FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

**Jubilee Missionary Hymn.**

Arise and shine, your light is come,
Fair islands of the west!

Awake, and sing, once deaf and dumb,
Now islands of the blest.

Shior, for the glory of the Lord
Your coral reefs surrounds:
Sing, for the trumpet of his word
O'er all your ocean sounds.

Poor Africa! through thy waste sands,
Where Calvery's fountain flows,
Deserts become Immanuel's lands,
And blossom like the rose.

India! beneath the chariot wheels
Of Juggernaut o'erthrown,
Thy heart a quickening Spirit feels,
A pulse beats through the stone.

China! behold thy quaking wall,
Foredoomed by heaven's decree:
A hand is writing on it—"*Fall!*"
A voice goes forth—"*Be Free!*"

Ye Pagan Tribes! of every race,
Clime, country, language, hue,
Believe, obey, be saved by grace,
The gospel speaks to you.

Father of lights! thy will be done,
Here, as by saints above;
Give earth's whole empire to thy Son,
For He must reign in love.

Reign, till beneath his feet, all foes,
Vanquished, for ever lie;
And the last judgment's sentence close
The Book of Prophecy.

**Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.**

The following extracts from the accounts published in London of the first Jubilee Week of this Society, as celebrated in London, will, we doubt not, be acceptable to many of our readers:—

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel having, through the mercy of Almighty God, completed one hundred and fifty years of Missionary labour, determined to celebrate with public thanksgiving and prayer the opening of its fourth half century.

Accordingly on Monday, June 16 being the 150th Anniversary of the day on which the Charter was signed, full service was performed in Westminster Abbey. A large number of Clergymen in their robes occupied the Sacrarium, while the Choir and transepts were completely filled by members and friends of the Society. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from St. John viii 12; and his Lordship, after a full exposition and application of the text, proceeded to make a rapid sketch of the advances which the Society had made of late years, more especially since the erection of so many new Colonial Bishoprics. After the Sermon the Prayer for the Church Militant was read, and an Offertory Collection, amounting to £282 18s., was made from the whole congregation.

No occasion could be more suitable for manifesting the intimate union which exists—and which may God long continue—between the various branches of the Anglican Church. The number of communicants was upwards of 900.

The second day of the Jubilee was devoted to a Public Meeting in St. Martin's Hall, at which His Royal Highness Prince Albert very graciously consented to preside. The Hall was densely crowded and many persons remained standing during the whole time.

The speeches at this meeting were extremely interesting and eloquent and they were of great length: our limits only allow of our making brief extracts from each.

The first is from the opening speech of the Prince:—

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—we are assembled here to-day in order to celebrate the Third Jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated by Royal charter, and one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid which the Established Church affords to our extensive Colonial dependencies. We are not commemorating, however, an isolated fact, which may have been glorious or useful to the country; but we are thankfully acknowledging the Divine favor which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of 150 years. We are met, at the same time, to invoke the further continuance of that favour, pledging ourselves not to relax in our efforts to extend to those of our brethren who are settled in distant lands, building up communities and states where man's footsteps had first to be imprinted on the soil, and wild nature yet to be conquered to his use, those blessings of Christianity which form the foundation of our community and of our state.

The first Resolution was moved by the Bishop of London, who in the course of his observations spoke as follows:—

Sir, I must, however, do my best in the execution of the trust confided to me. And here I may be permitted to say, that I feel thankful to God that our Third Jubilee has fallen in a year which will be for ever memorable in the annals of the British nation—memorable for the removal of prejudices, and leading to soften and harmonize the feelings which at present perhaps alienate the inhabitants of different countries. All those prejudices will be, if not removed, mitigated and softened by the effect of this *Great Exhibition*, and that the peace of the world, and therefore the glory of God, will be advanced. It is right that the nations of the world, who come amongst us by their representatives, should not only witness the results of our industry, our arts, our science, but that they should also see us as a Christian nation, engaged in fulfilling the duty of promoting the glory of God, by conveying those blessings which he has communicated in his mercy to us, to the most distant quarters of the earth. They will have an opportunity of seeing that the Church of this nation is not forgetful of the duty imposed upon it by its Divine Head, and that it is actively engaged in carrying out *the* great purpose of its institution—lifting up the light of life to be seen by all the nations of the world, and conveying its blessings to the remotest corners of the habitable globe.

This Resolution was seconded by Lord John Russell, from whose speech we extract what follows:—

And now let us consider, that with regard to all those people, although many of them are not adherents of the Church of England, although they belong to other communions of Christians, yet the work of the Church of England, the great work of our ancestors when they founded this Church, and when they translated the Bible into the English tongue, is a work from which all these millions will derive their knowledge of divine truth. There can hardly be a more sublime contemplation, than the consideration that the book which appears in such pure and ancient and simple language in its English form,—the book sanctioned by the authority of the Church of England,—is the book to which many millions in the present age, and to which many more millions in the succeeding age, will have to look for their comfort upon every subject which can most deeply interest them here and hereafter. Let us not suppose then, great as are the numbers of the clergymen and of their flocks who in America and in Australia have in the course of these one hundred and fifty years belonged to the Church of England—let us not suppose that the benefits which we are enabled to give, do not go far beyond the compass [illegible] numbers. As His Royal Highness justly [illegible] have done right to found this Society upon [illegible] the Church, and in founding it upon [illegible] the Church we hold forth a beacon [illegible] who navigate the surrounding [illegible] and safety.

[illegible] Resolution, [illegible] relating to the demands [illegible] Emigration, was [illegible] contained the [illegible] Earl Grey, and his speech [illegible]

[illegible] assure you that the principle which, as I understand, this Society proceeds, is a wise one; because, if I correctly understand the principle of the Society, it is this,—to expend its aid to infant dominions, to rise up the Church in States as yet to weak and too scattered to provide for their own religious necessities, in the confidence that as they overcome the physical difficulties with which they have, in the first instance, to contend, and as they accumulate the means of comfort and of wealth around them, they in their turn will come forward, not only to assist themselves, and to provide for their own religious necessities, but to aid the parent Society in carrying to forth and new societies of the same kind as their own, the same benefits which they have themselves enjoyed.

The 3rd Resolution, relating to the employment of a native Ministry among the *Heathen*, was moved by the Bishop of Oxford, and an extract from his speech is here given:—

Now, Sir, it will take very few words of mine, I think, to enforce in such a meeting as this the proposition, that a Church never can truly be the Church of any new people, until it is reproduced out of the blood of that people. It is perfectly true that the first missionary efforts amongst every people, must, by the constitution of things, be made by those who belong to another land—by the members of some land which has already received Christianity. And as this is necessary, so, blessed be God, it is true that the faltering accents of such men, who have gone forth with a mighty love for man, and a simple faith in God, when brought home to the hearts of those who hear them by the working of God's Spirit have power enough to break down all the resistance of old superstition and to plant the Church of Christ in that land. But under these circumstances, Sir, the work is done at a manifest disadvantage; and if we suffer it to rest there, we act contrary to the first principles of the Church of Christ, and contrary to the constitution of our nature, to which the Church of Christ is in every respect fitted and assimilated. It is contrary to the constitution of our nature, because that which comes to every one of us in the beloved accents of our mother tongue, comes even at first with an advantage which cannot be possessed by that which comes to us in a strange tongue, or in the broken accents of one faltering forth our own speech. Can any one of us forget that the very first outpouring of that Divine Spirit, whose living agency was assured to found the Church and to build it up, was marked by this outward sign, that people of all tribes and languages did all hear them speak in their own tongues the manifold works of God!"

Sir R. H. Inglis, seconding this Resolution, introduced in his speech the following remarks:—

I feel with my Right Rev. friend that England has a large debt due from her own blood. I admit, however, with him, that except through English agency, the first foundations of a native Church cannot well be laid; but I feel with him, that it is hopeless to expect any growth of any Church in a foreign land—I mean in a land of heathens—except through the agency of heathens themselves, under God's grace converted. Let us, then, labor and make haste to reap these fruits; and let us be well assured that no man ever yet valued his own soul, who did not value the soul of every human being also is an inhabitant of this world.

The Duke of Newcastle moving a Resolution relative to the *extension* of the *Colonial Episcopate* in the course of his address, spoke as follows:

Sir, I recollect, but a few years ago, that many thought that this Society and its friends were proceeding in a wrong direction, when they attempted, in some of the more thinly-peopled colonies of this country, to establish new bishops; and it was maintained that we ought first to endeavor to send out a greater number of parochial and missionary clergy and to leave the episcopacy to be established at some future period when the colonies should have become more populous, and the clergy more numerous. Sir, I think that the fallacy of that position has now been so completely established, that I need say but little to enforce this resolution; for it has been demonstrated to the whole world, that the best and most effective mode of increasing the Missionary Clergy in the Colonies is to establish a Bishop within each of them. Compare only the progress which was made before this system was adopted, with the progress which has been made since. I take nine bishoprics which have been founded within the last eleven years; and I find that within that very short period of time, the Clergy in those Colonies have increased from one hundred and eighty-three to four hundred and twenty. But so rapid is the progress, and so inevitable is the consequence, that I will take only the last four of these bishoprics which were founded about three years ago; and I find that the number of Clergy within those four dioceses was, at their creation, but forty-four, and that at this moment there are within them one hundred and two. I think, therefore, if we look to the number only of the Clergy, that the means of introducing an increased supply of labourers into the vineyard is to increase the Episcopacy within it.

The seconder was the Earl of Harrowby, from whose speech we extract what follows:

It has always appeared to me that the idea of an Episcopal community without a Bishop, is a contradiction in terms. If we have any reason to believe that any peculiar blessing is afforded to a community so formed—if we really believe that there is to the reason of man some advantage in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs by the supreme government of a Bishop—why surely, if there is any virtue in these things, as soon as a body is constituted a separate community, and even almost while it is forming itself, we ought to give to it this great element of self-existence and continuity, and enrol it at once in the great apostolical series of churches which we are so happy as to be able to trace backwards up to the very earliest ages.

I will simply recall to you the gratification which, day by day, as good Churchmen, as good Christians, we receive, when we find put into our hands, from time to time, through the medium of this Society, the Charges of the several Bishops who have undertaken the care of new and extended dioceses, containing the most important and most interesting information; at one time telling us of conquests over heathen lands; at another, of reclaiming our own fellow-countrymen, almost as heathen as those who bear the name:—at one time telling you of labours under a tropical sun; at another of labours in the icy climes of Hudson's Bay and Rupert's Land. It is impossible for the heart not to kindle on seeing this torch of the Christian Church carried from point to point, until almost every summit at the different parts of the globe is touched by its golden light.

The Bishop of Tennesee, U.S., supported this Resolution, and made, among others, the following observations:—

The replies made by American Bishops to the letter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the subject of observing the Jubilee, on the celebration of which we entered yesterday, afford certain and satisfactory evidence of the friendly feeling which is cherished for English Churchmen, and of the deep sympathy which is felt by us, for them, in the trials and difficulties which afflict them. Allow me to add a word confirmatory of the views which have been expressed in reference to the importance of the Episcopate for extending the Church. My testimony is founded upon personal knowledge and observation of the value of the Episcopate as an instrument for upholding and diffusing true religion and piety among men. When, twenty-six years ago, I removed to the State of which I am now Bishop, there was not an organized congregation of the Church within its limits, nor was there an Episcopal Clergyman within its borders besides myself. In eight years the ecclesiastical organization of the diocese was completed by the election and consecration of a Bishop, and in four or five years more the number of Clergymen had increased from seven to twenty-one. Such, I believe, has been the result, of all the recently organized dioceses in the United States. In proof, I might refer especially to the dioceses of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia. This fact, as stated, speaks well for the value of the Episcopate to a weak and infant Church in any country; and it is my firm persuasion, that the Church of England cannot take a more direct and effectual method to advance the cause of our blessed Redeemer and his Church in the world, than by having Bishops appointed and consecrated for all the colonial dependencies of the British empire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who moved the vote of thanks to Prince Albert, took occasion to say:—

The boundaries of the cause which you advocate are the boundaries of the British dominions—limited only by the rising and the setting of the sun. The dominions in which we desire to interest your Royal Highness are those in which you have a near and deep concern, for they are Her Majesty's dominions, whose provision for spiritual instruction would be in a great measure removed if we could suppose that the assistance would be withheld from them which has, during many years past, been afforded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Indeed such an event might almost be compared to that effect which would take place in the natural world, if we could suppose that the sun should cease to shine—a sort of spiritual eclipse would succeed; darkness would cover the earth, and gross darkness the people."

The 150th Anniversary Festival of the Society was celebrated on the third day of the Jubilee at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph, from Dan. ii. 25. The whole service concluded with the blessing pronounced by the Bishop of London.

On Sunday, June 22, Sermons in commemoration of the Society's Jubilee were preached in 50 Churches in and around London. The Collections, as far as they have been received, amount to £2,697 13s. 10d.

**Moral Influence of Christianity.**

Few men suspect,—perhaps no man comprehends,—the extent of the support given by Religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain. How powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God! How palsied human benevolence would be, were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it! How suddenly the whole social fabric would quiver and sink into hopeless ruin, were the idea of a Supreme Being, of unaccountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from the mind! Once let mankind thoroughly believe that they are the work, or rather the sport, of Chance,—that no Superior Intelligence concerns itself in human affairs,—that all improvement perishes at death,—that the weak have no guardian, and the oppressed no avenger,—that an oath is unheard in heaven,—that secret crimes have no witnesses but the perpetrator,—that human existence has no power, and human virtue no unfailing friend,—that this brief life is all to us, and death an everlasting extinction;—once let man entirely abandon Religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow? We hope perhaps that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together: yes, as reasonably might we believe that, were the sun once quenched in the heavens, our torches would illuminate and our fires quicken and fertilize the earth. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of the day?—and what is he more, if Atheism be true? Erase all thoughts and fear of God from any community, and selfish sensuality would absorb the whole mass. Appetite, knowing no restraint,—poverty and suffering, having no solace,—no hope,—would trample in scorn upon the slender restraint of human laws. Duty and principle would be mocked and spurned. Sordid self-interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact what Atheism declares him to be—a companion for brutes.

Yet, notwithstanding the importance of Religion to man's moral and immortal interests, Christianity may repose in the shade for centuries, and may refuse to enlighten far years. The mighty cloud which overshadows the heathen may darken their land for a time, but this silence is no more a proof of inability to act than the state of heartless and inactivity in which we have seen a ship of war lying at anchor is a proof that she is devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted for action. We all know how soon one of these stupendous masses may be made to assume the likeness of an animated thing, instinct with life and motion—how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage—how quickly it would put forth all its energy and its beauty—collect its scattered elements, and awake its dormant thunder. Such as one of these magnificent machines, when springing into active display of its might, is Christianity when armed by the power and majesty of God,—it is sent forth among the heathen to humanize and to instruct. The brazen image falls prone before it,—the bloody sacrifice becomes a pure offering,—savage revenge becomes meek and unselfish benevolence,—songs of battle are changed into hymns of praise,—and the savage heart, yielding to the bland and holy influences of Religion, becomes the sanctuary of those purer thoughts and holier aspirations which fit the formerly benighted soul for its destined mansions in the heavens.

Gosford Street Church.—On Sunday Evening next, by request, the Rev. F. H. Marling, will repeat his discourse on the "Duty of Christians with reference to Politics." Service commence at Seven o'clock, p. m.

We are requested to intimate that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, will preach in Trinity Church on Sunday Morning next.

Sermon, preached in St. George's Chapel, Montreal, on Advent Sunday, 1851, by the Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L.—R. Chalmers & Co.

We have received this admirably appropriate discourse, preached in commemoration of the lapse of the third semi-Centenary Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, but it has come to hand too late for any lengthened remark this week. We shall advert to it on Friday next, more especially as it contains matter of the greatest importance to the Church of Christ generally in these Provinces.

Thursday, December 11, 1851.

*To the Editor of the* Montreal Courier:

Sir,—Have you read last Friday's *True Witness*? If you have not, do endeavour to procure one—the office is at the foot of McGill Street—then read, mark, and if you are not disgusted with its contents, I shall be astonished. Will you have the goodness to refer to the *Times* newspaper—the old Tory organ—and tell the people of Canada what it says.

There was once upon a time, a *Vindicator* in this city, who, *in vindication of himself*, cursed every thing British—he was a green eyed monster—what became of him, secured as he was, with the old fashioned prison windows, besides iron shutters, and iron doors,—some of the British boy's, Louis Joseph's particular friends, are still alive to tell.

It is a pity, that this community should have within it, Jesuitical influence, the bane of Italy, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, and formerly of France—driven from every country under heaven where they could be found out, they are settling amongst us, and beginning to sow seeds which *plainly foretell a civil commotion.*

I am,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
Stitch in Time.

[The article in that general Cess Pool of impudence and arrogance, the *True Witness*, has not been unobserved, nor would it have been allowed to pass without remark,—but as the truculent writer addresses his flimsicities to the Toronto Church especially, we shall wait to see how that paper treats him.—*Ed. M. C.*]

☞ 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.

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☞ 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.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

☞ *We are not answerable for the opinions and sentiments of our correspondents.*

The result of the Toronto election, returns two additional Conservatives to the House of Assembly in the persons of Mr. W. Boulton and Mr. Ridout, and thus in the three principal cities of Canada five Candidates out of six returned are anti-Ministerialists, and four of them Conservatives—plainly, we think, proving that, taking into consideration the narrow majorities of the other successful Candidates, had the Conservatives of these three cities exerted themselves a little more, their influence would have prevailed entirely, and by a continued exertion of the same influence, would in future be unapproachably paramount. In Simcoe, Mr. Robinson found no one who dared to oppose him, and in every other place yet decided in which a Radical has been returned, the majority has been small, and very insignificant. Even in Oxford the redoubtable Mr. Hincks had but a trifling majority—certainly not one to boast of. This plainly proves that a greater reaction has taken place during the last four years, and that but little more than unity of action is required to rescue the Province altogether from the evil rule of those who have been sitting festering in its Councils during the last Session of Parliament.

Montreal—the unruly Montreal, the centre of fire raising, axe-handles and all kinds of outrage—becomes, by a stronger infusion of Conservative feeling and dignity, an example and an honor to the whole Province. An election—and a contested one too—passes over with less excitement than an Orange procession, while riot and misrule follow the steps of the Gov.-General to the polls and the streets of Quebec. It must, however, be admitted, that we owe the peace of the city during the past election to the wise precautions of the Mayor taken previously, and to his spirited and resolute conduct during the two days continuance of it. Such a Mayor in such a city, at such a conjuncture, deserves to wear not only a gold chain, but he ought to have a chain presented to him from every ward within the limits. We can scold the Mayor a little when he displeases us, but that in our opinion only renders it more incumbent upon us to praise him when he deserves it. We are still certain, from what we saw on the nomination day, that violence was intended, and the city escaped it only in consequence of the energy, promptitude, and good sense, of our Chief Magistrate, whose conduct has gained him the praise and esteem of all to whom the honor of the city is dear. We shall let Mr. Mayor Wilson wear his gold chain, how, where, and when, he pleases, in future, being assured that no civic ornament could possibly hang upon worthier shoulders.

With respect to the Hincks and McNab affair, we most certainly think the country will not be satisfied without something more definite than bare assertion either on the one side or the other. One could scarcely believe that Mr. Hincks would put himself so much in the power of any man, or that, supposing the libel affair true, he would have been so careless as to have left his *locum tenens* unsatisfied afterwards. Yet the story is well put together, and the truth of it confidently asserted. This is, however, we confess, no proof of the man McNab's veracity. Forgeries bearing upon any important public point, or reflecting upon any public character, are, for the most part, very cunningly devised, and skilfully concocted; nor are there awanting incidents in history, where a cloud of suspicion has been by similar means thrown over statesmen and warriors, which posterity has in vain attempted to dissipate. It will, therefore, become Mr. Hincks to take the most stringent measures to clear himself from the aspersion which has been thrown upon his character. It will not do for the rats and parasites who cling to his side to tell us impudently that Mr. Hincks will take care of his own character. The character of Mr. Hincks is not his own. He is a public servant in a high place, and entrusted with a high public interest, and therefore his character belongs to the public: it is public property, and the public will look to him as the fit and proper instrument for vindicating it. Any backwardness on his part in this matter will inevitably draw upon him a suspicion of guilt, which neither he, nor those who come after him, will be able to wash away. It is also his duty, as a public man, to bring his traducer, if he be falsely accused, to public justice, and shew the world that any such net cannot be woven around any man's character with impunity, or without detection. It is also due to McNab himself that the matter should be thoroughly sifted. Among Conservatives, the poor man has his rights recognised and allowed, as well as the rich and powerful: it is only the Radical and *pseudo*-Liberal that tramples upon the lowly, and cringes to the great. We perceive that Mr. Hincks' organ, the *Pilot*, is attempting to throw suspicion upon McNab's character, insinuating that he was the McNab once in jail here for forgery; but though this may be very consistent with the *Pilot's* usual procedure, it is but a very short-sighted policy, and can only tend to impart certainty to the truth of the accusation against Mr. Hincks. McNab's individual character can weigh but little, since there are other names in the correspondence.—Besides, when people get into disgrace, they do not apply to men of honour as what way is the remedy to work? Why, it is admitted that it can only be done by rendering bribery more expensive, or, in plain English, raising the price of votes in the boroughs' market. The *Examiner* newspaper, in former years the greatest champion of the ballot, which it has somewhat shirked since the political retirement of Mr. Grote, now pretends that the secret ballot is the only thing to make rascally voters honest, and to keep them so. He makes out that the price of votes has been raised, whilst the expense of a corrupt election has diminished. It is alleged that the difference is saved by the larger amount going in the voters' pockets, whilst under the old system it went into the tills of the public-house owners. So that "the great principle" of the new Reform Bill will be to deal with these two classes of persons. The disclosures at St. Albans come at a very opportune moment, and people will approach the Reform Bill discussion in a cooler frame of mind.

The Lord Mayor's Day came off in London on Monday with the accustomed splendour. The distinguishing feature in the procession was a troop of twenty knights armed, wearing armour of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Francis I., with richly decorated trappings. They were followed by a crowd of esquires—"their checks," says the *Times*' reporter, "flushed with rouge and exercise, mounted on milk-white and cream-yellow steeds, and among them all, radiant with those smiles which have so often lighted the chivalry of Astley's to victory in every region of the globe and over every foe, rode Widdicomb, reining his proud steed and kissing his gloved hand right royally to their ladies in the windows. The crowd shouted and cheered, but it must be admitted, too, that they laughed immensely. They laughed at halberdiers, banner-bearers, squires, state-carriages, knights, policemen—at everything, in fact, but the Lord Mayor's carriage, the hussars, and the band of the life guards. The troop of knights riding two abreast was a terrible failure, so were the knights of the city generally. Their armour might have been real, but looked very like the produce of a little ingenuity among the kitchen utensils, and whether an iron waistcoat and steel pantaloons be unfavourable to one's equestrian prowess or not, we are unable to aver; but certainly most of the knights sat their horses uneasily, and their appearance forcibly recalled to our recollection the passage in some old author, who mentions as among the *desagrements* of metalic clothing, that once a knight was down, he could not get up again without assistance." The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hunter) was duly sworn in the Court of Exchequer. At the customary banquet at Guildhall in the evening, Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Sol.-General, and several of the Judges, were among the guests. It was a remarkable circumstance that at this civic feast no representative of a foreign power was visible, and the consequence was that the usual toast of "the Foreign Minister" was on this occasion omitted. Lord John Russell, in acknowledging the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, confined himself to the peaceful results likely to flow from the great Exhibition, but nothing of special interest marked the delivery of his or the other speeches.

Mr. "St. Barnabas Bennett" is travelling on the Continent with Sir John Harrington, his late rampant Churchwarden. They were last heard of at Kizziegen, and the report in the place was, that, as soon as they arrived at any inn, they immediately set up their portable altar and vase of holy-water in their apartment.

The *John Bull* gives an amusing little anecdote respecting a certain married Bishop:—A Catholic lady, who was, of course, a devoted admirer of celibate Bishops, lately said to him: "Really, my Lord, are you not ashamed to have a wife and so many children?" "No," was the serious rejoinder; "I should be more ashamed of having the children without the wife!"

The Brevet was published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening. Its extent may be thus briefly stated:—Lieut.-Generals of 1837 to be Generals. Major-Generals of 1841 to be Lieut.-Generals. Colonels of 1841 (as far as Col. Chamberlayne) to be Major-Generals. Lieut.-Colonels of 1841 (as far as Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone, 87th foot) to be Colonels. Majors of 1841 to be Lieut.-Cols. Captains of 1840 to be Majors.

The struggle between the President of France and the Legislative Assembly, absorbs the attention of all Europe. The Bill for the Repeal of the Electoral Law of May, proposed by the French Ministers, has been met by a most determined opposition. Not only was "urgency," or the suspension of the Standing Orders, refused, but the Committee selected to report upon the Bill consisted of a majority of 13 to 2. They have unanimously recommended the rejection of the measure. The debate on the Bill commences this day. In the meantime Louis Napoleon, having brought a body of 600 officers to Paris, addressed them in one of his Napoleonic speeches, ending with this appeal to their military enthusiasm—"The cry is not, march, and I will follow you; but I march, follow me." Of course the Legislative Assembly perceives its danger, and is secretly considering in what way to surround itself with troops to defend itself in case of an attack. The Elysee journals, backed by the London papers, pronounce this treason against the Executive, declaring that the power given by the Constitution to the Assembly, was provided to guard it against the attacks from the people, and not from a "coup d'état" on the part of the President. It has long been evident that the two powers could not proceed together harmoniously, but it remains to be seen which will yet take the initiative in proceeding to extremities. I shall not be in the smallest degree surprised if Louis Napoleon were to surround the Assembly by the troops, and imitate his Uncle's coup of the 18th Brumaire. I have, however, very grave doubts whether the issue will be as successful as the Nephew as it proved to his Imperial Predecessor.

There is very little political news from the rest of Europe.

The Observatore Romano publishes a letter from Cardinal Wiseman, of the 9th ult., stating that he has received £296 8s. 6d., collected at his Church by subscription, towards the erection of a new Catholic Church at London.

We learn from our confrere, La Minerve, that Robert Nelson, to whom the honor of the telegraph is under deep and lasting obligations, left New York, where he has resided for a considerable time, for London, there to reside. In connection, it is surprised, we quote the Chronicle, Institutions of that city. His friends, we doubt not, will be delighted to hear of his success and prosperity.—*Pilot.*

Public Tribute to Bishop Cooper.—The committee appointed at a late meeting of liberty men and others, to make arrangements for a public tribute to the late J. Fenimore Cooper, have fixed on this interesting occasion, Christmas Eve to-morrow, for the service to take place at Trinity Hall. Hon. Daniel Webster has acted in concert with them, and it is understood that he will attend on the occasion. A Commemorative Discourse will be pronounced by Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, and others are expected from Edward Everett, George Bancroft, John P. Kennedy, Rev. Dr. Hosack, and other friends and admirers of the genius of the venerable.—*N. Y.*

Winter Arrangements for Foreign Steamers.—We learn that arrangements have been made by the agents of the Cunard line, to place a steamer from New York, alternately with the British steamships, so that every other Saturday there will be an American steamer, and every other Wednesday a British steamer, out of New York. The British steamers will leave as before. We also notice that the price of first cabin passenger has been reduced to $120 from the old rate, and £30 from Liverpool; and the arrangements will now be made so that the steamers will be second class passengers at a reduced rate.—*Post on Post.*

Railroad Collision.—The following from the Poughkeepsie, which left this city on Thursday afternoon, had proceeded within a half mile of Croton, when the Conductor saw a car of the special land two passengers who had said to put the brake into it, splitting the last car in two, throwing a passenger on the other side of the road, and crushing one man's arm so badly that it had to be amputated. A lady had her arm crushed, and several received wounds and bruises, but to what extent is not known—none dead. The train left Albany, which left at five o'clock, coming upon the track, leaving wood for the 5.30 train to finish to do the same. Upon arriving at the place at which the accident occurred, the progress was impeded by some wreck, when the bell pull in the train, not having been properly secured, let up the five o'clock train, thus causing a double collision, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained. We learn that about 20 persons were injured.

We could not obtain the names of the injured. They were taken to Peekskill and attended by physicians. A gentleman belonging to Delaware County had his arm injured so severely that amputation was found to be necessary. A second Case was a very robustic lady, injured by being jammed between the inside of the car which was not torn, into and be thrown live. One man whose name did not transpire, sustained a severe gash in the throat. He bled until he was nearly exhausted. The cars of both trains were badly crushed. The locomotives that had the misfortune to be thrown into the cars were also injured. The bodies of both the wrecked trains were smashed into pieces and scattered about the track. The engineer should be a warning to conductors in the habit of stopping at any section of the road, except a station for the purpose.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

GEORGE HORATIO SMITH

PROPOSES to form a CLASS for the practice of MECHANICAL DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE. Gentlemen disposed to join the Class are requested to apply at his Office, Lord St. James Street, as early as possible.
December 10. 436

R. BALFOUR,

POULTERER and FRUITERER, respectfully acquaints Families and Housekeepers that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT for the SUPPLY of POULTRY and GAME, ready trussed. Meats of all kinds. Spiced Rounds of Beef, Hams, Tongues, Russel Pies, and Side Dishes; Fruit and every article for the Dessert; Kippered and Pickled Salmon, and a constant supply of Fresh Fish from the Boston Market.

Having more Commodious Premises than last Winter Season, R. Balfour assures his patrons that, with increased means of attending to their wishes, he will fully sustain his reputation for providing the very best articles at the Market prices for Cash.

Balls, Dinner and Supper Parties, supplied on short notice, and the attendance of Waiters if required.

Great St. James' Street, late Tett's Hotel.
December 10, 1851. 436

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Rail-Road.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, and until further notice, there will be but ONE PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY.

Leaving Laprairie at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Rouse's Point at 1½ o'clock, A. M.

Connecting at Rouse's Point with the Passenger Train of the Vermont & Canada and Ogdensburgh Railroad.

A. H. BRAINERD,
Superintendent.
Montreal, December 2nd, 1851. 432

FROM THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

LONDON.

ST. ANDREWS' HALL!!!
St. Peter Street.

ONE WEEK ONLY.
*Commencing on MONDAY, December 8th.*

Grand Scientific Exposition of the GREAT LONDON

*OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE,*

The Magnifying powers of which exceed Eighty Million Degrees.

This wonderful achievement of modern science reveals a world of living beings whose existence has been hitherto unknown, and exhibits the marvels of creation in the most striking and obvious manner. This remarkable piece of mechanism is by far the largest Microscopic apparatus ever given to the world.

THE NEWLY INVENTED

INTROSPICIO!!!

Being a series of exquisite PANORAMIC VIEWS and HISTORICAL TABLEAUX, presented on a more grand and comprehensive scale than has ever yet been attempted in America.

☞ Admission—1s. 3d. Children and Schools—half-price. Doors open at Seven; entertainments to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
Nov. 22. 430

WHITEFIELD'S VIEW OF MONTREAL.

THE above WORK will be ready about the FIRST of JUNE next, and will be delivered to Subscribers by the undersigned PERSONALLY. To the Latter circumstance, the attention of Subscribers is particularly requested.

E. WHITEFIELD.
Montreal, Nov. 14, 1851. 435

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

GROCERIES.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Stores—
Muscovado Sugar, Bright, in hhds and tres
Teas, Twankay and Souchong, in half chests
Glenfield Starch, boxes 28lb each, in 1 lb, ½lb, ¼lb, and ⅛ packets
Tobacco, Fine Honey Dew, 5's, 8's, and 10's;
Superior Cavendish, 18's
Corn Brooms, Blacking in tins, Matches
Wine Corks, Sonn, &c., &c.
J. G. SHIPWAY.
December 10. 436

EVENING SALES of FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.

J. G. SHIPWAY begs to inform the Public that he has taken the LARGE ROOM over the Dry Goods Stores of Messrs. D. & W. Smith, Notre Dame Street, next door to Messrs. S. J. Lyman & Co., where he intends, during Winter, to have Auction Sales of Fancy Goods, Books, &c. FIRST SALE on MONDAY EVENING, 15th December.—See Advertisement.
December 10. 436

CATALOGUE SALE OF BOOKS, PRINTS, &c.—On MONDAY EVENING, 15th, and FOLLOWING EVENINGS, in the Room, No. 141, Notre Dame Street, over Messrs. D. & W. Smith's Dry Goods Store, will be sold without reserve—

A large collection of BOOKS, PRINTS, &c.
a Consignment from London—comprising about 1000 volumes of Standard Works.

—ALSO—

A few Fine OIL PAINTINGS, in Gilt Frames.
Beautifully Coloured PRINTS, Mounted and Varnished.

☞ Sale at Half-past SIX o'clock.
Catalogues may be had on the Morning of Sale.
J. G. SHIPWAY,
436 Auctioneer.

COALS.

THE NEW CITY GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL,

During the present Winter, will have FOR SALE:

*BEST LARGE SCREENED GRATE COALS,*

—ALSO—

SMITHS' COALS OF FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY.

New City Gas Company's Office,
Gabriel Street, Griffintown,
November 25, 1851. 430

COKE.

THE NEW CITY GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL,

will, during the present Winter,
DELIVER THEIR COKE
(*sulted for Stoves or Grates*)
TO ANY PLACE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS
AT
*TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS PER CHALDRON*

WRITTEN ORDERS can be left at the POST OFFICE; or in the Box of the Gas Company, at the MEDICAL HALL, Great St. James Street.

New City Gas Co.'s Office,
Gabriel Street, Griffintown,
*25th November*, 1851. 491

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO THE GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, BY THE

*Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition.*

AND in addition to this, it has been made "HONOURABLE MENTION" of for its GENERAL SUPERIORITY. Thus DOUBLY NOTICED by the Royal Commission and Jury, sets it *far above every other of its competitors in the same line.*

Sole Agent for Canada,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
224½, St. Paul st.
Montreal, Nov. 12th, 1851. 4[illegible]

SHOW ROOMS.

MRS. HALL having received by the Arrivals, her usual supply of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, her SHOW ROOMS, Great Saint James Street, will be OPEN on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M.
Nov 10.

JUST RECEIVED—
The Eclectic Magazine for December
Scobie's Almanac for 1852
Portrait of Kossuth
R. W. LAY,
193 Notre Dame Street.
December 8. 433

WILLIAM WARREN,
168, *NOTRE DAME STREET,*

BEGS to announce that he has just received, in connection with his present Stock, a choice assortment of

IVORY AND BUCK HANDLE *TABLE KNIVES,*
BRITISH PLATE TABLE, *FORKS AND SPOONS,*
RODGERS' PEN KNIVES, SCISSORS, and RAZORS; with a complete assortment of JOINERS' TOOLS and SHELF HARDWARE, which will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices.—☞Come and see.
September 26.

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH MACKEREL, LIVE LOBSTERS, CODFISH AND OYSTERS, direct from Boston and New York.
GEORGE LULH[illegible]
Shakspeare Inn,
12, St. Fran. Xavier Street,
November 17, 1851.

WINTER IS COMING!!

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Next Door to Alexander's Confectionary, Notre Dame Street.

JAMES BLUNDELL, in thanking his Friends and the Public for the patronage he has so liberally received, begs to inform them that he has had a very extensive assortment of INDIA RUBBERS, warranted the very best quality, of a description quite new in this Market, which he can afford to sell at very reduced prices.

BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds constantly on hand, and made to Order.