The Ecclesiastical Register.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1851.

The Wish of the Weary.

O that I were on a mountain's side,
Where the breezes so purely blow;
Beneath me, the rolling, gushing tide,
And above me the realms of snow—
To commune with God and nature there,
And feel within the spirit of prayer!

O that I were in a deep, deep glen!
With heaven's blue dome above me,
Far, far removed from the haunts of men,
With the few that truly love me—
To hold sweet converse in Nature's halls,
And gaze on beauty that never palls.

O would I were out of the city's din,
Of mind and body grievous ban,
All jitt'ring without, all dark within,
Full of great works of little man—
Where the poor man's cry is no man's care
And the house of God no house of prayer!

Since our last we have received and read the "Report of the Association in aid of the Colonial Church and School Society," resulting from a public meeting held in St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 10th October last. There is little in the speeches delivered at the meeting that calls for any very lengthened remark. They are all in one sentiment, namely, a condescending self-sufficient tone towards their Diocesan, whom they indeed invite to join them in their schemes, but whose authority they are determined to act without if they cannot have his Lordship on their own terms. This is the plain and unsophisticated language of every sentence in the whole report that relates to the Bishop at all, and even what does not relate to him immediately may be virtually and truly construed into the same import, as no body of Presbyters and Laymen can lawfully meet to legislate upon matters Ecclesiastical without the sanction of their Superior, which it plainly appears they had not obtained.

One of the speakers with great *naiveté* remarks that "he liked the constitution of the Society, and was of opinion that it would work well here, for the third rule provides that all Clergymen employed by the Society should be subject to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their Diocesan, and the Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesan and the Parochial or Missionary Clergy in their respective Districts." Did it never occur to this speaker that there is something more required of a Clergyman acting or assuming to act in a Diocese, than merely *declaring himself*, or even being declared by others, to be subject to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of his Diocesan? What if the Bishop does not approve of such Clergyman and refuses him a license? There seems to be no provision for any such contingency as this. Yet no Clergyman can lawfully act in a Diocese without a license, and no one has any authority to grant such license but the Bishop. It is not enough for a Clergyman to be subject to his Diocesan—*that* he must be at all events—but he cannot act in his Clerical capacity without the Bishop's consent and approbation, unless he chooses to become a schismatic, and even then by the law of England the Bishop has authority over him if he thinks proper to exert it. This speaker also very complacently tells us that "the Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesan." This is another condescension of which we have no doubt "the Diocesan" will be humbly sensible. Now we had thought that it was for the Bishop to make laws and rules for the government of his Diocese, and that he, and he only, could appoint Visitors to Schools—[illegible] and not only so, but he is appointed a Visitor himself!! *Ego et meus Rex* was nothing to this. Here his authority is not *put*, but actually *taken*, into commission, as if he were *ab agendo* both in body and mind. This same speaker also says:—

"He was glad to see, by the 4th Article of its (the Society's) Constitution, that the true Church principles were to be combined with Evangelical Protestantism." We were not before aware that "true church principles" consisted in opposing, or in acting independently of, the Bishop—in usurping his duties, or in getting up an agitation to disturb his authority. But we are always glad to learn. With respect to Protestantism, we were also in error. We thought, in our "ignorance," that a Protestant was one who abjured and protested against the errors of Popery, and who took the Holy Scriptures alone as his guide in faith and manners, and also that the Church of England was the true exponent and firm bulwark of Evangelical Protestantism. But here "true Church principles," and "Evangelical Protestantism," are two things—two distinct elements to be combined in this Society. What "true Church principles," apart from "Evangelical Protestantism," may happen to be, we cannot conjecture. Perhaps the Reverend gentleman here referred to, or some of his coadjutors, will at some future period instruct us upon the subject.

Several other speakers then addressed the meeting, among whom Mr. Bond spoke at some length in detail of the objects of the Society. There can be no doubt that a Society so widely ramified as this one is, and so powerfully supported, might, if properly used, be the means of doing a vast amount of good. But unfortunately they seem to have begun at the wrong end. Instead of offering the aid of their funds to the Bishop for the purpose of carrying out the interests of the Church, as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel does, and thereby strengthening his hands, they set themselves up independently of him, appoint Missionaries and Catechists of their own accord and in their own pay, and otherwise demean themselves, as if they were under no authority whatever, or had no Bishop to whom they were accountable in this Diocese. In one sense, this is not to be found fault with, since other Protestant bodies, who dissent from the Church, are doing the very same thing, and exerting themselves with great benefit to the community at large. This is not the point to be cavilled at, the real grievance is, that any Society calling itself "a Church Society" should act itself up with authority in any Diocese, assume the functions of the Bishop, and actually dictate to him what he is to do, and how far he is to go, in any given circumstances. There cannot be a doubt that Clergymen or Laymen acting in this manner virtually separate themselves from the Church, and can never be recognised as acting in concert with it. This assertion may seem violent and extreme; but when the authority lawfully due to the Diocesan is taken into consideration on the one side, and the usurpation of Ecclesiastical authority on the other, it is easy to see that to this complexion it must come at last. Either the Rules and Regulations of "the Colonial Church Society" must be altered or departed from, or, every Clergyman at least who adheres to them must be considered as departing from the authority of his Bishop.

It is said that Lord Fitzalan Howard, who lately married Miss Talbot, is about to follow the example of his father, the Duke of Norfolk, and turn Protestant.

The Bible.

A fountain ever springing,
Where the weary may repair,
The heavy burden bringing
Of sin and of despair.

A hive of hoarded treasure,
Distilled from Eden's bowers;
Where heaven born hope, with pleasure,
May feed in wintry hours.

Drink for the soul that's thirsting,
Comfort for those that fear,
Balm for the heart when bursting,
May all be gathered here.

What added bloom is wanting?
Thy blessing, Lord, must give
The gift of faith by granting
To read, believe, and live.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY; FORTY SEVENTH REPORT.

We have been favoured with this Report by Mr. James Milne, a Report which certainly deserves the respect and attention of every Protestant. It is interspersed with much interesting matter, and many pleasing anecdotes are related respecting the circulation and reception of the pure Word of God among the ignorant and spiritually destitute.

It appears from this Report that, since the year 1804, no less than twenty-four millions of copies of the Bible have been distributed, and that the whole, or part of it, have during that time been printed in one hundred and forty-eight different languages, and many of them in native type fabricated for the purpose at the Society's expense. The Reports of the several Colporteurs, who, many of them, have penetrated into the remotest and most inhospitable regions during their toilsome journeys of love, are full of the most gratifying details of their reception, and the vast influence which a knowledge of the Scriptures is exerting over the hitherto benighted minds of the inhabitants. There is every where a marked difference in the demeanour of those who have read and studied this blessed Book, and those who have been living ignorant of its holy and comforting influences; yet this is the Book, the stay of the afflicted, the refuge of the destitute, the hope of the sick, in which they read the word of life, in every known language of the world—this is the Book which men, calling themselves Christians, and not only Christians, but Christian Priests, the very presumed servants of the altar, would tear from the hands of the dying and would destroy, substituting in its place the weak devices of superstitious craft. Surely the Mahommedan, who reverences and respects the fragments of paper on which the sacred name of God is written, might teach these men a lesson, and shame them into reverence and respect for the Christian volume.

We cannot avoid recording the following account of the life and labours of Osee Derbecq, one of the German Colporteurs who died in the course of the year—

"Derbecq was appointed in 1839. Never have you had a more faithful, zealous, or pious colporteur; his whole life was absorbed by his work; it was really his meat and his drink to do the will of his heavenly Father. As soon as he had returned from one journey, he began to prepare for another, and was never easy until he was again on his rounds, often leaving unfinished, as his wife has since informed me, work which he had begun at home or in his orchard.

"The Lord blessed him with a most remarkable degree of success. I calculate that he distributed at least 18,000 volumes during his eleven years' service, and offered the Scriptures to more than 200,000 persons. His deep-toned piety, and profound humility, made him a welcome visitor wherever he went. High and low, learned and unlearned, gladly received him and listened to his words. Many, many of those who had persecuted his warmest friends, through misrepresentations of which I have often sent you, showed a through acquaintance with the word of God, and a lively realization of its blessed truths. His discussions with Roman Catholic priests and their agents, were full of holy boldness and faithful testimony to the grace of God. Perhaps no man has done, in the time, more for his Master's cause, than our much-beloved friend. A colporteur who visited about a month since one of Derbecq's old fields of labour, writes thus:—

"'Derbecq had been here, and had penetrated, as everywhere else, into the most humble cabin. Every moment my heart is deeply pained at the thought of his being no more, when I see the esteem in which he is held by the inhabitants of this province, who have been for a long time awaiting with patience his return. I learned this great sorrow by informing them of his death. They received me as his own son.'

"When Derbecq began his labours, there were only two or three ministers employed by the Evangelical Society, so that by far the greater part of this country was destitute of the preached gospel. After his daily labours, Derbecq would often gather round him some of the persons he had visited during the day, and read the Bible with them; thus in many places he 'broke up the fallow ground.' In more than one locality where now there is a flourishing congregation, Derbecq was the sower of the seed. He was often invited on the Sunday to meet with those who had, during the week, purchased the Holy Scriptures, and he would pray with them, and speak to them of the great truths contained in the Bible. If you will turn to the 39th Annual Report, page 69, you will find the testimony of a minister of the Gospel given to the fruits of our friend's labours. He was the first who visited the places to which reference is there made.

"A life of such zeal was sufficient to ruin the strongest constitution. No matter what the weather, cold or hot, rain or snow, Derbecq continued, without intermission, his rounds; and it may be truly said, that he has fallen a martyr to the Bible work. In June, 1847, on his return to Lebouverie from a long and heavy journey, he was seized with violent pains all over the body, the commencement of a disease which proved fatal. He remained a fortnight under medical treatment and then began again his colportage, and continued his labours, though often with much bodily suffering, up to September 1848. From this date he could not regularly follow his calling. In August 1849, he colported at Spa, hoping to derive benefit from the waters, but after a few weeks' trial he was obliged to return home. He only made one more journey to Brussels, and on the 3rd of May, 1850, he entered into glory at the age of 42. His last moments were painful to the body, but most blessed to the soul."

The Ladies of the United Presbyterian Congregation at New Glasgow, a few weeks ago, presented their Pastor, the Rev. Alexr. Lowdon, with a Pulpit Gown and Cassock, as a token of their esteem and regard for himself personally, as well as a small mark of the estimation in which they hold his ministerial services, which they have now, under Divine Providence, enjoyed for the last ten years.

ARSENIC EATERS.—A poisoning case at Chil's has procured the publication of some interesting facts respecting the arsenic eaters of Lower Austria and Styria. In both these provinces it appears to be a common custom among the peasantry to consume every morning a small portion of the deadly poison, in the same manner as the eastern world consumes opium. Dr. Tschudi, the well-known traveller, publishes an account of several cases which have come to his knowledge. The habit does not seem to be so pernicious in its results as that of opium eating. It is commenced by taking a very small dose—say somewhat less than half a grain—every morning, which is gradually increased to two or three grains. The case of a hale old farmer is mentioned, who, every morning whet of arsenic reached the incredible quantity of four grains. The effect it produces is very curious. The arsenic eaters grow fat and ruddy, so much so that the practice is adopted by lovers of both sexes, in order to please their sweethearts. It relieves the lungs and head very much also when mounting steep hills and entering into a more rarified atmosphere.—*Daily News.*

☞ 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.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1851.

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

☞ The next Mail for England, per "Cambria," from Boston, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office on Monday, the 24th instant, at noon.

Newspapers must be posted before eleven o'clock, A. M.

☞ Closed Mails for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland will be made up at the same hour.

Another Candidate for the City has arisen in the person of Mr. Alfred LaRocque, whose address is now also before the public. In this address the gentleman certainly speaks well, and without promising "seas and mountains" for the interests of the City, he gives a rational and independent promise that he will do every thing that may reasonably be expected of him for its advantage. He seems rather favourable to the Atlantic Railroad scheme, but like a sensible man he reserves his determination upon the subject until the means and the end are made more apparent. We will let him speak for himself:—

"It might not be for the interests of Canada to lose the opportunity—if afforded by the British Government—of an advance of means sufficient to carry out such a vast and important undertaking. And I will ask of you, if Canada, in general, is to be benefitted by such an undertaking, by the outlay of the money necessary for its construction, as well as by the means of communication it will afford, and the vigor it must necessarily infuse into our entire commerce—what part of Canada is in a position to reap the far greater part of all these advantages, if not the City of Montreal? At the same time, you will permit me to say, that such is the magnitude of the subject, and so vague the ideas which prevail respecting it, that I do not feel myself in a position, and must in fact decline, to give any decided opinion respecting it; but this you will at least believe, that if, on investigation, it should appear to me that the advantages contemplated from the formation of this Railroad are not commensurate with the guarantee required from the Province, or consistent with the true interests of Canada, I shall not hesitate to give it a decided opposition. The duty I owe to my native country, and the large interest I possess in the City of Montreal, are, I trust, pledges that, in regard to this measure, I shall do nothing that is not consistent with the best interests of Canada."

The *Pilot* of yesterday *mauvaises* himself in certain reflections upon the *Courier*, and calls our remarks *malignant*. This charge certainly comes with a very bad grace from the apologist of Dr. Rolph the *traitor*, and Mr. Francis Hincks the *humbug*, all of whom, the *Pilot* included, are not only malignants, but malignity itself personified. We repeat that Mr. Wilson is the Mayor of a Protestant city, and his being present in his public capacity at laying or blessing the corner-stone of a Church, the ministers or proprietors of which are *malignant*, known, and avowed, enemies of Protestantism, was a gross dereliction of duty. A Church, whose ministers burn our Bibles, and whose members pour out weekly the grossest abuse upon us, cannot have our Magistrates presiding in their meetings and processions without animadversion. The *Pilot* asks us to "satisfy him that His Honor has refused to wear his regalia on a similar occasion in connexion with the Protestant Church"—truly we are not so superfluous as to suppose that we could *satisfy* the *Pilot* in anything. Gentlemen of his calibre are not so easily *satisfied*. And as to the Mayor's presiding at laying the foundation-stone of a Protestant Church, we are not disposed to consider it any great honour—even though the gilt chain itself were there to adorn the ceremony.

The *Pilot* does not require to wait for the response of the *mythic Courier* to learn the drift of its remarks respecting the Ward Election; let him step out into the street and ask the first resident of the Ward he may happen to meet, and he will satisfy him.

We observe that Mr. Oliver's Concert takes place in the Hays' House, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Mr. Oliver is well known here as the talented band-master of the XXth Regiment. The lovers of music may therefore expect a treat of no ordinary description.

We have just received the London *Quarterly* for October, from Mr. Dawson, Place d'Armes. Its contents this Quarter, are of more than usual interest, several of the articles bearing intimately upon the leading topics of the day.

MONTREAL RAILROAD.—We understand that the work of grading this road from Warren to Wells River is going on rapidly on nearly the whole length of the road. The proposition to connect with the Passumpsic road at Newbury instead of going all the way to Wells River, on account of the heavy grades that would have to be encountered, has been rejected. The Montreal Corporation has purchased some dozen acres of land on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut, opposite Wells River, and some half dozen acres on the Vermont side, directly in the village. It is in contemplation to build a *free bridge* over the Connecticut at that point, to accommodate the business of the roads and people on the two sides of the river.—*Mer. Bridge Democrat.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 19, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—We have heard it stated in various quarters, that you have recently expressed a determination not to become a Candidate at the approaching Election for this City; and as the circulation and general belief of such a statement are calculated to interfere with the efforts of those who desire to see the Representation of this important constituency again entrusted to your able and experienced hands, we beg, on behalf of the signers and promoters of one of the several Requisitions addressed to you, and already numerously signed, that you will enable us to contradict it, if unfounded. On the other hand, if the statement referred to is correct, we are sure you will see the propriety of confirming it, in order that those Electors who have made you their first choice, may be at liberty to give their efforts such other direction as they may deem best.

We are, dear Sir, your most obedient Servants,

L. H. HOLTON.
WILLIAM WORKMAN.

B. HOLMES, Esq.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20, 1851.

DEAR SIRS,—I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and hasten to reply. It is not my intention to become a Candidate for Parliamentary honours. A few words, however, in explanation, are due to my fellow citizens, and may not be deemed inappropriate.

At the close of the last session of Parliament, you are aware I contemplated declining a re-election, should that high honour be again tendered to me; but after my return to this City, if having been represented to me by yourselves, and other esteemed friends, that my nomination, in conjunction with a distinguished French Canadian gentleman, would ensure a peaceable Election, and prevent the recurrence of scenes so unfortunate in their results to our City—while such a selection of Candidates would unite every section of the Liberal party—I consented, deeply impressed with the weight of these arguments, to allow my name to be used, and was given to understand the Hon. Mr. Morin's was the other name selected.

Unfortunately that gentleman contemplated or formed other engagements, and declined the nomination. He subsequently informed me that Mr. Young would be offered the Chief Commissionership of Public Works. Upon the acceptance of the office by that gentleman, and receiving an intimation that he in all probability would seek the suffrages of the Citizens of Montreal—qualified as he was in my judgment to preside over the department to which he had been called—I feelsiated not, though I differed widely from that gentleman on some questions of importance to Montreal, and to the general interests of Canada, at once to make way for him in the Representation of this City; and having come to this conclusion, I could hardly contemplate the possibility that our French Canadian friends, who form so large a proportion of the Electors, would adopt two English Candidates to the exclusion of one of their own origin.—Consequently from that moment ceased to consider myself a Candidate.

I cannot conclude without thanking my fellow citizens for their confidence and proffered support, and expressing my grateful acknowledgements for the generous manner in which they have overlooked my short comings during my parliamentary career.

I am, dear Sirs, with all regard, your very obedient Servant,

BENJAMIN HOLMES.

To L. H. HOLTON, and
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esqrs.

PROVINCIAL.

POLICE.—The police have just arrested a notorious pair of jail birds, named Thomas Pendergrass and Margaret Smith, alias Mary Ann McCarty, alias Catherine Walsh, for a burglary committed at the Victoria Toll Bar. They are believed to be the persons who robbed the American, Francis Murphy, in August last, of three hundred dollars. The dangerous couple are scarcely a week out of jail, where they had been committed as vagrants, in the absence of Murphy's proof to convict them of the robbery, and they again have had recourse to their wicked trade.

GOOSE ISLE STATISTICS.—We find in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, the journal of the Mission of the Church of England appointed to the Quarantine Station, during the season just terminated. The following extract will be read with interest:

The number of deaths during the season has been 37,—16 adults and 21 children. The chief disease among the adults was ship-fever, among the children measles and small-pox.

The total number of Protestants admitted to the hospital has been as follows: 75 male adults, 97 female do., and 132 children—total, 304. Up to Oct. 4th, only 282 Roman Catholics had been admitted. In this respect, the year is, I suppose, without a parallel. The preponderance of Protestants is accounted for by the larger influx of English and Scotch Emigrants, occasioned by the distress among the farming population at home.

The numbers admitted in the several months were as follows: May, 53; June, 23; July, 107; August, 121; Sept. 0. The largest number at any one time in hospital was 99, and of those the greater part by far were children, of Gaelic people unable to speak a word of English. The same remark applies to the admissions in July and August.

Candidates are in the field "as thick as strawberries." Last night's *Canadien* contains a requisition to G. O. Stuart, Esq., to present himself as a candidate for the city of Quebec, to which two whole columns of signatures are appended, with a promise of 500 more to appear on Wednesday next. Mr. Stuart consents in a very neat address. One of his opponents, F. R. Angers, Esq., has left the field, and complied with a request from the inhabitants of Point Neuf, (his native place) to become their representative. He will be opposed by U. J. Tessier, Esq., advocate, of this city. H. Joly, Esq., son of the seignior of Lotbinière, offers his services to the electors of that county. His address is well written, short and pointed. At Kamouraska, Mr. Chapais will oppose Mr. Letellier. For L'Islet, five candidates are spoken of. For the County of Champlain, not less than four candidates propose to contest with Mr. Guillet. We omitted to state that Mr. Laurin will again present himself for Lotbinière.—*Quebec Mercury.*

P. J. O. Chauveau, Esq., took his seat this morning, in the Superior Court, as Solicitor General of L.C. His Commission was read by the Prothonotary and recorded.—*Ib.*

It is gratifying to learn that the destructive gales which have swept over Lake Erie for the last two or three weeks, have now abated, and vessels have resumed their regular trips.

SEVERE GALE IN BAY CHALEUR.—We have received late papers from New Brunswick. They contain accounts of a severe storm accompanied with heavy torrents of rain, which passed over Halifax, says the *Halifax British North American*, on Sunday, and continued with unabated rigor on Monday.

A number of trees, fences, &c., were blown down, as was also one of the telegraph posts in the vicinity of the common, and the report is, and it is doubtless true, that a large amount of property has been destroyed during the ravages of the storm.

On the night of the 27th ult. a very severe gale was experienced in the Bay of Chaleur.

A British barque and a schooner were lost, and the St. Johns (N. B.) *Times* learns that some shipwrecks of American fishermen occurred in the Bay of Chaleur during the gale, and fears that some disastrous accounts may be received from that quarter.

Winter has fairly set in, and the St. Johns River has been frozen over.

WANT OF PROVISIONS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The *Lake Superior Journal* expresses its fears that the families, miners and traders, at the different points on the Lake, will suffer much the ensuing Winter for a want of provisions. 18,000 bbls. bulk of supplies have been detained by the boisterous weather, of which it is feared not more than one third can be forwarded.

UNITED STATES.

EXPLOSION IN A PYROTECHNIC FACTORY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A terrible catastrophe occurred yesterday afternoon in a pyrotechnic establishment in Lafayette avenue, near Raymond street, occupied, the upper portion by Mr. Morrison, and the lower by Mr. O'Rourke. A stove had been just put up in Mr. O'Rourke's apartments and a fire was lighted in it about noon, and when some of the hands returned from dinner, it is supposed they had been putting on some charcoal, and that a spark had fallen on the floor and come in contract with some of the combustible materials used in the trade. A fearful explosion ensued, which was heard at a great distance, and the roof and sides of the building were blown off. Immediate assistance was rendered to extricate those who were among the ruins. The bodies of two boys were taken out, which presented a horrible appearance, being burned to cinders. Their names were Michael McHugh, aged about 16, whose parents reside at the corner of Navy and Willoughby streets, and John Duffy, about 17, whose parents live in Raymond street. Two other boys, named Michael Connelly and Michael Fitzgerald, and a man named Peter Skelly, were also taken out badly burned. All were taken to the City Hospital, where an inquest on the deceased will be held to-day. The fire on the premises was extinguished with a loss of about $500, on which there was no insurance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE HUNGARIANS IN NEW YORK.—The Hungarians who arrived by the Mississippi are living in quiet at the Irving House, New York, awaiting their chief. They declined on one occasion to attend the theatre, as they had no heart for amusements, having already experienced too much of the realities of life. On Friday evening, they paid a visit to the mansion of Gen. Sandford, when short congratulatory speeches were made by both parties.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We understand that Ossian Stearns, Esq., late of the Northern Railroad, will be appointed Superintendent of the Vermont Central Railroad, and that he will accept the office. Mr. Stearns goes at once on to the road preparatory to entering upon his duties as Superintendent.

ROWE'S CAVE.—Within twenty miles of Albany, in Schoharie county, N. Y., there is a vast cave, for exceeding, in its extent and novelty, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which has been explored over eleven miles; is traversed by a small river, from one end to the other, which contains a deep lake nearly a mile square, and an amphitheatre of equal dimensions, over which hangs a dome, the height of which has never yet been calculated, but which rockets of the largest size have entirely failed to make visible or to reach.

The British residents of this city yesterday conferred on Mr. Henry Grinnel, a more lasting testimonial than a public dinner of their gratitude for his noble endeavours in the search of Sir John Franklin. It was a gold medal of modest appearance but of chaste and elegant design and beautiful workmanship. The medal is about twice as large as a dollar and has engraved upon the obverse a view of the *Advance* and the *Rescue*, struggling through fields of ice. On the reverse is the inscription:—

"The British Residents of New York to HENRY GRINNELL, in grateful admiration of his noble exertions to save Sir John Franklin.—

"'Tis thine to feel another's woe,
And ours' to mark the sacred glow.'"

The suspending ring of the medal is supported by the British and American flags on either side in workmanship does great credit to Messrs. Peckham, Dennis & Merill, from whose establishment it came. The thought of this appropriate testimonial originated, we believe, with Dr. Bartlett, late of the *Albion*, who has also superintended the whole affair.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

A silver pitcher, two goblets, and a salver are in course of preparation at Mobile, to be presented to WM. S. SMITH, Secretary of the British Consul in Havana, in consideration of his kind and humane attention to the American prisoners taken with LOPEZ, while they were in prison in Havana.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

The *Africa* arrived about three o'clock, with one week's later news. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst., at 10 A. M.

MARKETS.—Cotton has advanced ¼d; sales of the week 58,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000.

Flour advanced 6d on better grades, and Wheat 1d. Corn unchanged and dull. Western Flour 17s 6d @ 18s 6d; Ohio 18s 6d @ 19s 6d; Yellow Corn 29s @ 29s 6d; White 29s @ 29s 6d.

Pork dull. Beacon scarce and wanted.

ENGLAND.—The *Asia* arrived out on the evening of Saturday the 2d, and the *Atlantic* on the morning of the 5th inst.

Kossuth was still received with the warmest attention. He leaves in the *Washington*. He had an interview with Mazzini on the 4th.—A Committee has been appointed for a Kossuth fund.

The actual receipts of the Great Exhibition were £560,000. Surplus after all claims paid will be £250,000.

Kossuth, on the 3rd instant, addressed a large meeting of the working classes in Copenhagen Fields. His speech was to a great extent a repetition of his former eulogies on England and America, mingled with denunciations against Austria and Russia. His last address to the English people was to be delivered on the 7th instant.

FRANCE.—M. Corbin has declined the appointment of Minister of Justice, and M. David has been appointed in his stead.

The National Assembly resumed their sittings on the 4th instant, when M. Dupin was re-elected President.

Louis Napoleon's message is very voluminous, and conciliatory in tone. It commences by professing a desire to preserve the institutions of the country against democracy. He gives an account of each ministerial department, and also expresses himself in severe language against the anarchists, who have fixed 1852 as a point of rendezvous. He declares that he is of opinion that the law of the 31st of May should be revoked in all points which have for their object the restriction of universal suffrage. The message terminates by expressing the willingness of the President to conciliate in order to bring about a legal solution of the movement.

M. DeThowrighgy read the project for the revocation, demanding that it be regarded as a question of urgency. The motion of urgency was rejected by acclamation, the Ministry sustaining a defeat. He has met with a most violent attack from the Legitimist and Orleanist journalists. The *Journal des Debats* says that the effects on the Assembly were deplorable. The Republican journals are pleased with the prospects of universal suffrage, which the *Siècle* declares will render a civil war impossible.

The law proposed by Khreist is almost a complete return to the old law, and requires of the voter but six months' residence.

The Republican Representatives had held a meeting, when it was decided that every measure having for its object the repeal of the law of the 31st of May, should be supported.

The latest accounts from Paris state, that another change of Ministry was confidently expected.

MONTREAL, November 19, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER.

SIR,—For Mr. Holmes' sake it is to be regretted that the meeting which took place in the room over Mr. Becket's, was not called together in a systematic and business-like manner; the result will probably speak for itself. Our leading merchants and men of calibre are keeping quite aloof from Election matters; I presume that they would think it beneath them to mix with the "Montreal Rowdies." I wish Mr. Peter Devins would tell us "in black and white," what he is going to do for us, there being a probability of his return—pray, Mr. Peter, are you an *annexationist?* The *loyal* name brings to my recollection a conversation had with a friend lately, a very intelligent American from Montpelier; I asked him what his ideas were of the *Annexationists*. He laughed *scornfully*, and answered—"we do not want Canada, we have quite enough to do in keeping our own people in order; should a burst betwixt the North and South take place we will require to MAKE USE OF YOU! and *then we will take you!!*" Should such a taking commence during the present generation (which I consider very doubtful) the conduct of Great Britain to this Colony lately, more particularly the passing of the Rebellion Losses' Bill, has been such, that many, very many, would stand by NEUTRAL.

I have been weighing in my mind our very intricate position at present, and have, after looking a-head a bit, come to the conclusion that the best policy the Tories can adopt is to a man *to go in for* Mr. PETER DEVINS. I have pictured to myself the result of their doing so in the *next Election* which will take place *after the breaking up of the Hincks' administration. The Tories must no longer remain inactive, they must no longer be at war with both Irish and Canadians, they must now make their choice of one or other*, go in unanimously, and they will by degrees "rule the Roast," or else for ever after hold their tongues. Let them now abolish the name of Tories for ever—call themselves Conservatives, *be up and doing.* Go in for Mr. PETER DEVINS, and hurrah for the Railroad from Montreal to Hamilton—down with Taxes, *they are the curse of the poor man!* Now, Peter, let your *Conservative friends* know *at* once if you go for the Railroad from this to Hamilton?—if you are against *all other* Canals and Railroads, *in the meantime?*—that you will do all in your power to lighten the burdens that are ruining our trade and making Bankrupt our Landed Proprietors. (*no sane man will build a house now*), and you may count upon a thousand Conservative votes.

Your most obedient servant,

AN ELECTOR.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Ashes Market.

(COURIER OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 19, 1851.

POTS.—Receipts becoming light, purchases for shipment to England have ceased; 182 barrels have been shipped via Laprairie for New York, and a superior lot of 50 Firsts have been taken at 25s for same destination. Since Saturday about 150 barrels have been placed at 24s 6d for Firsts, 22s 9d @ 22s 6d for Seconds and Thirds. Buyers not anxious to buy at these quotations.

PEARLS.—A few small Bills have changed hands at 25s 6d, not in demand; 23s, price offered to-day; no shipping parcels offering. Receipts light.

Exports per "Tam O'Shanter," cleared, Nov. 18.

	ASHES—POTS.
Gilmour	509
J. G. McKenzie	144
Darling	23
Stewart & Son	149
Jones & Co	46
C. J. Cusack	19
	681

ENTERED FOR SHIPMENT—70 barrels Pots, per *Iron Duke* steamer.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived.
Nov. 12.
Schr Swallow, Tryman, Gaspe, order, fish and oysters

Cleared,
Nov. 17.
Schr Mary Margaret, Vigneault, Magdalen Islands, Holmes, Knapp & Co, order, flour
.... Trial, Dupuis, Gaspe, do, do
.... Highland Maid, W Bernier, Quebec, order, ballast
.... Schr H R S, West, do, do, do
Nov. 18.
Ship Lord Geo Bentinck, Farley, Liverpool, I Buchanan & Co, ashes &c
Bark Tam O'Shanter, do, Flynn, LeMesurier, Routh & Co, do
Brigt Leader, Marmand, Halifax, Leslie, Starnes & Co, flour

The only square rigged vessels, now remaining in port, is the Tam O'Shanter and Lord George Bentinck, which left for Quebec on Tuesday, and fill up at that port; a few schooners are still in port.

Exports.

Per LORD GEORGE BENTINCK—P Redpath, 30 bbls pearl ashes; R Way & Co, 37 do do 149 pot do; D Stewart & Son, 149 pot do; J K Orr, 79 kegs butter; C J Cusack, 161 firkins do 957½ bushels wheat; Binmore, Bodie & Co, 12½ kegs butter; Gilmour & Co, 100 bbls pot ashes 12 bbls pearl; I Buchanan & Co, 14 puncheons staves; M Cuvillier, 56 bbls pot ashes 30 do pearl.

Per TAM O'SHANTER—Gilmour & Co, 500 bbls pot ash; J G McKenzie & Co, 144 do do; R Stewart & Son, 193 do do; W Darling, 23 do 68 kegs butter; J Tiffin, 161 do do; J Kershaw, 300 do do; LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 250 do do 1980 pcs sid staves, 600 W O W I do; C & W Wade worth, 100 bbls flour.

Per LEADER—Leslie, Starnes & Co, 1550 bbls flour; J & J Mitchell, 30 do peaks 4 do tongues 5 do appl s 2 do flour.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing from whence they sailed, during the years 1850 and 1851:—

	1850. Cabin	1850. Stg.	1851. Cabin	1851. Stg.
From England	303	9918	281	9491
Ireland	310	17755	165	22301
Scotland	209	2709	161	6598
Continent	—	851	5	864
Lower Ports	6	695	12	1091
	819	31628	625	40345

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department, Quebec, 8th Nov., 1851.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. Thomas Hill, of this city, of a son.

On the 23rd ultimo, at St. Laurent, Mrs. Jno. P. Ashton, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Three Rivers, on the 16th instant, in the English Church, by the Rev. S. S. Wood, Corporal P. Keatinge, of Her Majesty's XXth (East Devonshire) Regiment, Montreal, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Alexander McGivery, of the Town of Three Rivers.

At Quebec, on the 17th instant, in All Saints' Chapel, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Mr. James Gordon, son of Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Lacolle, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Captain Fraser, H. M.'s 76th Regiment of Foot.

DIED.

In this city, on the 12th instant, after a short illness, Mr. Peter Kinloch, aged 46 years, a native of Drogheda, County Meath, Ireland, and formerly of H. M.'s 89th Regiment.

At Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, on the 14th instant, after a short illness, Bridget Kelley, wife of Mr. Michael Lynch.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of her son, A. T. Galt, Esq., in Sherbrooke, Elizabeth Tilloch, widow of the late John Galt, Esq., aged 70.

At Melbourne, on the 20th ultimo, Mary Livingston, only daughter of W. Hope Webb, Esq., aged three years and eight months.

DIRECT FOR KINGSTON.

THE new, fast, and elegant Upper Cabin Steamer MAY FLOWER, A. PATERSON, Commander, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf for the above Port TO-MORROW, (Saturday.) For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
Montreal, Nov. 21, 1851. 488

FAREWELL CONCERT.

THE
OLIVER FAMILY
Have the honor to announce to the citizens of Montreal, that they will give
A FAREWELL CONCERT
AT
The Hays' House,
On MONDAY Evening, 24th instant,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
Previous to their departure on a professional tour through the United States and Mexico.

By permission of COL. HORN,
THE BAND OF THE XX REGIMENT
will be in attendance.

TICKETS, 2s. 6d. each; to be had at the usual places, and at the Door.
☞ *For Particulars, see small Bills.* ☜
Nov. 21. 458

JOS. M. BONACINA & CO.,
No. 4, Nass' Buildings, St. Joseph Street,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN GOODS,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their present Stock, comprising in part—
Rich Bonnets and Caps, superb Head Dresses, Shawls and Scarfs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, magnificent Mantles, Capes and Pelerines, Valenciennes; together with a large and elegant assortment of Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Garlands, Bridal Wreaths, Caps, &c.
French Kid and other Gloves, "Corresets" and "Alexander's," rich silk Velvets, Vesting, Gent's Silk and Satin Stocks and Neck Ties, Serges, Cloth Table Covers, quite new patterns
—AND.—
A case Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas; Sellerings and Walking Canes, a new article
With various other Fancy Goods, which they offer at a small advance for Cash or approved Credit.

J. M. B. & Co are prepared to take ORDERS for GOODS of every description from the Continent of Europe; and as they will be personally selected by one of the firm, (now residing in Paris) combined with fidel