☞ 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 thrice a week (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) during the six remaining months, viz. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ The Evening Courier (Daily) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

☞ Voluntary Correspondence selected from all parts of the Continent of America, of Indian and Colonial Commerce, containing the information will be thankfully remunerated.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1850.

Ancient Egypt.

The Rosetta Stone.—In the number of this journal published on this day week, we promised to give a brief account of the manner in which, after the lapse of many centuries of absolute ignorance on the matter, the Archæologists of this day have been enabled to decipher the hieroglyphical inscriptions on the monuments of Ancient Egypt. We shall redeem our promise as shortly as possible.

Every one knows that towards the close of the last century the French invaded Egypt. During their occupation of the country, a French officer [illegible] of a redoubt, discovered a large block of black Syenite Basalt, covered with carved inscriptions. The French, attacked, and soundly beaten by the English forces in Egypt, were compelled to capitulate. By the 16th article of the capitulation, all the objects collected by the French Savans in Egypt were delivered up to the English. A large amount of precious sculptures thus became the prize of the conquerors, and they were conveyed to the British Museum in London. Among these was the famous Rosetta Stone. It was carried to England in the frigate *Egyptienne*, captured at Aboukir. The Stone is much mutilated; its length is three feet, by two feet five in breadth, and its thickness about twelve inches. It bears three inscriptions; the first, or topmost, being in *hieroglyphics*, the second in the *Demotic* or popular language of the country, and the third in *Greek*. The event recorded in these inscriptions is the Coronation of Ptolemy Epiphanes, which took place at Memphis, in the month of March, 196 years B. C., or 2,039 years ago. The translation of this inscription we shall take an early opportunity to publish in full.

On the arrival of the Stone in England, it immediately attracted the attention of learned men, and, in 1803, an analysis of the Greek inscription was published by M. Amethon. Dr. Heyne, in Germany, and Professor Porson, in England, also devoted their attention to the subject, and a full and satisfactory translation of the Greek inscription was given to the learned world. The Antiquarians then applied themselves to the other two. They found that the Greek inscription itself contained a statement that it was only a translation of the others. It was established that the hieroglyphic character, contrary to the opinion of many ancient and modern scholars, was in use subsequent to the invasion of Egypt by the Persians, under Cambyses, B. C. 525, and it was also established that the present *Coptic* was the language of Ancient Egypt. Deacy and Akerblad applied themselves to the translation of the Demotic, or Coptic inscription, while Dr. Young and Champollion may be deemed the first adventurers in hieroglyphic interpretation. We shall confine ourselves to the labors of the latter, as being more directly in point. We believe that to our countryman, Dr. Young, may be attributed the honor of casting the first true beam of light on this obscure subject. He identified, in the hieroglyphic inscriptions, the names of "Ptolemy" and "Berenice," and the probable value of each of the characters which stood as the representatives of letters. Beyond this he was unable to carry the application of his principles of interpretation. To Champollion belongs all the glory of the complete development of the mystery. On the 27th of December, 1822, Champollion read an Essay before the Royal Academy of *Belles Lettres* of Paris, wherein, for the first time since the cessation of hieroglyphic writing, it was demonstrated that the Ancient Egyptians had made use of pure hieroglyphic signs, that is to say, of characters representing the image of material objects to convey simply the *sounds* of the *names* of Greek and Roman Sovereigns inscribed on the monuments of Dendera, Thebes, Esne, Edfou, Ombos and Philæ. Every learned man in Europe was struck with the method and success of Champollion. From that hour the "Veil of Isis" has been raised, and the inscriptions on Egypt's monuments, the writing in the "papyri" manuscripts, have ceased to be a mystery. The hieroglyphics, in fact, form a phonetic alphabet of about sixteen distinct articulations, though for each articulation there are several distinct characters. His subsequent researches have proved that this alphabet was in use 2,300 years B. C., and at the era of the erection of the Pyramids, was just as perfect as at any later period. The origin of the art, or even its incipient development, lies buried in the countless ages before the Pyramids, amid the primeval origin of the nations, never in all human probability to be developed. We simply promised a brief account of the Rosetta Stone, and of how it became the key to unlock Egyptian mysteries. We hope we have been sufficiently explicit to make our readers understand, that a Stone being found with three inscriptions thereon, whereof the latter said it was a mere translation of the two former, careful comparison, profound research, and the deepest sagacity, led to the discovery of the value of the separate characters in each of them, and so at last was formed a complete alphabet of hieroglyphics, and the wondrous scrolls were read, of which some short account is given in the sketches which we are publishing.

"The Dancing-Girls of Esne," the subject of the sketch published to-day, is not immediately connected with Ancient Egypt, but is valuable on account of its illustration of many passages in historical and scriptural legends.

Reciprocity with the United States would at once raise the value of every piece of timber manufactured in Canada, twenty per cent., or, in other words, add one-fifth to its present value. Such an augmentation would not fail to bring into play the latent resources of the Province, add largely to the consumption of duty-paying goods, improve the wages of the industrial classes, and swell the profits of the land-owner and capitalist. The valuable resources of the Ottawa region, as yet insufficiently developed, would be brought into full play, and the boundless tracts of land, available for agricultural purposes, attract the transatlantic emigrant. This is no sketch drawn from a heated imagination, for it is only necessary to glance at the large enlarged towns of the Atlantic, now inadequately supplied from the declining stocks of the American lumber regions, to perceive that in a few years we must command the New York market. The Annexation movement has had the effect of rousing the Colony from a dreamy state of despondency, and suggesting to the Colonists how they can ameliorate their condition. Those who are interested in the lumber trade, should regulate their transactions so as to avail themselves of an unrestricted market; and they should take steps, by means of a decided demonstration of public feeling, to make their voice heard in the Council Chamber. In so far as the Ottawa interests are concerned, reciprocity is a question of self-preservation. The citizens are actively occupied in securing, for the Parishes above and below Quebec, a commodious wharf; hitherto, the accommodation has been restricted and insufficient. The Cul de Sac is the proposed locality for the new wharf, a selection at once judicious and appropriate. The trade of Quebec is manifestly improving.

The system pursued in this Province, of nominating and dismissing Magistrates by the Crown, has proved a constant source of ill-feeling. The rapid succession of Governors, who have been sent hither to represent the Sovereign, has deprived the system of all consistency, and imparted to the exercise of the authority a partial and aggressive complexion. To be a Magistrate, has ceased to be a matter of honorable policy, for the tenure of the office has latterly been decided by the caprices or revenge of a faction; men animated by the purest patriotism, and of unspotted reputation, have been arbitrarily ejected from the Magistracy, for the avowal of their political opinions, and indebted, as in the instance of Mr. Holmes, to the free voices of the citizens for their restoration—an enlarged application of the Elective principle seems the sole means left whereby we can free ourselves from the injurious consequences of Executive resentment or caprice. If the people of Canada are qualified to elect members of Parliament, a parity of reasoning would imply that they are intelligent enough to nominate the worthiest citizens to the Magistracy. The recent persecution directed against Mr. Thos. C. Dixon, of London, furnishes a striking proof of the excesses in which a political cabal can, with impunity, indulge—of Mr. Wilson's antecedents, or private history, we seek no knowledge; we deal with the facts with rigid impartiality—they need no coloring or cooking. Mr. Leslie, Civil Secretary, a gentleman whose name we deeply regret to see mixed up with these ungenerous acts, writes to Mr. Dixon, stating that certain inhabitants of the town of London, C. W., had preferred charges against him. Mr. Dixon replies by a demand to be furnished with the names of the complainants, and refuses to be put upon his trial unless his accusers be produced. Mr. Leslie declines to furnish the names, and dismisses Mr. Dixon, whose subjoined letter is a manly assertion of his rights:—

London, Feb. 19, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., apprising me of His Excellency's decision not to furnish me with the names of the persons who have made accusations against my character and conduct as a Justice of the Peace. I have only to express my surprise at such a decision, as being wholly unaccountable to me, upon any ground, either of a public or private character, and to the renewed request for explanations from me as to the accusations, I must respectfully state, that, false and unfounded though they are, I cannot nevertheless consent to enter into any explanations in reference to them, so long as I am kept in utter ignorance of the individuals who have made the accusations. What Justice of the Peace or other functionary will consent to perform duties which are productive to him, in a peculiar sense, if he is to be required to enter into explanations of his conduct at the instigation of every nameless adversary? What hope can there be of an end to such accusations, if the assailants are to be screened from the whole some scrutiny of public opinion, which must ever be the true check to malicious and unfounded accusations, whether emanating from political opponents or from those who are animated by no worthier motives than personal enmity or private pique? And while I am at all times ready to meet any investigation into my conduct as a Magistrate, properly conducted, I have ever been led to believe that it is an invariable British practice, and in unison with the commonest principle of justice, to confront the accusers with the accused; and most assuredly if my accusers have truth on their side, and justice for their end, they must scorn concealment. Upon what ground then, either public or private, can this concealment be justified? Under such circumstances, I cannot consent to enter into any explanation in regard to those accusations, because I can have no confidence in the fairness of an investigation, the very first step of which is characterized by unfairness in the concealment of my accusers, and when appearances denote that any explanation which I might offer would be utterly fruitless—its being unmuzzled and anti-British in its inception promises no other than a similar conclusion. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that you will inform His Excellency that, false and unfounded though the charges are which have been preferred against me, I must, nevertheless, for the reasons which I have given, decline to enter into any further explanation in reference to them, so long as I am denied the privilege of knowing the names of my accusers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Thos. C. Dixon.

Hon. Jas. Leslie, P. S., Toronto.

W. L. Mackenzie figures as the "Washington" correspondent of the *Niagara Mail*, an occupation which contrasts forcibly with his earlier expressed political convictions. Mr. Mackenzie has a certain kind of ability, and, under a prudent master, he might have proved a valuable servant; but left to his own guidance, his talents have run to seed, or been frittered away upon the trifling incidents of Colonial life. His conduct in the matter of Jesse Hoyt, soiled his reputation as an honest man; and the contemptuous terms in which he speaks of the United States, prove his ingratitude. He was a refugee in 1837, and it was in the United States he sought and found protection and sympathy. He repaid the friendship which raised him to office, by treachery; he pilfered a correspondence, to traduce the reputation of a benefactor; and he now emerges into view a recreant to all his former oaths of Liberalism. He is the man selected by our Ministry to warn Canadians against Annexation, and cast obloquy upon Democratic institutions and Republican principles. He has been rudely pelted by the storm, and suffered his full modicum of that editorial abuse which he so liberally bestowed upon others. We may pity him as we would any victim of folly or crime, but we should shrink from his companionship as from contamination. He is a monomaniac upon Canadian Toryism, and cites the name of Mr. Cummings, as "Cuvier" would a fossil remnant, to describe a particular genus. We confess our curiosity to learn from some of our Colonial writers the attributes assigned to a Tory in 1850. The old compact party in Toronto, represented by the Chief Justice, and a like party in Quebec, led on by the late Chief Justice Sewell, were the growth of a system which has passed away; they marked one of the stages of our political existence, and if they exercised the power they enjoyed to promote personal interests, they are at least faithfully copied by our Responsible Government Lafontaintes. If holding at arms-length such dastardly miscreants as Mackenzie be Toryism, we are Tories, unquestionably.

Penitentiary.—A fire occurred in this Institution a few days since, by which some slight damage was done to the roof of the West Wing. It is said that the accident was caused by sparks from the chimney of the steam-engine. The *British Whig* says that the Kingston firemen refused to act. If this is so, it is very disgraceful to them, and is probably caused by the feeling prevailing among the Kingston mechanics, that their trades are injured by the Convict labor; but these persons must remember that unless the Kingston Penitentiary is to be a burden to the country at large, causing the enormous annual expenditure of some £16,000 a-year, the Government must make the labor of the Convicts available to the support of the Penitentiary.

Lord John Russell the Enemy of Canadian Manufactures.

We have perused with that respectful consideration which the language of England's Premier always claims, the speech of Lord John Russell upon Colonial affairs. We accept the expression of his opinion, uncontroverted as it was by the opposition, as an exposition of the English mind, and a guide by which we may comprehend the determined policy of the Empire. The divergent interests of distant dependencies, relieve us from the necessity of discussing the soundness of the principles which he advances, when they do not apply to Canada. Our connection with New Zealand and Australia is constructive, rather than operative and practical; our history teaches us that we claim a common lineage—a common language—but the reciprocity of feeling is checked by the reflection that our outward characteristics are shaped in even more largely by their nearer neighbors, the Californians. We each belong to distinct and eternally separated communities: as the older and more experienced, we may be expected to carve out our destiny the earliest. Such, in truth, is our present progressive condition. The strife of faction may mar the efforts, and distort the sentiments of the English Premier, But, with rare exceptions, the man who directs the soul of the Empire, sweeps before our gaze with eagle wing, and circles in his lofty flight in atmosphere of bold and vigorous thought. We are not Whigs—men call us Conservatives; the name is not inapplicable, for we seek a Conservative principle, by procuring homestead exemption for the farmer, free grants of land for the settler, high wages for the laborer and mechanic, and education for all. Such is our Conservatism, and it is the gurest form in which Canadian Conservatism can be shrined. We scorn with open contempt a Constitution which fetters us the slaves of a faction, and imposes upon us the alternative of accepting the legal juggle of our Jury Law, or resisting the incentives to national hatred. We leave the local, to deal with the general question; we return to Lord John Russell: The sentiments which his Lordship embodies in his speech, stripped of the gloss of rhetoric, and reduced to the level of our poor Colonial understandings, mean simply this: that we are well governed—that the connection is advantageous, but that we must not dream of imposing duties upon English goods, to foster native factories. This latter doctrine is but the revival of the anti-revolutionary dogma, so signally chastised by the Thirteen Provinces. Lord John Russell mistakes the tone and temper of Canada, if he dreams that we will submit to such Manchester cotton spinning visions, and he may prepare for a future, when we shall assert the right to manufacture for ourselves, and impose any duties upon English goods we think requisite, to secure protection to our Canadian manufacturers. We may take exception to the restrictions upon Canadian manufactures, which the Premier, speaking on behalf of Manchester interests, would wish to enforce; but we are not insensible to the important political concessions embodied in his speech. He relieves us from the reproaches hurled at us, because we proclaim our Constitution inapplicable to our condition—he almost invites the reforms we advocate, and intimates, in terms too explicit to be misapprehended, that a reconstruction of our form of Government is not only anticipated, but that it will receive ready sanction of the Crown. Let us then hear no more about the cant of time-honored institutions, when the Premier of England assumes the office of innovator.

The Cape.

We have a letter from a friend in South Africa, dated Graff Roynet, September 14, 1849. There is later intelligence, but still we glean an interesting fact or two. We know from English sources, that the convict difficulty is over, the Colonists having, by their determined spirit, overcome Earl Grey and his precious Department:—

"We came up here from the Bay in a waggon with 14 oxen, with all our goods and chattels; we were very comfortable, and slept in the waggon every night, according to the custom of the country when travelling, and we brought a servant with us who used to cook for us when the oxen rested. It is nearly two hundred miles from here to the Bay, and only five houses all the way. We are now comfortably settled, and I never was more happy in all my life. The gentleman with whom I am in partnership, is the son of the Civil Commissioner of Graff Roynet, who was for many years a Captain in the 97th Regiment, and his brother, who lives at a farm about a mile from us, is married to a sister of Col. Somerset's wife. My partner is also married. Our houses are a quarter of a mile apart, and all our other neighbors from four to five miles off. We get the post once a week. The houses are beautifully situated, just under the range of mountains which you see in the map, marked 'Snowburg,' or 'Snowy Mountain.' It is very cold here now, being the winter, and there has been snow on the mountains for more than five weeks, and they tell me that in some years it lies on the ground about the farmsteads more than two feet deep, but the summer is very warm. I have altogether about eight thousand acres of land, and could keep three times the number of stock I can afford to put on it at present, being only a beginner. We have a very fine garden, and lots of fruit trees—oranges, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, grapes, &c. You may suppose what lots of riding we have, when I tell you that I am obliged to keep eight horses, and sometimes they have not a leg to stand on between them; but we never leave home both together, as we cannot trust the 'niggers' to do any thing when we are away, and they would steal our stock. Last week, I rode more than two hundred miles. There is plenty of game here, but I never have any time for shooting; but when I go to look after cattle, I always take my gun, and seldom come home without a hare or buck.

"This country is almost ready to rebel on account of those Downing Street Dunderheads wishing to force convicts upon us, whether we will or not. The people at Cape Town are determined to resist their landing by force, and as there are only two hundred soldiers there, I think it very likely they will succeed. All the other troopships on the frontier. It will be a happy day for the Colony when it is no longer under English rule."

Copyright.—We are quite aware that the Imperial Act contains such a clause as that which the *Pilot* quotes, but we do not see why we should pay even the 20 per cent. Better urge on the Imperial Government the repeal of so injurious a statute.

School Riots.—Five of the rioters in the Parish of St. Gregoire have been arrested, and lodged in jail at Three Rivers.

The European Mails.—The Canada brought the largest European mail ever received at the post office in this city. It contained no less than 32,705 letters! The largest mail previous to this, contained 19,000 letters.—*New York Herald.*

Political Legislation.—Several bills of New Jersey having sent to the Senate of that state a practical petition, asking that they be allowed to hold property independently of their husbands, the committee to whom it was referred, reported that—

"The Petition appears to have got quite astray,
And the committee advise that it be sent away.
To the speaker of the house, to whom it is directed,
To be there in the form of legislation rejected."

CITY NEWS.

New Magazine.—A new Periodical is to be started in Montreal, entitled "The Wesleyan *Reformer* and *Zion Herald*."

Natural History Society.—Dr. Fisher will deliver a Lecture, in the Rooms of the Society, this evening, (Wednesday,) at eight o'clock, on the "Action of Infinitesimal Agents." Admission free.

St. Patrick's Day.—Sunday last was St. Patrick's Day. The usual procession did not take place. The members of the National Society attended St. Patrick's Church in the morning, where High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship the Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese, and an eloquent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Driscoll. The collection (for the Orphan Asylum) amounted to the handsome sum of £50.

Melodeons.—We have within a few days past seen and inspected, at the Manufactory of Mr. Samuel R. Warren, St. Joseph Street, some very fine toned and beautifully finished Melodeons. These instruments contain four octaves of the Piano-Forte key-board, and are admirably adapted for the Parlour and Drawing-Room, as a substitute for the Chamber Organ. Attached to each Instrument is a pedal, for the use of the swell, which produces a fine effect in the increase and diminution of the sound. We recommend our musical cognoscenti to call and examine these instruments.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Term.

Monday, March 18, 1850.

Judges Rolland and Aylwin entered Court at 10 o'clock.

Bridget Quinlan was placed at the Bar, charged with having, on the 10th October last, feloniously stolen 16s. in money, and sundry articles of clothing; total value, £3. The Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Michael Coleman was indicted for having, with threats of murdering her, forced from her home and parents, Anne Murray, with intent to offer violence to her. Anne Murray stated that she was 16 years of age on 16th December last; lives at Henryville, District of Montreal; remembers having, on the 16th July last, went out with her sister, Mary Murray, to cut wood in their own grounds; when they had done cutting the wood, they heard a voice telling them to come back; neither she nor her sister wished to come back. Michael Coleman came out of the wood, and threatened to shoot them if they did not stop; gave her sister half a crown, in order that she might go away; dragged Plaintiff with him, and told her that she had often wished to see New York, and that she would see it now; she was unwilling to resist him, as he had a gun in his hand; brought her with him to a house in the neighborhood, about a quarter of a mile from the place where they first met Prisoner; thinks there is about three miles distance between the wood and the place where she was rescued afterwards; left the house with the Prisoner, and after going about two miles, met Mr. Dillon and Mr. Campbell, who brought her home. Mary Murray examined:—Is sister to the Plaintiff, and remembers the attack made upon herself and sister on the 16th July. The latter witness substantiated the facts given in evidence by the Prosecutrix. It appeared, on cross-examination of this witness, and of her mother, Bridget Coleman, that the two girls are the daughters of Bridget Coleman, by a former marriage; their mother is married to the Prisoner at the Bar. Counsel for Coleman urged, that since he was step-father to the Plaintiff, it became a question whether or not he had a perfect right to treat her with severity, as a parent may punish a child, if deserving of such punishment. Judge Aylwin remarked, that although the remark was one that demanded the attention of the Bench, nevertheless that right asserted by the learned Counsel, did not exist in this case. Moreover, it did not appear that Plaintiff had committed any act to call for severe treatment from the Prisoner at the Bar. The charge in the indictment was "abduction," and the facts proved by evidence guaranteed the form of the indictment. Hon. Judge Rolland delivered a charge to the Jury upon the evidence given. His Lordship remarked, that in consequence of there being no right in favor of the Prisoner, but the contrary, appearing from his particular position with respect to the girl, who was very young—but 16 years old—there was nothing to exculpate him, provided the evidence was clear against him in the opinion of those who heard it. The Jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Clerk of the Crown read the next indictment. The Prisoner, a female, named Elizabeth Dodet, was accused of having stolen two gowns, some money, and sundry articles, to the value of £3. The Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was accordingly removed.

Case of larceny.

George and Elizabeth Joliff.

Ellen Donnolly examined:—Lives in the Quebec Suburbs; on the 13th December last, went to a wake with the girl and her daughter, Catharine Donnolly; left the back door shut; when she returned, found the back door broken open, and the hinges smashed with some heavy instrument; thinks they were broken by a hammer, and also by a knife; found three chests of drawers broken, and the contents gone; also other articles which were in the house when she left, were taken away—these were a snuff box, a pair of scissors, and a Mexican half dollar, and 18 dollars, to the value of £4 3s. 10d. currency; saw marks at the road leading from the back door, and believes these to have been made by the Prisoners at the Bar; did not see any one when she returned from the wake, but suspected the Prisoners, George and Elizabeth Joliff; thinks she was absent 45 hours. Catharine Donnolly examined:—Went to the Station House when her mother and she returned home, on the 13th December last, and found a Policeman, whom she brought with her to the house of the male and female Prisoner; believes the female Prisoner to be a person of indifferent character; found a box the same as now in Court in possession of the female Prisoner, a Mexican half dollar, and some cut ribbons, all in the box; found out the place where the male Prisoner was, and had him arrested. The Prisoner stated that he had 7s. 6d. in his possession when he was arrested, but that it had been given him by a little boy to keep. Judge Rolland charged the Jury on the evidence given, who, after ten minutes' deliberation, returned to the Court with the verdict of guilty, in the case of George and Elizabeth Joliff.

The Court was adjourned at 4 o'clock to-day, till 10 on Tuesday morning.

Montreal, March 19, 1850.

To the Editors of The Montreal Courier:

Gentlemen,—It must necessarily strike the minds of the two Editors of the *Pilot*, and particularly the one who receives the largest pay for his labors, that his "thrice slain enemy," called Annexation, "needeth a great deal of killing. If the movement in Montreal is confined, "*early in his belief*," to 18 individuals, and if, as he boasteth from day to day, the movement is defunct, why keep continually harping upon it and writing such articles as the one which appears as leader this morning?

The *Pilot* well knows that, as a body, the Annexationists are really and truly in favor of the Reciprocity Bill. They regard it as a firm step in the right direction—a step which can never be retraced, but which will be followed every year by still advancing steps. The wedge was first introduced when the American Government facilitated commercial intercourse with Canada by enacting the Drawback Bill; and if the Reciprocity Bill passes, it will be such a blow on that wedge as will nigh shiver the trunk of restrictive commercial policy in Canada to pieces. It will so lengthen the sources and channels of trade, that no man, or set of men, can ever roll or refetter them. It is essentially part of the progress movement.

But will it pass? Mr. Cameron says it will when the Slavery question is settled. He may say that safely, and leave a wide margin for accident and chance that it does not pass. There appears to be so little inducement to the Americans to pass it, that I firmly believe it will not pass. It may not be thrown out; it will be shelved, and the present Ministry will tell the country (if they hold together long enough) to wait another year, and then we'll get it for you. Instead of twitting us with half-formed witticisms, and wriggling through half a column with quasi sneering self-evident matters, such as "the country will appreciate," "the voice of the people," and all that twaddle, why does not the organ carry out his contempt for Annexation by treating his readers to something better? The wonderful "*panacea*," the Reciprocity Bill, which is to do everything, will bear a little elucidation. He may, perhaps, be induced to treat his readers with the different effects it will produce in Upper Canada to those which Lower Canada will experience. Can the *Pilot* show that it will directly benefit Montreal, or Lower Canada at all, to an extent worth talking about? Can the *Pilot* enlighten its readers as to the change which will take place in the Sugar trade, if that article is admitted free? I may have omitted noticing it; but I do not think the *Pilot* has laid any stress on, if he has mentioned at all the fact, that the Southern interest at Washington insist on Sugar being admitted into Canada free, if Canada produce is admitted in the States free. Over £60,000 was received by the Inspector-General last year on this item of revenue; and it would be a boon which every body would feel, if the Southern interest carry their point—and what is more, it would be one of those arguments in favor of Annexation which no sophistry could upset, and no special pleading gainsay. Think you, Mr. *Pilot*, that the Canadian people will not want other things which the States can supply them with as well and better than any other part of the world, on as good terms as we may get their Sugar under this Bill. I sincerely hope the Reciprocity Bill will pass, and with the Sugar clause in it. It would not be a Reciprocity Bill which permitted Canada Wheat to go free to the States, and States Wheat to come free to Canada. It would be a Free-Trade Bill; but it would be a Reciprocity Bill which permitted Canada Wheat, or any specified Canada produce, to go free into the States, and States Sugar, or any specified States produce, to come free into Canada in consideration thereof. If it does pass, will the Annexation movement cease? Will the cry of Retrenchment cease? Will the demand for entire Elective Institutions cease? Will £7,789 17s. 11d. per ann. be paid to a Governor-General so long as he likes to pocket it? I trow not. No process of amalgamation can re-unite any party in Canada that existed previous to the announcement of the Annexation movement. The real strength of the people of Canada is represented by no one party. No coalition of parties, as they now stand, can organise a party strong enough for power. The rulers of Canada will rise from amongst those who are now known as Annexationists—Clear-grit Reformers—The "Elective" portion of the League, and most liberal of the old Tory party.

But they will not be known by any one of these names. Mark now, if the fate of the Reciprocity Bill—the locale of the Seat of Government—the first vote in the Assembly, involving the Elective principle, and the falling to pieces of the present Ministry, does not unfold the opening of an entirely new party, who, agreeing on Elective Institutions, Retrenchment, and Canadian Independence, will unite the real strength of Canada, and be more powerful and efficient for the good of Canada than any party which has yet possessed the reins of power! Without giving up Annexation, the best of the Annexationists will give their cordial support to it,—without contending for Annexation, the best of the old Reform party will also support it,—all that is good in the League will support it;—and those who oppose it will consist of fossil Tories,—the dregs of the Reform party, represented at present by Hincks, the *Globe*, and the *Pilot*,—the Right Divine, and very High Churchmen,—the disappointed talkers in the League, and the chronic grumblers at anything. The rapids are near—may God grant us a good deliverance.

Another Englishman.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Robert Macdougall, of a son.

In this city, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Colquhoun, of a son.

At Winder's Mills, Eastern Townships, on the 8th instant, Mrs. C. E. Wurtele, of a son.

At Sorel, on the 14th instant, the wife of Edward C. Sewell, M. D., of a son.

At Quebec, on the 13th instant, the lady of Judge Power, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Lachine, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Simpson, Mr. John McMartin, to Miss Ellen Mess, both of Lachine.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, McGill Street, by the Rev. Charles De Wolfe, Mr. John Barry, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Smyth, both of this city.

At the Cathedral Chapel, Quebec, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. George Mackie, D. D., Stanfield Cowell, Esq., second son of John Bell Cowell, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Jones, Esq., of Quebec.

DIED.

On the 19th instant, Mr. Charles Ward, aged 54 years, after a long and painful illness.

The Funeral will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Vitre Street, Poet's Block. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this city, on the 17th instant, John Rogers, only son of Mr. Geo. Rogers, Pattenmaker, aged 25 years.

The Funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 20th instant, at half-past three o'clock, to which friends and acquaintances are invited without further notice, from his father's residence, Papineau Square, to the place of interment, the New Burying Ground.

In this city, on the 15th instant, Janet Bell, daughter of Alex. Chisholm, aged 4 years and 3 months.

At Quebec, on the 11th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Martyn, Chronometer Maker, at the age of 49 years, a native of Cornwall, England, and long a resident of Quebec.

At St. Foys, on the 13th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. P. D. O'Brien, aged 35 years.

On the 24th ultimo, at Seal Rock, in the District of Gaspe, M. Nicholas Lenfestey, aged 82 years, one of the oldest residents in that part, and a native of the Island of Guernsey. He was a most devoted follower of the Wesleyan Body, and father of the late Mr. A. Lenfestey, of Quebec.

At Kingston Lodge, Regent's Park, London, on the 21st ultimo, Mary Anne Susan MacDonnell, eldest daughter of Charles MacDonnell, Esq., of St. Andrews, C. E., in the 19th year of her age.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

From Mr Hunt's analysis, of the water of the *Plantagenet Spring*, it appears well adapted as a remedial agent for most of those Chronic diseases and derangements which the *same ingredients of the blood* are rather deficient in quantity or deteriorated in quality, containing as it does the most important of these, combined by nature in a palatable form. And, for the same reason, it seems well adapted for counteracting the baneful effects of contagious or miasmatic poisons on the blood, and consequently is likely to prove useful during the prevalence of epidemic or contagious fevers, influenza and *cholera*. To its remedial properties in the last of these diseases, the testimony of experience has already been borne.

W. FRASER, M. D.,
Lecturer on Forensic Medicine,
McGill College.

8, Little St. James Street,
Montreal, April 19, 1849. 72

CONSUMPTION PREVENTED.

That consumption, when once firmly fixed and seated, can be cured, we much doubt; but that it can be prevented, if the proper remedies are applied in season, we firmly believe. A slight cold, a gentle cough, a general derangement of nervous system, which renders the individual sick or well—these are the symptoms which herald the approach of the fell destroyer. If these be attended to in season all may be well; but neglect them and they will be sure to gain the mastery, and what was at first only troublesome and annoying, at last becomes alarming, and often fatal.

For incipient consumption we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes in the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam.

Consumption, however, is a disease which differs very much in the severity of its symptoms and the rapidity of its progress, and has long baffled the skill of physicians, it cannot be supposed that this or any other remedy is capable of effecting a cure in every case and every stage of the disease, on the contrary, we must expect it to fail sometimes, a circumstance which occurs daily with all the most valuable remedies we possess.

The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale in Montreal by Wm. Lyman & Co., and John Carter & Co., Saint Paul Street; also, by Alfred Savage, Notre Dame Street, and S. J. Lymas, Place d'Armes. 72

LOST HAIR RESTORED.

Boole's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair.—This great assistant of nature, has, from its intrinsic virtues, in the course of one year, attained the greatest celebrity, and stands pre-eminently alone, towering above all articles for similar purposes ever known. In infancy its balsamic properties nourish the hair in its embryo state, accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigor, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy to the latest period of life. Delicate and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurities, and renders the use of the fine tooth comb unnecessary. Its reproductive powers are constantly and surprisingly shown in cases of baldness, from whatever cause arising, (proved by numerous testimonials in possession of the proprietor,) in eliciting astonishing growth of the latest stem the native production of vitality so that in numerous cases, where all other specifics have failed, Boole's Hyperion Fluid has superseded the employment of wigs, by restoring in full plenitude of beauty the natural tresses, and vivifying the native tissues. Its marvellous and stimulating properties have also eminently succeeded in the prevention of grey hair. As an auxiliary of female beauty, its best success is proved from the fact, that it is to be found at the toilet of every lady of fashion. 72

SHAIL'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and on Sale, by

R. W. REXFORD,
McGill Street,
Sole Agent for Montreal.

Where may be had Printed Circulars, descriptive of the wonderful effects of those Pills.

Montreal, March 20, 1850. 73

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND DEPOT OF BRONZE POWDERS.

THE Subscriber, Importer and Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of every description, in the United States. BRONZE POWDER, of all colors, such as of the best German manufacture, Fine Florence Leaf Gold, and Ultra-Marine, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Storekeepers are requested to call and examine large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

EDWARD PAYNE,
87, Fulton Street, New York.

March 9, 1850.

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

In Bond, all Weights—18 lbs. to 40 lbs.

G. F. EVERSON & Co., 296, Broadway, New York, are now receiving SPRING SUPPLY; they are of the first quality PARIS SKINS for Sale by the Case.

New York, March 14, 1850.

W. C. MILES,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE RETAIL DEALER

IN READY-MADE LINEN, COTTON & WOOLLEN UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, &c., &c. English and American manufacture.

—ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT—

A new article of FLINT STONE WARE, surpassed for durability and beauty by any imported into this Province; among the following articles:—

Pitchers, of different shapes and sizes		
Spittoons,	do	do
Picture Frames,	do	do
Flower Vases,	do	do
Candlesticks,	do	do
Door Plates, with White Porcelain Letters.		

W. C. MILES,
175½, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, March 20, 1850.

THE WASHINGTON SUSPENDER SHOULDER BRACE,

COMBINING SUSPENDERS & SHOULDER BRACE.

THE object of this Brace is to remedy Stooping, Round and Crooked Shoulders, Weak Back and Chest, for which it is highly recommended. It tends to expand the Chest, and preserve an erect and graceful position, indispensable to health and beauty, and adapted to benefit men, women, and children of all ages and conditions.

For Sale by

W. C. MILES,
175½, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, March 20, 1850.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS, of every description made to order, on the shortest notice.

W. C. MILES,
175½, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, March 20, 1850.

FOR SALE:—6 hhds 2nd quality TEA, good flavour.

ANDERSON, AULDJO, EVANS & Co.

March 20.

SPRING, 1850!!

EXPRESS LINE OF DAILY STAGES

MONTREAL, BURLINGTON, BUFFALO, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK.

LEAVES MONTREAL EVERY DAY (except Sunday) at FOUR o'clock, P. M., arrives at BURLINGTON the following morning at noon, where Passengers will remain over night, and take the Cars the following morning at HALF-PAST SIX, for TROY, BUFFALO, BOSTON, or NEW YORK.

☞ PASSENGERS for TORONTO will find this Line the most pleasant and expeditious route, passing through Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, &c.

AFTERNOON LINE FOR ST. JOHNS.

This Line will leave MONTREAL EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sunday) at FIVE o'clock; and returning, leaves ST. JOHNS EVERY MORNING, at EIGHT o'clock.

The Hudson River now being open, this is the route from BURLINGTON to NEW YORK in SIX DOLLARS.

For TICKETS, apply at the EAGLE HOTEL, College Street, Montreal. Tickets can be procured from here to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

H. BARNES,
Agent.

Montreal, March 20, 1850.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MONTREAL, TO WIT:

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undermentioned Lands and Premises will be Sold, at the time and place, as mentioned below, in opposition à fin de conserver, may be filed at any time within two days next after the return of the Writ.

MONTREAL, TO WIT:

JOHN G. DINNING & JAMES SCOTT, No. 2059, Junior, both of the City and District of Montreal, Accountants, in their capacity of Assignees appointed to the Bankrupt Estate of HENRY DUTILT, of Philipsburg, in the Province of Canada, Formerly and Trader, Plaintiff, against the Lands and Tenements of JAMES KNAPP, of Montreal, in