☞ 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.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1851.

All the election intelligence we have to offer is still in reference to the Upper section of the Province. When the Lower Canadian members do step into the arena, they may be expected to do so with a burst, the violence of which will no doubt be augmented by their present state of quiescence. But we cannot help thinking that our Upper Canada brethren are wasting much of their fire, as well as of their ink, to very little purpose, in speculations which are evidently the offspring of their own vain hopes and baseless anticipations.

When just going to press a slight rumor has reached our ears, that the Governor General will pay us a visit on Monday or Tuesday, on his return from Boston. It is true that many of our now absent citizens will have returned previous to that time, but perhaps not soon enough for any effective arrangements being made to receive His Excellency with the distinction which a Governor General deserves at the hands of every loyal subject. We would, therefore, with great diffidence however, suggest that those influential persons who are at present on the spot should take measures to secure for him a respectful and dignified reception; by so doing, they will at the same time be defending and securing the dignity of the city of Montreal.

Mr. McIntyre's Concert of Scottish Music.—This accomplished Scottish Singer, having been detained in Montreal longer than he expected, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. McIntyre, offers to the inhabitants of this city, before his final departure, "A night wi' Burns." The Scottish portion of our citizens will know perfectly well what this means, and Mr. McIntyre's previous appearance here insures that the Songs of Burns will be sung in all their native purity of tone and significancy of national expression. The Concert will be in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James Street. On this occasion Mr. McIntyre will introduce several new airs and accompaniments on the accordeon, of which instrument it is well known he is a perfect master.

We cut the following memoir of the deceased J. Fennimore Cooper from the *Boston Morning Journal*, which, if we had seen it sooner, would have precluded any necessity for our remarks of Thursday. This American estimate of the genius of Cooper as a novelist, does not differ materially from our own, unless in some particulars it may be thought less favorable. We recommend it particularly to our readers, as exceedingly fair and unprejudiced. It is not an English, but an American statement, and deserves notice as an instance of the impartial dignity of United States criticism, which it would be well for us to imitate. Should the literature of America assume this tone regularly and consistently, which we are certain it will, we must look sharply out for the boys, as well as the laurels, of literary superiority, which we have hitherto possessed.

We had written thus far, when, happening to lift a Yankee paper, we found the following morceau:—

We may add that among the early admirers of Cooper as a novelist, was the late Colonel Trumbull, the historical painter, whom we have heard express his preference for Cooper's novels, even over those of Sir Walter Scott.

Colonel Trumbull, the *historical painter*, expresses his preference for Cooper even over Sir Walter Scott!! and the thing is settled; no disputing the opinion of *Colonel* Trumbull, *the historical painter*. *Colonel* Trumbull, *the historical painter*, is no doubt a greater genius than either the one or the other—though we have never heard of him before—and therefore we must bow in humble deference to his learned dictum. The only one of his name we remember, was Bauldy Trumbull, a cooper, near the fish cross of a market town in the West of Scotland, for whom, in our school-boy days, we had a very salutary dread. Bauldy was also quite an authority in his way, and could talk of other things than barrels and stoups. Should the *Colonel* and *historical painter* be a descendant of this sage, we can easily account for his temerity in comparing any one with Sir Walter Scott. He will next find an American rival to Shakspere. It is this foolish bravado and absurd assumption which exposes whatever is respectable in American literature to the contempt of the learned of Europe, and prompts English writers to undervalue what they would otherwise be glad to place within the pale of literary merit. Cooper, the American novelist, does not require the testimony of *Colonel* Trumbull, the *historical painter*, to his genius, any more than he wants the opinion of old Bauldy Trumbull, the Scotch cooper. His cotemporaries have accorded to him a distinguished and deservedly high niche in the temple of fame; but any comparison with Scott, is to expose him to very undeserved ridicule; it is to kick him up into a presumptuous approach of what is unapproachable.

Death of J. Fennimore Cooper.—The telegraph announces the death of J. Fennimore Cooper, the distinguished novelist, who has been ill for several weeks past. Mr. Cooper was born at Burlington, N. J., on the 15th of September, 1789. He was descended from a family of some distinction, and his father, Judge Cooper, was a Member of Congress shortly after the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. Cooper left Yale College in 1805, and obtaining a midshipman's warrant, entered the navy. Here he served six years, and obtained that knowledge of nautical affairs which he subsequently turned to such good purpose in his romances. He was married in 1811 to Miss De Lancey, a sister of the present Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York.

Mr. Cooper commenced his career as a novelist shortly after his marriage. His first work was "Precaution," which was moderately successful. It was thought to discover so much knowledge of English society, as to raise a question whether its alleged author wrote it. It was re-published in London, and passed for an English novel. "The Spy" followed, and attained a deserved popularity, although it was coldly received by the leading periodicals. This novel has been translated into almost every written language, even into the Persian. In 1823, appeared "The Pilot," which was followed by "Lionel Lincoln." In 1826, he published "The Last of the Mohicans."

After the publication of this work, Mr. Cooper went to Europe, where he published "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," and "The Water Witch." After having been in Europe about two years, he published his "Notions of the Americans," a work in which he endeavored to dispel some of the hostile opinions of the other hemisphere concerning our country. He was not only the first to defend and praise America, but the first to whom appeals were made for information in regard to her, by statesmen who felt an interest in our destiny.

Immediately after this "The Bravo" appeared, which was followed in succession by "The Heidenmaur," and "The Headsman of Berne." These were all written in Europe. The first work which Mr. Cooper published after his return to the United States was "A Letter to His Countrymen." In this he commenced his warfare upon the press, of the criticisms of which he was morbidly sensitive. This work was followed by "The Monikins," "Gleanings in Europe," "Sketches in Switzerland," "The American Democrat, or Hints on the Social and Civil Relations of the United States," (published in 1835.)

His "History of the Navy of the United States" appeared in 1839. This volume elicited another, in reply to the criticisms with which it was assailed. "The Battle of Lake Erie, or answers to Messrs. Burgess, Duer, and Mackenzie," was published in 1843. "The Lives of American Naval Officers" was also published subsequently to the History.

After another visit to Europe Mr. Cooper published "Homeward Bound," and "Home as Found." The next novel was "The Pathfinder," which was followed by "Mercedes of Castile," "The Deerslayer," the last of the Leather Stocking Tales, was published in 1841, 19 years after the appearance of The Pioneers. "The Two Admirals" followed "The Deerslayer." His subsequently published novels were "Wing and Wing," (published in 1842;) "Wyandotte," "Afloat and Ashore," (1844;) "Miles Wallingford," "Satanstoe," (1845;) "Chainbearer," "The Red Skins," (1846;) "The Crater," (1847;) "Oak Openings," "Jack Tier," (1848;) "The Sea Lions," (1849;) "Ways of the Hour," (1850.)

In 1850 he wrote a comedy, which was performed at Burton's Theatre, New York, and he had in the press at the time of his death, a work illustrative of the social history and condition of New York.

We are indebted to *The International Magazine* for the above facts. Mr. Cooper has written some of the best novels of the age, and some which are very inferior. Many of his works have attained a world-wide popularity, while some have deservedly sunk into oblivion. His Leather Stocking Tales and his Sea Stories made his reputation, and they will live the longest in the memory of the public.

Dominick Daly, Esq., formerly Provincial Secretary and member of Council in this colony, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, in the room of D. R. Ross, Esq., deceased. R. Duncan Wilmot, John Hamilton Gray, and George Hayward, Esqrs., are appointed members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick.

We regret to learn, that the Hon. Mrs. Dynely, wife of Col. Dynely, C. B., and sister of Lord Ellenborough, died at Bytown, on Thursday morning.

We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, the Summary of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, during the First Session of the Third Provincial Parliament of Canada.

We have been requested to notify the friends of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, that a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. William Bond, at morning service, on Sunday next, (to-morrow,) in St. George's Church, and a collection made in aid of the funds of that truly benevolent institution.

We are informed that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton will preach in Christ's Church Cathedral on Sunday next, in the morning, and the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland in the afternoon.

Divine Service will be held, (D. V.) next Sabbath, on board the *America*, at 3 o'clock; also in the Bethel School Room, Queen Street, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and 4, P.M., to which seamen and strangers are respectfully invited.

Falkland Islands, one of the British Colonies, has a population of about 100 souls, and yet has a Governor, Magistrate, Chaplain, Surveyor, and Clerk, and is maintained at an expense of $30,000. In 1846, the annual appropriation to maintain it, was $30,000. Last year 23 vessels only touched there; in 1849, only 12. In a recent debate, Mr. Cobden proposed to withdraw the establishment from the Island.

The Weather.—The St. Lawrence *Republican* states that the weather in Ogdensburgh has been so excessively hot for the past week that it was actually impossible to attend to business for any length of time. Both mind and body relaxed into that dull, listless state which can only find relief by "piping down" beneath some thick shade. Where poor devils, the printers, however, says the same paper, find no rest—work they must. *Write and dig*, is the order of the day, from which there is no retreat.

Serenade to Miss Hayes.—The serenade to Miss Hayes, at the Astor House last night, came off most successfully. A crowd of about five thousand persons were assembled, who greeted the appearance of the fair singer, as she made her salutations from one of the windows, with loud and repeated cheers. A company of firemen were present, and volunteered their services to preserve order. It was near one o'clock before the serenade was concluded, and the crowd dispersed.—*N. Y. Post.*

Great Exhibition
OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

President:—*His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K. C., &c., &c., &c.*

CANADA.

Office of the Executive Committee, Exhibition Building, Kensington, London.

We, the undersigned, having at the request of the Chief Commissioners of Canada examined the goods sent from Canada, with a view to adjudge Prizes given by his Excellency the Governor-General, for the objects most important to the interest of the Colony, sent to the Great Exhibition, have the honor to recommend the following

AWARDS!

£20 to G. Perry & Brothers, Montreal, (No. 184.) for their Fire Engine, and the inventions and applications therein introduced—the sum of twenty pounds.

£20 to Mr. J. Paterson, Dundas, (No. 146.) and Wm. Gamble, of Milton Mills, (No. 139.) for Blankets of excellent quality, manufactured in Canada—the sum of twenty pounds to be divided equally between them.

£10 to Mr. W. C. Logan, F.R.S., (No. 1.) for his valuable and important collection of the Minerals of Canada—the sum of ten pounds.

£10 to R. Morris, Montreal, (No. 113.) for a Set of Single Harness—the sum of ten pounds.

£10 to Mr. C. A. Tétu, Quebec, (No. 109.) for the Porpoise Leather prepared and exhibited by him—the sum of ten pounds.

£5 to Mr. Caristie, of Dumfries, C.W., (No. 35.) for specimens of Wheat raised by him—the sum of five pounds.

£5 to Mr. Jones, of Sydney, C.W., (No. 41.) for specimens of Peas—the sum of five pounds.

£5 to J. Levey, Montreal, (No. 73.) for samples of Tobacco exhibited by him—the sum of five pounds.

£5 to Mr. J. Robb, Montreal, (No. 126.) for manufactured Biscuits of excellent quality, tested after nine months keeping—the sum of five pounds.

£5 to P. Rodier, St. Hyacinthe, (No. 346.) for his ingenuity in executing a model of a Locomotive Engine, without the advantages of education or instruction except from his own exertions—the sum of five pounds.

£5 to Messrs. J. Simpson, & Co., Bowmanville, (No. 48.) for a barrel of Flour of admirable quality, exhibited—the sum of five pounds.

In addition to these recommendations we also desire to make honorable mention of some other exhibitors from Canada, who have forwarded goods, remarkable either for their excellence, or for the circumstances under which they have been produced. These are:—

The Central Commissioners, Montreal, for the collection of Canada Timber, (No. 80.) and the samples of Maple Sugar, (No. 66.) exhibited by them.

Messrs. J. & H. Hilton, Montreal, (No. 123.) and Mr. Morice, Montreal, (No. 114.) for several articles of Furniture manufactured of the Black Walnut Tree Wood, chiefly exhibited as specimens of this wood, and its applicability for various purposes.

Mr. J. W. Herbert, Montreal, (No. 18 A.) for Piano Forte exhibited by him, containing some mechanical improvements, and made of Black Walnut Wood, the growth of Canada.

Mr. M. O'Meara, Montreal, (No. 179); Messrs. McLean & Wright, Montreal, (No. 178,) and Mr. J. G. Saurin, Quebec, (No. 180,) for the Sleighs manufactured and exhibited by them respectively.

Mr. A. Wallace, Montreal, (No. 147); C. P. Ladd, Montreal, (No. 151 A); Messrs. Scott & Glassford, Montreal, (No. 148); Mr. S. Shaw, Toronto, (No. 149); and Mr. G. Leavitt, Dundas, (No. 150,) for sending Tools, chiefly Axes of excellent quality, manufactured and exhibited by them respectively.

Mr. F. Greece, Montreal, (No. 71,) for specimens of Hemp grown by him.

Mr. G. Shepherd, Montreal, (No. 63,) for specimens of Garden Seeds exhibited by him.

In concluding this Report, we desire to express our satisfaction at the variety of objects, both of raw and manufactured, that have been exhibited from Canada, and also at the enlightened liberality of his Excellency the Governor-General, who has thought it right to reward, by the additional prizes, the exertions of the inhabitants of Canada.

(Signed) Dr. Lindley,
Dr. Royle,
Prof. Ansted,
H. Maudsley, Esq.,
J. D. Dunham, Esq.,
H. Hutt, Esq.

A Ship Destroyed at Sea.—A serious loss at sea by fire was communicated on Monday, at Lloyd's, the burning of the ship *Jane*, 700 tons burden, commanded by Capt. Soule, bound to Glasgow from New York, and the combustible character of her cargo, consisting of 850 barrels of tar, 900 barrels of rosin, besides 60 barrels of spirits of turpentine, rendered her destruction fearful in the extreme. The ship sailed for Glasgow on the 21st of July. Two days after an alarm was raised, and on the crew taking off the main hatches, and hoisting a few barrels of rosin out on to the deck, in order to make room for the men to get down, it was evident that a fire had broken out in the hold. The men finding the smoke increasing, commenced throwing water on the cargo, which was continued for many hours without producing any visible effect. The master then caused the hatches to be replaced and made airtight, as were also those forward and aft, the only remedy he had to check the fire. The ship was hove round, and all sail clapped on to make for Long Island, where there would be a chance of scuttling her near the shore; but her destruction became inevitable. About five o'clock her boats were got over the ship's side, and everything got in readiness to enable the crew to quit at a moment's notice. They stuck to their duty till nine o'clock. All hands were then withdrawn; the flames had broken through various parts of the ship, and one many minutes elapsed, one mass of fire poured fourth, and reaching the three masts, all were speedily on fire, from stem to stern, throwing a bright lurid glare over the wide waters of the Atlantic for miles. The fire that arose from the immense quantity of combustibles in the hold, when the decks were destroyed, was terrific. It continued till three o'clock the following morning, by which time the ship was burned to the water's edge. She went down soon afterwards. The boats then pulled in the direction of the land, and they were picked up in safety by an American vessel, the *Governor Briggs*, on board of which they received every kindness and hospitality. The unfortunate crew lost everything they possessed. The ship and her cargo, it is reported, were not insured.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Bashfulness is more frequently connected with good sense, than we find assurance—and impudence, on the other hand, is often the effect of downright stupidity.

Noble Reply of a little boy.—It is related that when the children of Kossuth were ordered to be brought into the presence of the tyrant Haynau, the youngest son, a boy of some five years, could not be prevailed upon to speak while in his presence, but quietly folded his arms and looked calmly into the face of the haughty man; when asked by friends why he was silent, he replied, 'Do you suppose that I would speak to that bloody man?'

GRAND RAILROAD JUBILEE!

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS!

Arrival of the President and Suite!

Wednesday was the first day of the Great Celebration, and the festivities were most happily commenced. The weather throughout the day was cool, and the sky cloudless. The city wore an appearance of gaiety, although the stores, and other places of business were open as usual.—Crowds of strangers thronged the streets, and every body seemed to take an interest in the festivities.

Below we give a full report of the proceedings attending the reception of the President:—

(*Correspondence of the Boston Journal.*)

Proceedings at Newport.

At the Bellevue House, Newport, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 16.

Messrs. Schouler, of Boston, Banks, of Waltham, and Keyes, of Norfolk, appointed a subcommittee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the purpose of meeting the President at Newport, arrived at this place about 8½ o'clock this evening. Rockets and Bengal lights were sent up from our steamer, the *Bay State*, beautifully illuminating the harbor of Newport as we entered it. From the distance, brilliant lights were at intervals displayed from the Bellevue House.—When we arrived there, we saw a large crowd of patriotic citizens assembled in front of the house, which, upon our entrance, presented a beautiful and attractive appearance.

After some little delay, the Committee were informed that the President would be happy to see them, and, accompanied by Colonels Heard and Needham, and Marshal Devens, they were admitted into the President's parlor, where they met with a cordial reception. Col. Schouler, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the President as follows:—

Col. Schouler's Address.

Sir,—The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its late session, in anticipation of a visit from the President of the United States, passed by an unanimous vote certain resolves, requesting His Excellency the Governor to tender the President "the customary hospitalities and respectful congratulations of the State." A Committee, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives, was also appointed, "to make all necessary arrangements for the proper reception of the President." We have been sent upon this present duty, and to make known to you these facts, and to assure you of the profound satisfaction which we feel, and which the people of Massachusetts feel, in this your visit to our State. We have come to conduct you to within our borders, where you will be met by the other members of the Committee, and thousands of patriotic and intelligent men, and warmly welcomed to Massachusetts—a State ever ready and desirous of extending her welcome and her hospitality to those who deserve, as you do, sir, well of the Republic.

The occasion which you are to honor with your presence is one of deep interest to the people of Massachusetts. It is to mark the completion of a long chain of railroads, connecting the Canadas with Massachusetts, the great Lakes with the ocean, and the commencement of a line of steam vessels between the capital of New England and Liverpool. These form an epoch in the history of our State, from whence we hope to make an advance step in commercial and social prosperity, and thus add to the stability and the value of this great Union, by uniting in closer bonds the interests and affections of the people. Your presence among us at any time would be to us most pleasing, and all would unite to do you honor, but you are double welcome to us now, as it will afford our people an opportunity of attesting at one and the same time their joy at this triumph of American skill and enterprise, and their high appreciation of one who, by his wisdom and his virtue, has rendered illustrious the American name.

The President's Reply.

The flattering terms in which you have conveyed to me the invitation of the State of Massachusetts to visit it, are as unexpected to me as they are undeserved. You have alluded to the causes which have occasioned this visit; I confess I feel [illegible] with the [illegible] prosperity and happiness of any part of our common country. Massachusetts has done as much as any portion of the United States to multiply and extend facilities for trade.

I am glad, sir, that she has stretched forth her iron arms to the great West and to the Canadas. Although I am not in favor of annexation, sir, in a certain sense of the term, (for I think we have already territory enough), yet I am entirely in favor of all means by which States and countries can be bound together by the ties of mutual business interests and relations.

You have spoken, sir, also, of the establishment of a line of American steamships between your principal city and foreign ports. This is a subject in which I take a deep interest. I rejoice in all measures which extend and increase our means of intercourse with foreign countries, and strengthen and enlarge our foreign commerce.

It must have been noticed, that the great improvement which has taken place in our previous relations with one another, and with the different countries of the earth, has arisen principally from the rivalry be ween our great cities.

New York, as you know, gentlemen, has already completed a great work, which extends her trade to the West, and in whatever part of our land these enterprises are begun, we all feel a deep interest in their success, because they serve to multiply among us the resources of living, and thereby giving us a common interest, and making us better acquainted with one another, they must confirm the bonds by which we are joined together in common union.

Permit me again to thank the Governor and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the kind invitation which they have extended to me, and to assure you, gentlemen, of the great pleasure I feel in accepting it.

After an early breakfast, the President and suite left Newport for Fall River, accompanied by the Boston delegation, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. At Fall River, the President was welcomed with a national salute from the artillery company detailed for that purpose.

Reception by the Boston Authorities.

The Mayor and the Committee of Reception, and the city guests, proceeded to the Neck about 10 o'clock, accompanied by mounted marshals.

At 12 o'clock, a salute fired by the Charlestown Artillery, near Union Park, announced the arrival of the President at the line.

Having advanced to within the military escort, the line saluted him, amidst great cheering. His barouche was then halted a few yards south of Northampton Street, where the Mayor was waiting to receive him.

The Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, who was in the President's carriage, now rose, and presented the President to Mayor Bigelow, who thereupon proceeded to welcome him in an appropriate address.

We learn that the Grand Aquatic Excursion went off with great *eclat* at Boston on Thursday.

His Excellency Lord Elgin arrived at the Depot in the afternoon, and was received by the Mayor and a large concourse of citizens, who greeted him with deafening cheers. The Mayor delivered an Address, to which His Excellency replied.

Yesterday the Grand Military and Civic Procession took place, and surpassed any thing ever seen before in New England.

The President held a Grand Levee. His Excellency Lord Elgin left Boston last evening for Montreal.

Outward Beauty.—I cannot understand, says Frederica Bremer, the importance which certain people set upon outward beauty or plainness. I am of opinion that all true education, such at least as has a religious foundation, must infuse a noble calm, a wholesome coldness, an indifference, or whatever people may call it, towards such-like outward gifts, or the want of them.

(*From the Toronto Globe.*)

Election Intelligence.

Essex.—Mr. Caron is the Reform Candidate, and has every chance of success. No Conservative is as yet in the field; but Col. Prince and Major Lachlan are spoken of.

Kent.—Mr. Larwill is to be the Conservative Candidate, and Mr. Rankin, a well-known Tory, offers himself on the non-committal card. A requisition from some Electors of this County has, it is said, been sent to the Hon. Francis Hincks—but the Reform Candidate will be brought out by a convention.

Huron.—Mr. Calvey will offer for re-election in this County, and Mr. Malcolm Cameron will oppose him, with almost a certainty of success.

London.—Mr. Wilson is on the field again, on the platform of the Ministry, as now constituted.

Middlesex.—Local jealousies threaten to injure the Reform cause in this fine County. Mr. Notman is spoken of as likely to receive the nomination: also Mr. Niles of Dorchester, and Mr. Ferguson of London. Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, St. Thomas, a thorough-going Scotch Tory, we presume, will be the Conservative candidate.

Oxford.—Mr. Hincks has been for two weeks in this County with indifferent success. The Oxonians are intelligent people, and the Convention will meet on the 15th October. Mr. Vanattart is to be the non-descript candidate.

Haldimand.—Mr. Ranald McKinnon will oppose Mr. Mackenzie in this County,—but it will be of no avail. Mackenzie will beat him by a large majority.

Welland.—Mr. Thomas Street, "the millionaire" is to be the Tory candidate, and the Reformers must not sleep if they intend to beat him. Mr. McFarland has no objections to re-election, but will abide the result of a County Convention.

Hamilton.—Sir Allan, we suspect, will again be the man. It is said, however, that a good Reformer of standing and influence in the city could turn him out.

Toronto.—Four Candidates, for certain, and a string of others in prospect. Messrs. Sherwood, Boulton, Bowes, and G. P. Ridout are the four. Mr. Bowes, we imagine, is the only man anything like sure of success. People talk confidently of Mr. Baldwin's return for the city. Mr. J. H. Cameron is said to be an aspirant.

1st York.—Mr. Price is on the field, and Mr. Gamble will oppose him on the League ticket. A Reform Convention is to be held to nominate a Candidate, and it is affirmed that Mr. Gibson, Surveyor, will be brought out.

2nd York.—If Mr. Morrison comes forward again for this County, we have no doubt of his re-election; but we believe he has not yet determined whether he shall do so or not. Mr. James Cotton is spoken of as the Reform Candidate.

3rd York.—A writ has been issued for this Riding, and a nominal Election will immediately take place. Dr. Rolph's friends are anxious to have him returned on the occasion, with the understanding that he will not offer at the General Election. Mr. A. Farewell and Mr. Reesor are spoken of as Candidates for the General Election.

4th York.—Mr. Baldwin will certainly offer; but a requisition has been sent to Dr. Rolph, and it is said he has accepted it. In a pitched battle between these two gentlemen, we suspect it would be a tight run, as Mr. Baldwin would, in such a case, receive many votes not ordinarily given to him.

Simcoe.—Mr. Robinson has been supposed to be invulnerable, but well-informed persons say otherwise. We hear of no opposition to him yet.

Durham.—Messrs. Smith, Munro, and Andrews,—are all on the field as Reformers.

Northumberland.—Mr. Clark, we believe, is to be the Reform candidate, and Mr. Meyers, we presume, will try his chance again on the Tory side.

Prince Edward.—Mr. Roger B. Conger,—who sat in the latter part of the 1844-5 Parliament, we hear is to be the Reform Candidate.

Lennox and Addington.—Mr. David Roblin has been duly nominated as the Liberal Candidate. He will be opposed by Mr. Seymour the sitting member.

Kingston.—Mr. John A. McDonald, we fancy, will again represent this city.

[illegible] Mr. Gowan are hard at work—and it may be safely concluded that the political character of the County will be again thoroughly tested.

Brockville.—Mr. George Sherwood, the sitting member, is to be opposed by Mr. George Crawford, another diluted Tory.

Grenville.—Mr. Patrick, a good Reformer, has been brought forward by the County Convention. The Tory candidate is not yet named; but Mr Hooker is spoken of.

Dundas.—A writer in the Brockville *Recorder* says there are no fewer than six candidates on the field for this County, namely,—Messrs. J. P. Crysler, E. Brouse, Geo. Brouse, J. W. Rose, George McDonell, and Ogle R. Gowan. He says Mr. Rose's addresses have been out for some months, and his friends are sanguine of success. The same writer states that Jacob Brouse, Esq., will support Mr. Rose, and that "no division exists in the Reform ranks."

Cornwall.—Dr. McDonald, a Reformer, is said to be sure of his election for the burgh.

Glengarry.—And so is Mr. Sandfield McDonald for his County.

Stormont.—Mr. Wm. Mattice, Merchant, Cornwall, and a thorough-going Reformer, is said to be safe for this County. We presume Mr. McLean will be again the Tory candidate.

Prescott.—Mr. McKenzie, Barrister, L'Original, we hear, will offer on the Reform side for this County. Mr. Stewart, the old Tory Representative, it is said, will try again.

Bytown.—We have no definite information from this Town. Mr. Stewart, on the Tory side, and Mr. McLaughlin, on the Reform side, are named.

Carleton.—Mr. Malloch, we suppose, will be re-elected.

Russell.—Mr. Bell, of the Bytown *Citizen*, is spoken of as the Reform Candidate, should Mr. Lyon retire—and Mr. Patrie on the Conservative side.

Filibuster.—As the same "filibuster" is very freely used at present in connection with the Cuban riots, the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, in compassion to its readers, who may not be acquainted with the patronymic, gives the following graphic etymological definition:

"Filibuster" is stated by some to have been a term applied to a class of adventurers of all nations, who during the seventeenth century, infested the West India Islands and the Spanish main, and who were little better than pirates. We think it has a more modern origin, or that it is made up of two very well known words in our language, viz: *follow and buster or follow-buster*, very naturally sliding or deteriorating into *fillibuster*, and thence to *filibuster*. With this sound, it means a man who has got nothing particular to do, who is ready for adventures at any time, and who, in whatever he engages himself, is a regular buster. He has some honesty, a good deal of courage, smokes strong segars, chews nigger-head, and drinks brandy—good, when he can get it, but in case of necessity will put up with a very indifferent article. His worldly goods generally consist of one suit of clothes pretty well worn, a pair of boots, considerably run down at the heel, two shirts tattered and buttonless, a revolver, a bowie knife and a tooth-pick. He does not dine every day, because he has not the means to pay the shot; he rarely sleeps, and when he does surrender himself to "Nature's sweet restorer," keeps one eye open, merely to sense at once upon any thing new that turns up. He is a warm republican, and is ready to start off to any part of the world, no matter what the chances may be against success, for the sake of a fight on behalf of the oppressed. He was born for the destiny he fills, and is ready for any consequence which may result from his acts.

A Ludicrous Combat.—They had funny ways of settling vexed love suits in old times. Here is an instance, which we cut from an exchange:—Two gentlemen of high birth, the one a Spaniard, the other a German, having rendered Maximilian II. many services, they each, for recompense, demanded his natural daughter, Helena Schouquin, in marriage. The prince, who entertained equal respect for them both, could not give either the preference, and, after much delay, he told them that from the claims they both had to his attention and regard, he could not give his assent for either of them to marry his daughter, and they must decide it by their own prowess and address; but as he did not wish to risk the loss of either, or both, by suffering them to fight with offensive weapons, he had ordered a large bag to be brought, and he who was successful enough to put his rival into it, should obtain his daughter. This strange combat between two gentlemen was in the presence of the whole Imperial Court and lasted half an hour. At length the Spaniard yielded to the German, Andre Elhard, Baron of Tetherd, who when he had got him into the bag, took him on his back and placed him at the Emperor's feet, and on the following day married the beautiful Helena.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Ashes Market for three days previous.

Friday Evening, 19th September, 1851.

Pots—Receipts very moderate; recent advices have tended to improve the demand here; small bills are taken at 28s. 10½d. @ 29s. for firsts.—28s. 9d. for inferiors. Hardly any movement in shipping lots, holders keeping back for a decline in freights.

Pearls—Have been in demand for some days past at 30s. 7½d. @ 30s. 9d. Receipts moderate. Communications from all parts of the country state that immense quantities of field Ashes have been completely destroyed by the continued rains during the summer; this partially accounts for the great falling off in the receipts, compared with last year.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Tempest, of Brooklyn, to Miss M. E. Finch, daughter of the late S. P. Finch, Esq., of Quebec.

In Quebec, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, William Corbet, Esq., to Matilda Marion, third daughter of Robert Orkney, Esq., of Quebec.

At Hamilton, on the 12th instant, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Daniel Stuart Busteed, Esq., merchant, Montreal, to Georgiana, daughter of the late William Hall, Esq., of Sorel.

At Lancaster, on the 7th ultimo, by the Rev. T. McPherson, R. S. Macdonald, Esq., to Janet, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Mckdward, of the same place.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 18th instant, Mr. William Gillard, of the Exchange Coffee House, aged 50 years.

At Quebec, on the 14th instant, after an illness of a few hours, Elizabeth Sarah, only child of Captain John Dunn, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At Toronto, on the 15th instant, Harriet, the beloved wife of Dr. John Short, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

At Riviere St. Pierre, near this city, on the 17th instant, Dame Marie Anne Boyer, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Lanouette, aged 85 years.

At Liverpool, on the 6th instant, aged 26, of inflammation, Jessie Theresa, wife of William Forbes, Esq., and daughter of John Torrance, Esq., of this city.

PREPARED GUANO.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a supply for Fall Seed sowing.

TO THE LADIES.

The *Prepared Guano* is put into boxes, expressly for Gardens. Its fertility on Greenhouse Plants, and all Flowers, Vines, &c., is very great! Price 2s. 6d. per box.

This manure is so combined, that the Ammonia and other fertilizing gases are absorbed, fixed, and are given out to vegetation only as it requires them. No rot, mildew, worm, fly, nor other insects can approach it—an important consideration to farmers generally, but particularly in cotton and potato planting. It will be found admirably adapted for the growth of Cane, Cotton, and Tobacco, in the West India Islands, and renovating, restoring, and fertilizing *such lands as have been worn out and abandoned.*

DIRECTIONS:

One advantage Prepared Guano possesses over *ordinary* Manure, is, that in sowing all kinds of grain, &c., it should be used broadcast after the ground is ploughed, and then harrowed in with the seed. Or it may be used at any time, as a top-dressing. *One men can thus manure and seed down six acres a day, which is an actual saving, in labor, of the whole cost of the manure.* Grounds intended for manuring, therefore, *need not be seeded before the 10th or 20th of October*, which affords the farmer the advantage of pasturing his fields *five or six weeks longer than usual.* It gives him time to gather in his crops, which are often neglected for the sake of preparing the ground he intends to seed down for grain, grasses, &c., so as to get them in by the 10th of September.

It is recommended to *start Corn first*, and when it is up from four to six inches, the Prepared Guano *should be spread over the surface, and covered in at once.* For Potatoes, a large tablespoonful should be used, mixed up with the earth, in each hill or drill.

For Greenhouse Plants, Flowers, Vines, Wall Fruit, and the like, it is only requisite *to spread* a handful or two *upon the surface round the vine or tree, and hoe it in a little.* Being a great absorber of the sun's rays, and of the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, it will be found very beneficial to sift it over the whole of the soil, as a top-dressing in Winter.

From the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburgh, L. I., May 1, 1849.

Kentish's Prepared Guano.—This article of manure has probably been of more essential benefit to the community than any other single discovery which has been made for many years. It is prepared with reference to the principles of Agricultural Chemistry; and in its effects, shows the great advantage which a scientific farmer must possess over his untutored and mere practical neighbor. The fertilizing qualities of this species of manure, the labor which is saved in making use of it, and its adaptation to every species of soil and vegetation, have recommended it so highly to the farming community, that it is now, in many sections of the country, the only manure in use. To our agricultural friends we recommend it as the best and cheapest manure which they can use.

Leach Farm, Jamaica, L. I., May 22, 1849.

Sir,—I used your "Prepared Guano," last year, on corn, on potatoes, oats, wheat, and turnips. I have used every description of manure, as well as the imported Guano, but I give yours a preference, for cheapness, durability, and convenience. It doubled my crops. I recommend it, therefore, strongly to all farmers and gardeners.

William Miller, Farmer.

To Mr. C. A. Kentish.

JOHN G. DINNING, *Agent*,
13, St. Sacrament Street.

Montreal, September 19, 1851. i-444

MONEY WANTED.

£300 on LOAN for THREE YEARS, at SIX per cent. interest; security, Mortgage on Unencumbered Real Estate.

Apply to JOHN G. DINNING,
13, St. Sacrament Street.

September 19. i-444

ANGEL HOTEL,
DALE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

S. TOWERS, Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs most respectfully to inform the Citizens of the United States and Canada that the "Angel Hotel" is a First Class Establishment. Great improvements and alterations have recently been made, which render it equal to any House in Liverpool.

The Family Department of the Hotel will be found to embrace everything tending to comfort, whilst to Foreigners visiting Liverpool it presents additional accomodations, as a Suite of French, Italian, and German Servants form a portion of its arrangements.

The Hotel is situated within a few yards of the Exchange, and the principal business parts of the Town, and within five minutes walk of the Docks, Custom House, and Railway Stations.

S. T. has been the Proprietor of the "Angel Hotel" twenty years, and for the last seven years the Proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, which he is now giving up to devote all his attention to the former, where he hopes to have that kind patronage he has so long been favored with; assuring those who patronise him that every thing will be done to produce to their comforts, and at moderate charges.

Warm Baths, Smoking Rooms, and Billiard Rooms, are on the premises.

N. B.—Captains of Ships will find this Establishment very convenient, being one of the nearest respectable Hotels to the Docks.

Liverpool, September, 1851. 444

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON DIRECT.

THE Steamer SCOTLAND, [illegible] Master, will LEAVE [illegible] WHARF, for the above PORTS [illegible] DAY, the 20th instant at SIX [illegible] For Freight or Passage [illegible]

MACPHERSON [illegible]

Montreal, September 19.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

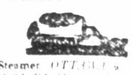
FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON DIRECT.

THE Steamer HENRY [illegible] Master, will LEAVE [illegible] Wharf, for the above PORTS [illegible] DAY, the 23d instant at NOON. For Freight or Passage [illegible]

MACPHERSON [illegible]

September 19.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON, CALLING AT COBOURG AND WHITBY.



THE Steamer OTTAWA, [illegible] CANAL PASSING [illegible] instant, at FOUR o'clock [illegible] Ports.

Superior accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage [illegible]

September 17.

STEAMER FOR [illegible]