kitchen might have been, as the charwoman who made it, said, "stirred with a stick." Maria, in a morning gown and apron, not over clean, of course, and her brown tresses in papillotes, hushing "baby," who squalled, as if on purpose ten times louder than ever he had squalled before, and casting looks of distraction and despair on Biddy, the regular charwoman and brevet cook. To me the latter was the most amusing person of the group. Maria watched her as a clever sensible patient may an ignorant surgeon, certain that all was going wrong, that some dreadful mischief was impending, but restrained by the dignity of the profession, and afraid to interfere. Mrs. Roberts was conscious that, though perfectly able to judge of results, she still knew little or nothing of preliminary culinary processes; and was, in many cases, an entire stranger to the mode by which particular effects were to be produced. It was not difficult to perceive that Biddy, if she had ever possessed the requisite skill, had let her right hand forget its cunning. Like all other persons in office, who do not know their own business, she required a deputy.

"Sorrow be on you, girl, won't you give me the rullender; and the tureen, as you see, between my own hands." Mrs. Roberts flew with the desired utensil. "Och, excuse me—is it yourself, ma'am—where the *diaoul* has that creature Jane put the dish-cloth, which was in my own hands this minute? In troth, then, sir," continued she, looking at me with one of her broadest grins, "if you don't love that, we'll be thinking of pinning it to your tails. But just mention, mi-lady, now, what sauce you would like for the roast bullock's heart, that's to relave the soused rabbits and onion sauce."

"Oh, not the rabbits," cried Maria; "surely you know better—you can't forget it is the *Hessian Ragout*, that the mock roast-hare relieves—"

"Well, never mind, the one or the other it is, any way. Sure, I saw it oftener than there's teeth in my jaws, both ways. With the mess of the 92nd, it was always the 'other way;' but your ladyship may take your own way for that."

"Think how time flies, my good woman," cried the anxious hostess, "almost five! Will you take another draught of beer—and then the pheasant—not singed yet. —— Mrs. James Taylor has sent me such a beautiful pheasant!"——

"We'll be none the worse of the liquor, any way, ma'am. And is not he an illegant love of a bird, now, Mr. Richard—many is the likes of him I seen in my own country, only a thought larger. (*Drinks.*) That's no bad beer. Cox's house is one of the best in Lennon, both for measure and quality. But would you like his head twisted this way, ma'am, or that way, ma'am? He is a prince of a bird! He'll grace your table, ma'am!"

"So I hope. It was so good of Mrs. Taylor to send me this game—I never should have gone to this bird's price. But dear me, cook, truss the head any way: really, my good woman, this is no time for conversation, pleasantly as you talk—any way with his head—you know best about that."

"I *shud*," was pronounced with emphatic brevity; and the neck of the unhappy biped was twisted every way but that which fashion or custom prescribes and calls the right way. Maria guessed as much; and I admired the strong good sense and presence of mind which prevented her from fretting or standing on trifles in such an emergency. She was like Napoleon giving his commands to the surgeon accoucheur of Marie Louise. Mrs. Roberts's silence seemed to say, "Treat my golden pheasant as if it were but an ordinary barn door fowl."

"And never fear," replied Biddy, "I'll have him in in pudding time, I warrant me—the pheasant and the sowiles, ma'am, first—an't that it?"

"O dear, no, no," cried Maria, now thoroughly vexed. "The pheasant—the game is for the third course."

"The third course! Sure I have seen him in the first, when a donny bird like that, both in mi-lady Clark's, and Mr. Sergeant Saurin's too."

"But in England—O Biddy! Well, you Jane, you will surely remember when the pheasant is to be sent in. Here's the bill of fare."

Again perverse "Baby" squalled out, and drowned all our voices.

"Such a scène, Mr. Richard—will you, pray, step into the parlor, Jane has lit the fire now again, I hope. O baby, cruel baby! if you knew what your poor mother has to undergo to-day, you would surely be a better boy. Gracious! that's old Madox's knock!"

This luckily proved a false alarm; "baby," by good fortune, had now exhausted himself in squalling, and fell asleep. Maria had five minutes to dress; but how, she whispered, could she leave that fearful Biddy.

"Make yourself easy, ma'am; trust to myself and mind your good company. First, the *sowiles*, and the *Hessian ragout*: but there's no good any way of letting this drop of beer die a natral death in the mug. A merry meeting of friends to you, mi-lady! and trust your dinner to myself, and I'll do it handsome and gentile, as Mr. Richard there will tell you."

The maid, by power of bellows, had by this time forced a tardy reluctant fire in the parlor, and sent clouds of ashes over all the neatly laid-out table, the labors of the indefatigable Maria. Willing to be useful, aware that the mode of a service may often double its value, and having no fitter means, I dusted all around and over with my veritable linen silk handkerchief—and sagaciously comprehending that a bundle of half or one-third burnt wax-lights, such as thrifty housewives buy cheap in London, were meant to be stuck in the candlesticks, but forgotten by her of all work, I also performed this other duty. And now Madox fairly knocked, and Maria flew down, adorned, from her attic chamber. Miss Kelly never shifted her costumes more rapidly. We are both in the passage on our way to the drawing-room: but the final orders were to be given to panting Jane, who was about half-dressed. "Now, for any sake, Jane, don't forget what I have driven into you! Don't affront me by your stupidity; the thickened butter—and to have the coffee hot—and to heat the cream—and the drawing room fire; and, Oh! do try to keep "baby" quiet, if he awakes; don't let him pull his nice cap. But don't put it on till I ring for him—and above all, be sure you don't let Biddy roar so loud, or touch more beer—you know what a beast she makes of herself—she will spoil the dinner, and break the things. O! that plague, old Madox! How he does knock!"

"Yes ma'am—no ma'am," followed at intervals from the bewildered maid of all-work, whose replies were mechanically measured by time; certainly not dictated by sense, for true it was, as Maria said:

"Now Jane, you don't know a word I have been saying to you. Oh me!"

Maria had not composed her looks, or drawn on her gloves, when Mr. Madox was upon us in the blue drawing-room.

Whether the devil tempted him or not, I cannot tell; but he talked away at no allowance of the excellence of the London markets always at this holiday time. Fish, so good—salmon, prime—game—wild ducks—teal. It was the very season for the London carnival.

Mrs. Pantague here sailed imperially—spread abroad in brocade, capped and jewelled; and after the ordinary compliments, the discourse flowed in the former channel. She had been ordering things that morning, though she rarely marketed herself.

Mrs. Pantague was one of those many English people, who use the possessive pronoun on all possible occasions. "*My* fishmonger." "*My* confectioner." One might have thought she held the whole of each poor man in sole property. "*My* cook is nothing.

"*My* cook is so exquisite a judge, that I rarely look at anything. I can so fully rely upon my butcher. How do you manage, my dear Mrs. Roberts?"

"The London markets are splendidly filled at present, ma'am," said Plague Madox to the great lady.

"Few London sights equal to them after all, ma'am."

"And so they are, Mr. Madox: Paris, Brussels, I don't say much about Vienna, though my friend, Lady Denvers, who lived long there, when her lordship was connected with the embassy, has often told me that Vienna is in some above a superb city; but after all, Mr. Madox, as you say, command me to the London markets.—Cookery may be better understood in Paris. You have been in Paris, I conclude, Mr. Madox—often?" Madox bowed. "But for provisions; the sterling English staple, as Sir John says, London may challenge the world. Fish, flesh, or fowl."

"Right, madam, and so it may. Old English roast beef, the growth of every country. Mutton, Essex veal, Dorking fowls, Norfolk turkeys, Lincolnshire geese. Hey, Mr. Roberts, go before you." Maria bit her lips over the alimentary catalogue of the mouth, while Roberts saluted the company.

I cannot go into the mortifying details of this *Three Courses and a Dessert*. The bawling, and mishaps of Biddy, the blunders of distracted Jane, the agony of poor Mrs. Roberts, and the distant squalling of "baby." Even *I* could not have anticipated a chain of such mortifying accidents, though they were all quite natural.

The awkwardness of the guests who possessed politeness and delicacy, and the ill-suppressed grumbling of the ruder natures, disappointed in that great affair, a dinner, was nothing to the airs of insolent disgust, with which Mrs. Pantague pushed away plate after plate—touched, yet untouched. I must acknowledge that the *sales* were not of the freshest, though they might be correspondingly *cheap*, nor were they the best cooked. Mrs. Pantague, in pure malice, I am certain, requited to have the dish named *Hessian ragout*, analyzed by Madox.

"Bullocks' cheek stew! that is a ragout I am not acquainted with; not my, thank you: indeed I have dined." The great lady leant back in her chair, with a look of haughty yet piteous resignation to her fate.

"There's a pleasant coming," faltered poor Mrs. Roberts. It was in her dinner like the single great lord among a vain man's acquaintance.

"I will trouble you, Mrs. Roberts," said my hearty brother James, "I did not know the dish under its fine name. You remember, Dick, how we used to lay our ears in this stew at Nurse Wilks' on Sundays. Never was turtle so glorious."

This was scarcely a rally for Maria. At another time it would have been mortification. Plague Madox now ventured upon "Just one-half spoonful of the ragout—thick;" and, after cautiously reconnoitering the table, had the dose repeated. This looked better; and

By and by, the second course
Came lagging like a distanced horse.

Bullocks' heart, stuffed and roasted has its admirers even among *gourmands*; but then it must be *roasted*, sanguinary as English eaters are. The condition was, therefore, a capital disappointment to more than one gentleman, and worse to Mrs. Roberts, compelled to say, "Take this away," though it had been her main reliance; a dish that both Mr. James Taylor and Mr. Madox particularly admired—and rarely saw. A young puppy, one of Mr. Roberts' friends, who had got, by chance or accident, a copy of verses into a magazine, and set up literary pretensions accordingly, regaled us at our side of the table with the story of "De Coucy's Heart," and the "Basil Pot," till the ladies began to look pale and sick. Across the table there was a dialogue on cannibalism and the New Zealanders, which, so far as it was heard, did not mend our health nor quicken our appetites; but all this was nothing to the tremendous crash which came at once above, below, and around us! and the exclamation,

"Och, diaoul, come quick, jewel, Mr. Richard. Did not the kitchen chimney go on fire—we are all in a blaze!" And Biddy, like ten furies, was in the midst of us.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1851.

Something is brewing here against England. The Cardinals will not overlook the insults heaped upon the Pope and Romanism since the appointment of Cardinal Wiseman. The retaliatory measure is not officially announced, but the rumor of it is very general, and with Austria on one side and France on the other, to keep England off, it is clear that Rome may be as insolent toward her as she pleases. The measure, it is said, will strike at the English visitors at Rome. It is probable that we Americans owe something of the security of our chapel within the walls to the willingness on the part of the Government to increase the irritation of the English in being kept outside. The opposition to the chapel has been very strong, and Cardinal Antonelli has been beset on all sides to suppress it, but so far in vain. The arrival of such an enthusiastic defender of religious liberty as Bishop Hughes, ought certainly to put a stop to this clamor against it. We shall see.—*Extract from the Correspondence of a New York paper.*

It strikes us that the Cardinals will do nothing half so stupid as to meddle in any way with English visitors, and so draw down Lord Palmerston's wrath, and a visitation from a British squadron. As for the Austrians, they are so situated topographically, that they could not retaliate upon England, nor interfere with any of her proceedings, while they themselves are more open to English attack than any nation on the Continent. A dozen frigates, after having demolished the half dozen cock-boats, which Austria calls a navy, could blockade every port in her possession, and put a complete stop to her commerce. The present Government of France is not at all inclined to quarrel with England, nor could she, unless she had made up her mind to go to war; if England intends to bring the Romish Government to its senses, should it presume to exercise any tyranny towards British subjects, she will do it by a blockade of all the ports in the Papal States, and a very small force will be sufficient for this purpose.

The following extract, from a paper received by the *Arctic*, will show how the national accounts stood at the last audit, for the year and quarter ending on January the fifth:—

"The whole Revenue for the year was £50,018,314, or £161,922 in excess of the previous year. The increase, though small apparently, is, in fact, considerably larger, inasmuch as some productive duties have ceased during the past year. The principal article of increase is in excise, showing a steady advance in the consumption of the people; and there is an increase in the revenue from the Post Office of £14,000. The exports are still increasing.

"The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending December 5, 1850, show that the exports of British and Irish produce amounted in value to £5,303,319, against £4,691,161 in the same month of 1849, being an increase of £671,158. During the eleven months ending December 5, 1850, our exports amounted to £60,400,525 against £54,089,809 in the corresponding period of 1849, being an increase of £6,310,706, and, as computed with 1840, of £15,892,613.

"The year has been marked throughout by rising prices;—partly the effect of diminished supplies, but more of increased consumption. Nor have the increased prices checked the quantity consumed. Coffee is the only important exception, and for that there is a special and well understood cause. But of sugar the consumption in 1850 was 268,000 tons in the eleven months, against 273,540 tons in 1849, notwithstanding the higher prices which ruled in 1850. Of tea, the consumption in 1850 was 47,392,173 lbs., against 46,077,639 lbs. in 1849; and here again the price has been higher. Even of tobacco, which has risen of late to such an unparalleled price, the consumption in 1850 was 29,420,927 lbs., for eleven months, against 25,112,855 lbs. in 1849; and 14,788,970 in 1848. Of molasses again, the consumption in 1850 was 858,548 cwts., against 745,556 cwts. in 1849, and 566,384 cwts. in 1848. It would be difficult to furnish a more satisfactory proof of the real improvement in the condition of the people at large, or of their command over the necessaries and comforts of life."

The *Canada* brings no news of the *Atlantic*, and we begin to fear that the worst has happened. The only chance now is, that she has put into one of the Azores.

We regret to learn that Mr. Duvernay, the proprietor of the *Minerve*, is seriously ill; but we are happy to learn that the symptoms are not considered to be of an alarming character.

We would beg leave to remind our readers that the Annual Festival of the Mechanics' Institute comes off next Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, in the Halls of the Bonsecours Market, which are now being heated and fitted up for the occasion; from what we have learned of the arrangements, we can safely promise all who attend a rich treat. The refreshments, including a fruit cake of 1000 pounds weight, are to be supplied by Mr. King.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for February contains a number of spicy and entertaining articles. May be had of the Agent, R. W. Lay, 193, Notre Dame Street.

George Benjamin, Esq., of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, C. W., has been elected Warden of the County. Mr. Benjamin is the Grand Master of the Orange Association of British North America.

George Sherwood, Esq., has been elected Warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in place of O. R. Gowan, Esq. Mr. Gowan positively declined to stand again, but was nominated by some pertinacious friend; the consequence was that he received but three votes. It is a very stupid thing to put men up who declare that they will not stand.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE'S MISSION.—The report of Mr. Howe's success in England, on behalf of the European and North American Railway, was premature. The following letter contains the latest intelligence from him:—

5, *Sloane Street, London,*
19th Dec., 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that, on the 26th Nov., I handed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the form of an Official Letter, addressed to his Lordship, a full statement of the arguments on which Nova Scotia rests her application for the guarantee of the Imperial Government.

As this application necessary raises questions of general Colonial policy, to meet which Her Majesty's Ministers must be prepared, should they desire to apply to Parliament for a loan or a guarantee, I have since availed myself of the gracious reception which Earl Grey was pleased to give to my public letter, and of the opportunities which he honours me by affording to anticipate and meet these by such explanations as I am enabled to give.

A very important branch of the general subject, that which touches Emigration and Colonization, remains still to be considered. To this I shall address myself as soon as I can examine the various schemes which have been from time to time pressed upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government, with the Official Reports and Papers laid before Parliament.

For the present, I do not feel that I am in a condition to ask of Her Majesty's Government to give a final decision upon the single point in which the people of Nova Scotia feel so lively an interest—nor does it appear to me proper that I should send out more than this general reference to the state of the negotiation until it has been finally closed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOWE.

William H. Keating, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

We find that, in stating that Mr. T. E. Gibson was Treasurer of the Chess Club, held at the Exchange Coffee House, we were in error. Mr. Gibson informs us he does not belong to the Club in question.

We regret to learn by late papers, that Mr. Willoughby Cotton, Quarter-Master General, is dead.

DESERTIONS FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY.—A writer in the Detroit *Free Press*, says that in consequence of the pay of the United States' soldiery being only $7 per month, they desert so fast from Fort Gratiot, near the head of St Clair Strait, into Canada, that it is scarcely possible for the officers stationed there to keep men enough to do their work.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Dr. Barber will deliver his third and last lecture before this Society this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Philosophy of the Human Mind, continued; he will consider Christianity, apart from points of controversy, founded upon the principles of positive Philosophy, and, therefore, not contradicted by that of the brain and nervous system is previously explained.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The National Drama of "Rob Roy" will be produced at this popular place of amusement, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of Mrs. Spalding.

In addition to the report that England intends to increase her army, we perceive that the Admiralty have increased the complements of the sea-going guard-ships at the ports.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, January 30, 1851.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, now sitting, waited upon the Governor General, to present an Address on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government, and His Excellency peremptorily refused to receive them! The Sovereign's Representative is not to be advised by out-siders on questions of prerogative; Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues will do the advising business, and, it is said, that the Hon. gentleman can find no precedent for the course which the Grand Jury had marked out for themselves.

The Post Office papers *have* arrived; and I am not aware that there is now anything to prevent the immediate proclamation of the new Postal Law. The change will be a very considerable advantage to the Public Press. I think the Press ought also to demand the abolition of the duty on paper. Printed books—except American reprints of English copyrights—pay no duty. It is absurd to tax the raw material—paper—while the manufactured article—books—is exempt from duty.

Speaking of Copyrights, reminds me of a statement I have heard, that the Local Government have received orders to admit American reprints of English Copyrights at 20 per cent. duty. If I understand the matter right, the English Parliament must pass a law confirming the Canadian laws on the subject; but why this is necessary, I do not know.

The Engineers are to commence operations on the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad next week. This looks like business at last.

Mr. Hincks arrived in town, from his Reciprocity mission, on Tuesday. Nothing is said about his actual or prospective success. From what I can see of the matter, I fear the Bill will not carry this Session. These eternal delays show plainly enough that the American Congress has no desire to pass the Bill.

The profession of the Law is in a fair way of losing its attractions for the aspiring youth of Upper Canada. A large number of those now studying in this city, are likely to quit before they have served their full term. Already, within the past week, two of the most promising students in the city have abandoned the law for mercantile business.

The Roman Catholics in this city have applied to the Court of Queen's Bench to compel the School Trustees to give them as many separate Schools as under the law they may be entitled to claim. So that there is a prospect of the point being decided as to the right to claim separate schools against the wishes and judgment of the Trustees. I hear, by private letter, that a School house in the neighborhood of Port Sarnia has been burnt down. The cause of this outrage arose of the difficulty connected with sectarian Schools. The feeling, in the Western part of the Province, on the subject is described as running very high.

I rather think that Mr. Cameron has no desire to attend Parliament next Session. His Election Committee never accepted his resignation.

Franklin Jakes, who is spoken of as Mr. Price's opponent for the First Riding, has been re-elected Warden of the County of York by a majority of, I think, 13.

Two Aldermen paid the bakers a visit the other day, and seized 107 loaves, which were of short weight.

A trial for the evasion of duty came off here last Saturday. Mr. Brunskill was the defendant. On entering a lot of brandy purchased in New York, he presented a bunch of papers pinned together, with a French invoice at top, and the New York invoice at bottom. He swore to the correctness of the French invoice; and the Collector did not examine the other papers. Afterwards suspicion was aroused that all was not right, and the brandy was seized, Mr. Brunskill, however, being allowed to take it, on giving a bond for a specified amount. The case went against the defendant. In the cross-examination of the Collector a curious contradiction was elicited. It came hard, like drawing teeth. In his examination in chief the Collector stated, that the reason of his seizing the brandy was that, on looking at the entry, (which was made in his absence,) he saw it was not sworn to; and in his cross-examination he was compelled to admit that the seizure was in consequence of information regarding the transaction that he received from other quarters.

The weather is very cold. Some will have it that this is the coldest there has been for thirty years,—an exaggeration perhaps. X.

Later from Europe.

The Steamship, *Canada* has arrived at New York, bringing a week later intelligence from Europe.

In France the crisis was not over, and it was expected that the new Ministry would have to resign. Lamartine was supporting the President.

The troubles in Germany were on the eve of settlement.

Markets dull. In Flour a decline of 6d. to 1s.

SPORTING.—As advertised, the Annual Races of the Montreal Snow Shoe Club came off, over the St. Pierre Course, yesterday. All the Races were well competed for. We will give full details in our next issue.

STRANGE CONFESSION.—Robert Penning Coles, of Old Lorette, in Quebec, who was described on the police sheet as a teller in the Quebec City Branch of the Montreal Bank, was on the 8th of January charged, upon his own confession, with having absconded on the 5th of October last from Canada, being a defaulter to the amount of £7,000 and upwards, the property of the banking company, his employers. Mr. Child, who appeared for the prisoner, said he was placed in a very unpleasant situation, as he was of opinion that his client was decidedly labouring under an aberration of intellect, and being only recently instructed by his relations, he could clearly perceive from his manner that such was the fact; judging from his manner and conversation. Sergeant Wicher, a detective officer, produced a warrant which had been placed on Sunday week in the hands of Field, who was absent on business at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. John Kennish, clerk in the service of Messrs. Glyn, the bankers, who are agents for the Bank of Quebec, came forward and, in answer to the magistrate, said that he was not prepared to make the slightest charge against the prisoner, nor had he any instructions from Canada to that effect, nor were any instructions received by his employers upon the subject. Moreover, whether did not know of his own knowledge or from any official authority, that any charge was to be preferred. Mr. Henry: I have no power to detain the prisoner, as the act of Parliament expressly declares that a warrant against any person absenting from the colonies must be endorsed, which was not the case in the present instance, as I am given to understand that no intelligence has been received at the Home Office, in consequence of which I cannot transfer the case to the colonies; and as the prisoner should be discharged he would advise his brother, who was in attendance, to take him under his protection. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

FEBRUARY 3—8, A. M.

QUEBEC.—Thermometer 31°; Barometer 29.65; wind S. W.; cloudy. The city is alive with the Municipal Election.

THREE RIVERS.—Mild and clear.

KINGSTON.—Thermometer 30°; wind W.; appearance of rain.

BELLEVILLE.—Ditto.

TORONTO.—Cloudy; Thermometer 32°.

KAMOURASKA ELECTION.—At the close of the poll on Saturday, Mr. Letellier was elected by a majority of 59.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—6½, P.M.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

The steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax this morning. She left Liverpool on the 18th ultimo, and will bring one week's later news from Europe.

She brings no news of the *Atlantic*.

None of the *Canada's* news has been published, although the same has been in the city nearly a day, but is kept back by the associated Press, so that parties South, including various papers in Philadelphia, who were unwilling to pay its exorbitant price, which is nearly the total cost to the associated Press, and cannot publish it simultaneously, but are compelled to wait till the monopoly chose to give it to the public in their columns.

These arrangements cause great dissatisfaction in the mercantile community, as all their transactions must be suspended till the news is published.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The treaty between Switzerland and the United States has been received, and will be sent to the Senate in a few days.

The attempt to modify the tariff is not yet given up.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.—The steamer *America*, from Philadelphia, bound to Mobile, foundered on the 29th ultimo, during a severe gale.

Orders have been issued for the sailing of the St. Lawrence, for Southampton, positively on the 8th of this month.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The *North American* of this morning contains the following:—Cape Town papers of the latest dates have been received. A paper of the 16th Dec., gives an account of a dreadful massacre in the interior. It is furnished by the Rev. M. Hahn, a Missionary at Damaraland, who says that his mission was on the brink of destruction, in consequence. One savage tribe had fallen upon another, at the Missionary station of Mr. Kalbe, and numbers were butchered with all the horrors of savage barbarity. The town was destroyed, but the Missionary escaped with his wife. The Chief of the Namaquas had sent word that he intended to anchihilate two Missionary stations, as well as the Orabererol Nation.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.—It is rumored in town that Mr. Letellier, the newly elected member for Kamouraska, is an Annexationist.

We have also heard it stated that the friends of Jos. N. Bosse, Esq., Advocate, of this city, are canvassing the County of Montmorenci in his favor, to run him against Mr. Cauchon at the next election.—*Quebec Mercury.*

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We learn by telegraph last night from Roxburgh that the most horrid case of murder and suicide that ever occurred there, took place in the town of Penfield, about eight miles from that city. The circumstances, as we receive them, are as follows:—A Miss Sharp was attending her sister Mrs. Campbell who was ill at her residence, about 2½ miles from the house of Mr. Everts, the murderer. About 6½ o'clock last evening, Miss Sharp went out of Campbell's house and had been absent but two minutes before a noise was heard which caused Campbell and a young man in the house to rush out. About ten feet from the door, Miss Sharp lay on the ground with her throat cut from ear to ear in the agonies of death and near her lay Everts in nearly the same situation, with a bloody knife beside him. Both the girl and her suicide brother-in-law expired on the spot. Everts was a man of industrious habits and good reputation, he leaves a wife and 6 children.—*Toronto Globe.*

Winter Assizes.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.

Judge Draper sat this morning to try an action brought by Wm. Cayley, Esq., against the assignees of the estate of Donald Bethune, to recover the amount of a mortgage held upon certain vessels—the *Admiral*, *America*, and *Eclipse*. The chief points to be considered were strictly legal.

Verdict for plaintiff, £6,844 11s. 2d., subject to the opinion of the court above on certain questions of law.

Messrs. J. H. Cameron and P. M. Vankoughnet for plaintiff Messrs. Haggerty, Duggan, and Galt for defendants.

Schleswig Holstein.

The two Commissioners from Dresden arrived at Rendsburg on the 5th instant. The Stadtholders had consented to meet them on the following day. The Commissioners will give them three days to consider the question, and the course of action which they ought to take. The Bavarian troops at Cassel are preparing to leaving that city. Their place in the garrison will be filled by the Austrian troops and artillery. The Prussian corps is moving against the Holstein frontier. The Austrian corps proceeded on its march through Hesse; on the 5th their head-quarters arrived at Cassel. Hamburgh letters of the 7th instant, state that military preparations were still continuing, and levies of recruits were being sent to the army. Troops, however, were on the march from Hesse for the Duchies.

The Austrian gens d'arme companies in Hungary are being completed with all possible expedition, and whole hosts of Custom House officers have been let loose upon that Province in order that the new Customs' Acts may be carried out with vigor. How they will fare, the future alone can show. It is thought that this attempt to place the heel of tyranny on the necks of the Magyars will lead to serious results.

Italy.

It is said that the Pontiff is as yet undecided how to act in reference to England; and that the officious interference of the few English Catholic noblemen in Rome has only added to the perplexity of his Holiness. It is also reported that there is at the present moment a split in the camp of the Jesuits, a schism having arisen upon the question of the mysterious system of their religious and political service being continued or abandoned.

The King of Naples is now menaced with revolutionary plots on every side. Arrests were being made in great numbers, but this did not seem to lessen the evil. The army is therefore to be increased by 15,000 men, and as the prevailing tone of English opinion is not on the side of the Bourbons, these extra troops, the few Neapolitans who were left, on visiting the great Exhibition have been refused their passports.

Turkey.

On the 17th of December, Omar Pacha made his triumphal entry into Bosna Serai. Mahmud, the rebellious Pasha of Turkey, rode on a miserable saddle, affixed to the back of a peasant's sorry jade. After him rode the other prisoners, the Muselims, Cadis, &c., each horse being attached to the saddle of its predecessor. Four Nizams, (Christians,) dressed as jesters, with caps and bells, and performing all kinds of antics, led on the procession. After the first act was over, Mustapha Bahic was led on foot through the streets, and it is said that the sad spectacle drew tears from the eyes of many of the Turks who stood round him.

Greece.

The Courrier d'Athènes states that bands of robbers continue to infest the country. A party of brigands lately plundered the principal houses of the village of Metaxata in open day. A few days after this exploit, the robbers had a skirmish with a party of soldiers, of whom one was killed and another wounded. Scenes of a similar description have occurred in Eubœa, Livadia, Boeotia and Attica. At Gortyna a party of ninety travellers were attacked and robbed of their way to Triolizano. A numerous band attacked the village of Merbaka, in Acarnania, pillaged several houses, and put some of the inhabitants to the torture. On the 17th ult., a band of twenty robbers, under the orders of Coutsomitis, attacked the Turkish village Estenitz, and had a skirmish with an Ottoman detachment, which lost two men.

The Atlantic Steamer

There are fears that the most [illegible] has befallen the steamer [illegible] cling to the faintest ray of [illegible] vessel and the hapless [illegible] her are safe, and will land [illegible] pronounced her very [illegible] is this disaster, it appears to me that [illegible] not permit our grief and [illegible] those reflections which may conduce [illegible] security.

The line of steamers to which the [illegible] longs are not properly merchantmen [illegible] built, in part, by government loans [illegible] ment superintendents [illegible] the responsibility of providing [illegible] of security, in all situations, which [illegible] attach to those who stand before the [illegible] chief actors in such situations. The [illegible] on which these ships was designed, in [illegible] part, by one or two engineers attached [illegible] Department. The speed made [illegible] cracked on the second voyage, and [illegible] was charged, by the partisans [illegible] these engineers, upon the owners.

I am not certain whether it was the [illegible] *Atlantic* which encountered this accident, whether both have suffered from it [illegible] the fact, to show that [illegible] vernment to share in the management [illegible] enterprises connected with the convenience [illegible] safety of the public. You diminish [illegible] success, by rendering it uncertain to whom [illegible] sponsibility belongs, and upon whom [illegible] care and industry to trust.

There is sufficient reason for believing that [illegible] connection of the proprietors of these steamers with government has rendered them [illegible] in the care of their ships. Had they [illegible] been, had the affair been [illegible] hands. Three of these vessels [illegible] successive voyages, have experienced [illegible] disasters. The *Baltic*, in her December [illegible] found herself without coal within one [illegible] of port, and was compelled to ask for [illegible] land, which it seems she was barely able [illegible] had there been a brisk wind on the shore [illegible] *Baltic* would probably have been buried [illegible] sands of Cape Cod, with all on board. The [illegible] *Baltic* sailed next. The sad tale of her [illegible] may never be known. The [illegible] her story is the same as that of the [illegible] put into Halifax after a short voyage for [illegible] coal."

It seems to have been due to accident or good fortune alone, that either of these three vessels reached the shore at all. They appear to have ventured forth in mid-winter on voyages probably dangerous from the storms prevailing on our coasts at that season, with just fuel enough for the shortest trips they could be expected to make. One day's protraction of the voyage by head winds, or tempests, or accidents to machinery or necessary deviation from the shortest course, was well known to all concerned in the management, must place the vessels in the extremest peril, at least, of being upon them total destruction. In failure of any tidings from the *Atlantic*, showing other causes of deterioration or loss, we are warranted in concluding that on approaching our shores, she also was found to be "short of coal," as the *Baltic* and others were; that she had not like them, the good fortune to meet light and favorable winds, and was driven out to sea after her engines became useless and her ponderous wheels only a useless incumbrance, and having canvass insufficient to give the helm command of her huge form, was buried in the trough of the waves. Whether this is a true conjecture of the disaster of which she has been the victim, or not, we have the best reason to believe that the prudent course was taken to render her liable to it, and to make it fatal to her, if it came. It is said here, by persons familiar with the course of commerce and navigation between our ports and Europe, at this season, that the freights are now unusually heavy, and that the American steamers have been carrying, this winter, such a bulk of cargo as to diminish their capacity for fuel, below what is considered for safety required. This suggestion involves a most serious charge, which should be investigated, unless satisfactorily answered by the voluntary statement of the owners.

And yet with such examples before us of the dangerous and injurious results of governmental interference in commercial business, the most strenuous efforts continue to be made to engage the government in further speculations of the same character. The projectors of the Liberian line of steamers are moving every open and secret influence to give effect to their scheme, by which 64,000 freed men are to be transported to Africa, though we have the public testimony of Mr. Clay—their most devoted advocate—that it would be neither humane or expedient, to send more than three or four hundred a-year, who are now gratuitously supplied with the means of convenience. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and New Orleans, are all besieging Congress with these claims for the establishment of lines to the ends of the earth, in order to be put upon a footing with New York. If this or the next century witness the decay of the commerce of your great emporium, you may date the commencement of your decline at the establishment of the Collins and Slow lines of steamers. If the policy become general and permanent, American commerce and navigation, as a national interest, will have begun its descent from the same point of culmination.—*N. Y. Post.*

MECHANICS' FESTIVAL.

THE COMMITTEE of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE beg to announce, that their

ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

AND

EXHIBITION

OF

MANUFACTURES, MODELS, PICTURES, &c., &c.,

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

HALLS OF THE BONSECOURS MARKET,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

From the arrangements which are in progress, it is confidently believed that this "Festival will surpass in splendor" and attraction anything of the kind heretofore attempted in *Montreal.*

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Horse, the splendid BAND of the 23d Regiment will be in attendance, and also two other Bands of Music.

Mr. ANDERSON and a party of Gentlemen have volunteered to sing a few choice Pieces.

Several of the most eloquent Speakers in the City have kindly consented to be present, and deliver short Addresses on the occasion.

The Refreshment Tables will be open during the night. The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'Clock, P. M.

All articles intended for Exhibition must be delivered at the Market by TWELVE o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

Gentlemen's Tickets 6s. 3d., Ladies and Children, 3s. 9d., (Refreshments included,) may be had at the HOTELS, BOOK and MUSIC STORES, at RAMSAY & MCARTHUR'S and ELIOT'S, McGILL Street; FLETCHER'S, Notre Dame street; and from MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE.

Members wishing to avail themselves of their "privilege" must procure Tickets at the Institute.

February 5.

FOUND,—A BUFFALO ROBE. The owner can have it, by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at this Office.

February 3, 1851.

F. P. LEVINE,

(LATE OF THE OTTAWA HOTEL, M'GILL-STREET,)

INFORMS his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has LEASED that ELEGANT and Commodious Establishment, the "EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE," heretofore so favorably known as "GOODENOUGH'S."

The House and Premises have lately been put in thorough repair, and a Wing added thereto, for the purpose of affording additional accommodation.

His Table will be supplied with the Choice of the Market, his Wines and Liquors unexceptionable.

His extensive Stabling will admit of numerous Boarders, and he will be enabled to accommodate for more Horses than at his former Hotel.

Montreal, January 15, 1851.