip Neri, that, some time after his death, he appeared to a holy religious, and bade him take a message of consolation to his children, the Fathers of the Oratory. The consolation was this, that, by the grace of God, up to that day, not one of the Congregation had been lost."

(Father Newman is one of the Fathers of the Oratory.)

The Father's third discourse is intituled, "Men, not Angels, the Priests of the Gospel;" and in the course of it, after describing the effects of grace, he exclaims:—"We are not angels from Heaven that speak to you, but men, whom grace, and grace alone, has made to differ from you. Listen to the Apostle, who, when the Lycaonians would have sacrificed to him and to St. Barnabas, rushed in among them, crying out:—'We, too, are mortals—men like to you: we preach not ourselves, but Jesus Christ the Lord.' Such are your Preachers, your Priests, O my brethren; not Angels, not Saints, *though not Sinners, but those who would have been Sinners, except for God's grace*, and who, though through God's mercy, *in training to be Saints* hereafter, yet at present are in the midst of infirmity and temptation."

Discoursing of the "Glories of Mary," the Holy Father says:—"She died in private. Her departure made no noise in the world. The rumor spread through Christendom that Mary was no longer upon earth. Pilgrims went to and fro; they sought for her relics, but these were not: her tomb could not be pointed out, or, if it was found, it was open; and instead of her pure and fragrant body, there was a growth of lilies from the earth which she had touched. So inquirers went home marvelling. And then the tradition came, wafted westward on the Aromatic breeze, how that when the time of her dissolution was at hand, and her soul was to pass in triumph before the Judgment Seat of her Son, the Apostles were suddenly gathered together in one place, even in the Holy City, to bear part in the joyful ceremonial—how that they buried her with fitting rites—how that the third day, when they came to the tomb, they found it empty, and Angelic choirs, with their glad voices, were heard singing, day and night, the glories of their risen Queen."

Again, respecting St. John, the Baptist, the Holy Father says:—"He had a privilege which reached near upon the prerogative of the Most Blessed Mother of God; for, if she was conceived without sin, he at least without sin was born. She was all-pure, all-holy, and sin had no part in her; but St. John was, in the first days of his existence, a partaker of Adam's curse. Yet, as soon as Mary saluted his mother, Elizabeth, forthwith the grace of God was given to him, and the original guilt was wiped away from his soul. And therefore it is that we celebrate the nativity of St. John. Nothing unholy does the Church celebrate. Three nativities alone does she commemorate—our Lord's, his Mother's, and, lastly, St. John's."

I would transcribe many more passages from the volume referred to, but you would not have space for them. Those I have transcribed, abundantly prove that Father Newman's appetite for the marvellous is enormous. It is plain, in his case, that, in belief in the supernatural, *es ist gut je premier pas qui coute.*

P.

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On the 1st of January, 1851, the total effective strength of the rank and file of the British Army amounted to 114,491 men, distributed as follows:—In Great Britain, 31,461. In Ireland, 21,041. In the Colonies, 35,010. West India Regt., 2,607. Local Colonial Corps, 4,327. In India, 30,091.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1851.

Present:—His Honor Mr. Justice Guy.

Jane Gallagher and Mary Ann Burns severally pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The Court, in consequence of their previous confinement, condemned them each to one month House of Correction.

The Mayor et al. vs Wm. Hall defendant, and Wm. Hall appellant.—In appeal.—This case was fixed for the first day of next term for hearing.

Charles Barbeau and Pierre Poulin, on charge of an aggravated assault on one Charles Magnet, were put on their trial and found guilty.—Judgment, three months House of Correction each.

Lucie Silvain and Ursule Sylvain, for keeping a disorderly house, were tried and found guilty.—Judgment, one month House of Correction each.

John Lyng, for larceny, was tried and found guilty.—Judgment, three months House of Correction.

John Lyng, for larceny, on a second conviction.—Judgment, three months House of Correction.

Sophia Harris pleaded guilty to three distinct accusations of larceny. The prisoner was an old offender, who had often appeared before the Court, and who, it appears, is a person of the most depraved character.—Judgment, three years Penitentiary.

Edward Wallace and Elizabeth Vass for keeping a disorderly house, were put on their trial, but in the course of the trial pleaded guilty. Judgment, one month House of Correction each.

Elizabeth Vass pleaded guilty to another charge of the same character, but in consequence of her previous long confinement was only sentenced to eight days House of Correction.

Jos. Godin, Helene Fontaigne, and Marguerite Donairou, on charge of keeping a house of ill fame, were put to the Bar, and underwent their trial, which resulted in their being all three found guilty; the Jury not even leaving the box. The defendants were defended by Mr. Demaras, their Counsel. The defendants were severally sentenced as follows:—Joseph Godin, one year House of Correction; and the two females, two months each.

J. Godin pleaded guilty to a second charge of a similar nature, but in consequence of his previous conviction, was only condemned to eight days imprisonment on the last.

The Grand Jury returned no Bills against Wm. Stevens for soliciting a person to commit arson; Wm. Stevens for attempting to set fire to a shop; and Francois Sarault dit Champagne, for uttering counterfeit coin.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

Present:—His Honor Mr. Justice Guy.

Margaret Cameron, Sophia Rousseau, Jane Vanson, and Margaret Butler, for keeping a disorderly house, severally pleaded guilty. Judgment, two months House of Correction each.

Joseph Aliard, for forcible entry and detainer, was put on his trial and found guilty, the Jury not leaving the box. It appeared in evidence that defendant occupied a farm at the Parish of Pointe Claire, belonging to one Leon Charlebois, of Montreal; that Charlebois had possession of one half of the house, which he generally occupied most of the summer with his family, and where furniture was kept and left for his own use. In his absence last fall, his farmer thought fit to break into Charlebois' part of the house and occupy it, and use the furniture in common with his own and this in spite of Charlebois' remonstrances. The case occupied the better part of the day. Mr. Coursol appeared as Counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Demaras as Counsel for the defendant.

Jane Moore, for larceny, was put on her trial and acquitted. Messrs. Abbott and Macrae, Counsel for prisoner.

The case against Simon Sansquartier and others, Stone-Cutters, for a conspiracy to raise wages, &c., was fixed for the first judicial day of next term, and the defendants were put under bail to appear.

Jean Baptiste Butrette, on charge of larceny, was tried and found guilty. Judgment 6 months at hard labour in the House of Correction. Mr. Coursol Counsel for prisoner.—*Herald.*

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CONVOCATION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—We hope the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England will soon take steps for holding a Convocation. It is highly necessary that some such step should be taken, for at present everything is thrown on the Bishop, whose time is more than sufficiently occupied in attending to the spiritual affairs of the Church.—*Cobourg Star.*

### Italy.

All the Bibles and Testaments (Diodati's translation) that were either imported from England, or published in Rome itself, under patronage of the Republican Government, are now falling into the hands of the Pope. 3,642 copies of those books have been deposited for safe keeping in the house of Mr. Cass, the American Consul. As those could not be confiscated or taken by force, the Papal Government offered to buy them up, and they have now been given up for cash.

Letters from Ischia describe the sufferings of the high minded and gifted patriot Minister, Baron Poerio, now a state prisoner in the castle of that island, as being no less of a revolting than of an afflicting nature. He is allowed no bed, no change of linen, no water, no means of indulging the habits of the commonest cleanliness and decency in his dungeon.

The Lombardo-Venetian government has put its veto on all experiments on animal magnetism, whether it be applied to medical purposes, or scientific inquiry, or even as a mere pastime.

A Protestant woman, from the Swiss canton of Aargau, was refused admittance into the common wards of the public hospital at Como, and thrown into a separate apartment, like a leper, on account of her religious heterodoxy.

The people at Genoa have tried their hand at a first experiment at Lynch law. A journal called *La Strega* had published those sinister reports respecting a reactionary plot, at the head of which the Prince of Savoy-Carignano was supposed to be, of which we gave some account in a previous number. As all those rumors were formally contradicted in Parliament, a deputation from Turin waited upon the editor, M. Degasino requested a retraction of the offensive charges. The editor promised to comply with the demand; but, on the following day, some of his associates published in the same paper a protest that the *Strega* made no recantation; whereupon a mob of sailors and citizens, amongst them a few noblemen, broke into the office of the *Strega*, broke the press, and completely gutted the house, throwing the much damaged property into the streets. Several arrests have been made, chiefly among the sailors and officers of the Royal Navy (the Prince of Savoy-Carignano being the supreme commander of that corps). These, upon a decision of the Council of the Admiralty, have been admitted to bail for the sum of 10,000 francs. The event has created the greatest sensation throughout the kingdom; and gives rise to warm discussions in the Chambers.

### Germany.

German matters continue in all their charming perplexity. The King of Prussia shows some disposition to disavow Baron Montuffel and his doings at Dresden. He finds his agent should have been less compromising, and Prince Schwarzenberg should not have had it all his own way. The diplomatist is now in disgrace, and the King listens once more to that warlike Radowitz, and that bold uncompromising party that have so often offered to put him, King Frederick William, at the head of the German Nation.

The German papers state that the Emperor of Russia has forwarded a note to the Cabinet of Vienna, expressing great dissatisfaction with Austria for desiring the admission of all her States into the Bund, without first obtaining the consent of the other powers to the treaty of 1815.

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DIED.

At Jacksonville, East Florida, U. S., on the 20th ult., CHARLES, son of the late CHARLES BOWMAN, Esquire, of Montreal, aged 20.

At the same, on the third ultimo, Mr. JEREMIAH BOWMAN, aged 42 years and three months. Two sisters and two brothers have within a short period of time previously been borne to the grave, victims of the same remarkable disease. The subject of this notice was the last of these brothers, of a much respected family, and their untimely death, following so close and quick on each other, have imparted to every neighborhood with which the deceased were connected a singular horror that inseparable disease follows the footsteps of the Southern Mountains. On the South-East coast of the Southern Mountains, said to be free of the fever, it is found to be not, and in the home of the Bowmans, in this neighborhood it is very rare. Every family, in this neighborhood is there impressed in some degree with the peculiar type of organic disease; and, knowing the hardy and general salubrity of the mountain regions, we are inclined to pronounce the disease, in the instances of our friends, to be of a local character.—[Saturday.]

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of NEW YORK SHELL OYSTERS, and expected to arrive, also, in a few days, Fresh MACKEREL and SHRIMPS.
GEORGE LUCHAM.
SHAKSPEARE INN, St. François Xavier Street, April 10, 1851. 318

JUST RECEIVED:—"Eclectic" for April.
" Hunt's Magazine," for April
" Littell's Living Age" for April 12, No. 360
" London Lancet" for April
" Magazine of Fashions" for March
" Democratic Review" for April
" American Whig Review"
" International Magazine"
" Holden's Magazine" for
" Christian Parlor Magazine
" Ladies' National Magazine
" Message Bird" for April
" American Flora"
" Journal of Homœopathy"
R.
193, Notre
April 11.

£10 REWARD.
THE NEW CITY GAS COMPANY of Montreal will pay the sum of Ten Pounds Currency, to any party who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person who, on the night of Sunday, the 6th instant, STOLE the STREET LAMP from the Lamp Post, corner of Dorchester and Mountain Streets.
W. R. FALCONER, Manager.
Montreal, April 11. 318

MONTREAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE REV. J. A. DEVINE, M. A., begs leave to notify Parents, who may be purposing to place their Sons under his care, that, after the EASTER HOLIDAYS, there will be several vacancies for DAY SCHOLARS.
No Assistant-Masters being employed, he assumes the entire responsibility of more Scholars than he can efficiently [illegible]
Six additional BOARDERS [illegible]
TERMS:—For Boys under 15 [illegible] per annum.
ST. LEWIS STREET, 10th April, 1851.

ROYAL [illegible]
Montreal [illegible]
THE Public are informed, that the [illegible] this Line have commenced running regularly between Dickinson's Landing and Kingston—leaving DICKINSON'S LANDING every MORNING, and arriving at KINGSTON in the AFTERNOON, in time for the Mail Steamers for Lake Ontario.
STAGES in connection with them, leave the Office, 40, McGill Street, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at NOON; and on SUNDAYS, at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock, A.M.
ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.
Montreal, April 11. 318

TECUMSETH TERRACE, BLEURY STREET.
THREE of those COMFORTABLE CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES [illegible] of the most fashionable Localities [illegible] Dining, Drawing, and four Bed-Rooms, [illegible] Apartments for male and female servants [illegible] Attics plastered, Water Pipe in H[illegible] Stabling, Coach House, &c., &c. [illegible] Rent £47 10s. and Assessment [illegible]
JOHN G. [illegible] Land A[illegible]
Montreal, April 11.

THE NEW HOT[illegible]
ERECTED by Mr. CORSE, [illegible] James Street, Montreal, will be OPENED to the PUBLIC, on the 15th APRIL next, by the subscribers, under the name of
*THE SAINT LAWRENCE HALL,*
BY
S. COMPAIN & CO.
It is the most spacious Hotel in Canada, has been furnished at great expense, and cannot be surpassed in point of comfort by any Establishment of the kind on the Continent. The situation in the most fashionable part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Banks, Post-Office, &c., renders it in every way convenient to Travellers.
S. COMPAIN.
H. HOGAN.
G. VARDON.
February 17, 1851. [illegible]

PAVILION HOT[illegible]
THE Subscriber, in returning [illegible] numerous Friends and the [illegible] very liberal support bestowed u[illegible] last six years, begs to inform the [illegible] 15th May next, he intends to c[illegible] known Establishment upon T[illegible] PRINCIPLES, thereby wishing [illegible] views of our *Legislature*, relative [illegible] sion of Intemperance; and trusts [