THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1849. [VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 17.

APPLES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—Pommes Grises, Fameuses, and Fameuse, warranted all picked, and in excellent order for shipment

NEIL McINTOSH,
St. Francois Xavier Street.

Montreal, Oct. 26, 1849. 1

HATS!

THE Subscribers have received their supply of LONDON and PARIS HATS.

GIBB & Co.

September 29. 153

PUNCH IN CANADA,

HAVING been daily increasing in strength, will henceforth be a WEEKLY PUBLICATION.

TERMS, CASH.

Subscription for the year ending 1st January, 1850, entitling the Subscriber to the back numbers, ... 7s. 6d.
Subscription for one year from date of payment, ... 15s. 0d.
Subscriptions for any portion of a year will be received.

INTERESTED ADVICE.—*Punch* advises his Country Cousins to send their subscriptions to the Editor in Montreal, or to the Booksellers in their neighbourhoods, as, on and after the 1st of January, 1850, the price to non-Subscribers away from the Metropolis, will be increased one half-penny, to pay for the postage.

Subscribers "when found make a note of."

PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—An Illustrated Title Page and Index will be given at Christmas to all subscribers in Montreal, and *forwarded* by post to all in the Country; and the quality of the paper now being manufactured, expressly for this Illustrated *Punch*, and the Artists and Engravers now at work, preparing designs for a Frontispiece, and a series of profusely Illustrated Articles by the Authors of *Punch's* being, the only *Punch* in *Canada*, as a literary and pictorial publication, an h nor to the Province which has so well fostered and protected this jolly Venture of Home Manufacture.

☞ Subscriptions received at the *Punch* Office (when open,) and at McCoy's, Bookseller.

PUNCH OFFICE, 19 Great St. James' Street.

P.S.—The Office alluded to in Great St. James' Street is not open, but it will be.

October 25. 171

JUST PUBLISHED,
BRYSON'S
Canadian Farmers' Almanac
FOR
1850.

Astronomical Part, by O. WELLS, *Pro Surveyor.*

CAMPBELL BRYSON.

October 26. 1

MATHEMATICAL AND NAUTICAL WORKS, &c.

GALBRAITH'S Mathematical and Astronomical Tables.
Gray's Theory and Practice of Finding the Longitude at Sea or Land.
Hamilton's Navigator.
Nautical Almanac for 1849, '50, '51, and '52.
Hutton's Surveying.
do. Descriptive Geometry.
do. Analytical do.
do. Celestian.
Lardner's Astronomy.
Mackenzie's Surveying.
Murdoch's Trigonometry.
Newton's Mathematics.
do. do.
Simson's Euclid.
do. do.
do. do.
Taylor's Geometry.
Nautical and Astronomical Tables, by Gregory, Lax and others.
Walker's Astronomy.
Walton's Manual of Logarithms and Practical Mathematics.
Wilson's Plane Geometry and Trigonometry.
Walker's and Fryer's Mental Arithmetic.
Adams's Arithmetic and Key.
Bridge's Algebra and Key.
Davies's Fluxions.
Hymer's Conic Sections.
Marshall's Mechanics.
do. do.
Walton's Gauger.
Wilson's Conic Sections.
Young's Analytical Geometry.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.

October 26, 1849. 1

JUST Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, LAW BOOKS, latest Editions:—

Martin's Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, 4 vols.
Bishop's Criminal Law, 3 vols.
Kent, on the Law of Partnership.
Reeve, on the Law of Infancy and Coverture.
Story, on the Law of Principal and Agent, chiefly with reference to Mercantile Transactions, with extensive additions, by Dunlap.
Story, on the Law of Suretyship.
Clerke's Justice, 3 vols.
Louisiana Code of Practice in Civil Cases, by Upton.
Bishop's General Practice, 3 vols.
Stewart's Colonial Law.
Civil Code of Louisiana, by Upton and Jennings.
Bishop's Precedents, 2 vols.
Roberts, on Conveyances.
Upton's Cases reserved and decided by the Judges of England, from 1824 to '37, by Moody.
Bishop's Maxims.
Stewart's Reports, in 6 parts.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.

October 26, 1849. 1

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Just Received *from England and the United States*

A Large and well selected assortment of the SCHOOL BOOKS in general use throughout the Province.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Wholesale Dealers, Libraries, Teachers, and Clergymen.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.

October 26, 1849. 1

SCOTCH PLOUGHS.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
12 Double-Mounted PLOUGHS, of Superior Manufacture.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Montreal, 16th June, 1849. 64

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, ex "*Ocean*," from Bordeaux:—
Triple-Clarified Bordeaux Vinegar, in hhds, tierces and qr casks
Velvet Wine Corks
Solid Oil
Fresh Walnuts
Soft Shell Almonds
French Plums, in glasses, jars and fancy boxes
Assorted Liqueurs
Sparkling Champagne, Reinard's
Muscat Muscatel
Clarets—St. Emilion, Chateau Bey Cheville, Chateau de Longon and St. Julian
Sherries—Barton & Guestier, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Cooks Upper Canada Whiskey.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

June 16, 1849. 64

FOR Sale by the Subscribers—
150 CHALDRONS best NEWCASTLE GATE COALS, afloat.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

July 10. 64

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

COMPAIN'S
RESTAURANT AND TABLE D'HOTE
PLACE D'ARMES.

THE Proprietor of this popular Establishment, grateful for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, has determined to increase the comforts and convenience of his numerous friends and customers. He has leased for a term of years the Property adjoining his present Premises, with a view to the extension, permanency, and increased comfort of his guests and visitors, and will spare neither labor nor expense in rendering his house, in every respect, acceptable to the public taste.

His Bar, in a few days, will be removed to a more central part of the house, and will be enlarged and handsomely fitted up, with every facility for comfort, and provided with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Cigars, and Summer Beverages.

Mr. COMPAIN begs leave to state that he can, from the new arrangements of his house, accommodate a few single Gentlemen with Board and Private Rooms.

THE RESTAURANT

Will present a "Bill of Fare" which will include every variety of Meats, Poultry, Game, Fish, and Soups; and the *Cuisiniere* and Culinary preparations will be served up in strict accordance with the orders of the visitors. Mr. COMPAIN has also made arrangements to be constantly supplied through the season with the finest SEA TURTLE, which will be served up in superior style.

DINNERS for Public Occasions and Private Parties—SUPPERS for Balls, Weddings, Soirees, Musical and other Social Entertainments, will be promptly furnished, in the best style, with the choicest Delicacies and most attractive Ornaments. PASTRY, JELLIES, and CONFECTIONARY, in every variety, provided at the shortest notice.

THE TABLE D'HOTE

Will be prepared EVERY DAY, (SUNDAYS excepted,) from ONE till TWO o'clock, with Soups, and the usual dishes of Beef, Poultry, Veal, Ham, and Vegetables, dressed in every variety, with the customary After Service of *Dessert* and *Patisserie*; and all this for the trifling sum of 1s. 3d.!!!

On the Bill of Fare will be found the price of the Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. COMPAIN hopes, by diligent attention and an earnest desire to give satisfaction to all his guests, to obtain that which he most heartily wishes—public patronage and the approbation of his numerous friends.

Montreal, May 18, 1849. 40

EXPOSITION OF A DESIGN
To Establish in the City of Montreal
A JOURNAL,
INTENDED TO ADVOCATE THE PEACEABLE SEPARATION OF CANADA FROM IMPERIAL CONNEXION.

THE permanent subjection of the Canadian Provinces to British rule has ceased to be the doctrine of any class of British Statesmen. The termination of Colonial dependence can only be delayed so long as, split up into hostile parties, and torn by internal dissensions, the people of Canada shall continue to waste their energies upon fruitless expeditents and to neglect using the power, they inherently possess, of applying a heroic remedy to their manifold ills. But though delayed, union and organization for a common purpose will yet prove the salvation of Canada.

That common purpose is already openly named—already it warms the heart of the aspiring, cheers the timid, and assists in sinking into oblivion asperities of every hind, whether growing out of irrational political attachments, or differences of religion and race. In fact, the predicted day and hour are at hand. Independence is the inevitable solution of the convulsions which now distract the Province.

This desire for independence is no longer confined to a scattered few; it has its most ardent votaries among the agricultural and laboring masses. External causes have aided in producing this healthy political feeling.

English Free-Trade is a death blow to the Colonial connexion. The Canadian is no stranger to the fluctuations and temporary stagnations of commerce; nor is he tempted to despair, when suffering from their effects. But under the altered commercial system of Great Britain, he loses all hope of future prosperity. London and Liverpool become foreign, and not friendly, ports; and he turns to New York and Boston as the natural outlets for the produce of his industry.

The traveller who crosses the line which severs Canada from the United States is compelled to make painful comparisons. On the American side, he beholds well compensated industry, unceasing activity, untiring enterprise, liberty of action, and security of property from Government exactions. He leaves behind him commerce in decay, a country bereft of life, a despending people, a corrupt government, and an aimless social condition, embittered by foolish jealousies and strifes.

The opponents of self-government are staggered when they contemplate such results, and are constrained to admit, that where the soil, climate, and the people have so many features in common, the advancement of the one country, and the languor of the other, must proceed from the difference of their political institutions.

The overawing influence of Imperial rule is felt in every department of life. The intellectual inferiority of the Co-ionist Colonist, to the American Citizen, is but too well established by comparative statistics of art, science, literature, and education.

The Canadian Colonist holds a very humble rank in the estimation of the Metropolis. The Roman pride in presence of the Provincial is renewed in his case. He commands no voice in the Imperial Senate, and has, consequently, no share in Imperial Legislation, even when it specially affects his own interests. Consigned to an obscurity which stifles talent and checks ambition, he drags out a measly and discontented existence. His country is cast by valuable to British Statesmen, as affording facility for annulling a rival maritime power; and his soil becomes the inevitable battle-field, whenever a contest arises.

As year has succeeded year, the public mind in Canada has been gradually moulded by circumstances to the contemplation of a great revolution in their relations with the Parent State; to many apparently has appeared to be the only solution of the innumerable embarrassments brought upon this country by the total abandonment on the part of England of her old Colonial policy;—and recent events have brought to maturity principles and yearnings which were already germinating in the breasts of a large majority of the people.

A Convention, chosen by the masses, will assemble in August next. This Convention, called into existence by the present critical state of affairs, will inaugurate a movement, to be consistent, it is hoped, in providing permanently for the peace and happiness of a distracted and suffering people.

The moment is deemed opportune for the establishment, in the City of Montreal, of a Journal which shall advocate the peaceable emancipation of Canada from the Imperial dominion, and the institution of a form of Government harmonizing with the commercial and elective principles of the United States.

The boundaries separating the Canadas from the contermenous States are purely artificial, and under any form of Government except a Colonial, the boundaries must disappear, and commercial intercourse, the interchange of products and the conferred use of capital become as free and unrestricted as between adjoining Commonwealths of the Union.

☞ *Moderation in action and Force in argument!*

All Letters to be addressed (post-paid) to

F. SMITH,
"Courier" Office, Montreal.

Montreal, 20th June, 1849. 76

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

THIS Establishment continues to supply to the Trade, PRINTING TYPE and BRASS RULES of every description.

—ALSO,—

PRINTING PRESSES, INKS, and all the necessary Furnishings for Printing Offices, imported from the most celebrated Manufactories in England and the United States.

☞ The whole supplied on the most reasonable terms.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE,
Proprietor,
Corner of Lemoine and St. Helen Streets.

October 26. 1

ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.
Capital—$5,000,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED, 1824.

THE Undersigned CONTINUES to accept RISKS against Accidents by FIRE, in conformity with the Tariff lately agreed upon by the various Companies doing business in this city.

ALL CLAIMS FOR LOSS DISCHARGED IMMEDIATELY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF THEREOF, *and without reference to the Directors in London.*

ASSURANCES also effected on LIVES, for which detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be obtained at the Head Office for Canada, corner of St. Therese and St. Gabriel Streets.

The most ample security is afforded to parties assuring with this Company by its large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of upwards of One Thousand Shareholders.

RICHARD GERRARD,
Agent for Canada.

Montreal, Oct. 26, 1849. 1

BRITANNIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1, PRINCES' STREET, BANK, LONDON
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned, in giving notice of the REMOVAL of his OFFICE to 46, Great St. James' Street, begs leave (whilst thankfully mentioning the great and decided success of the above Institution in this Province) to inform the Public (as some misunderstanding and misrepresentations have taken place on the subject) that the Rates of the Britannia are *lower* than those of any European, or well *established Life Office*, doing business in this country, and subjoins below a statement of Rates, at the age of 24, of several other Offices. He would also beg leave here to mention, that the Britannia Office was established for the purpose of granting an *immediate Bonus* to parties desirous of Assuring their Lives, by not charging higher Rates than *absolutely* required to render the business safe.

For those who wish to participate in Profits, there are Tables combining both the Mutual and Proprietary principles, which are deserving the attention of the Public.

The Undersigned would, however, remark, that the opinion of many well versed in the subject of Life Assurance is, that the choice of a Table, which requires the smallest possible payment, compatible with safety, is the most advantageous.

J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for Canada.

Prospectuses and Tables of Rates can be obtained at No. 46, Great St. James' Street, or from any of the Agents or Medical Referees throughout the Province.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RATES OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES:

Rate for one year, (whole of Life,) for the Assurance of £100:—				
"*National Loan Fund*,".....	age 30..	£2	4	4
"*Colonial Life Assurance Co.*",.	do. ..	2	5	2
"*Britannia*,".....	do. ..	2	0	8
"*United Kingdom*,".....	do. .	2	3	10
April 24, 1849.			27	

TO BE LET,

UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

TWO SHOPS and DWELLING HOUSES, in Notre Dame Street, adjoining the House occupied by Mr. W. BRADBURY.

The large YARD and STORE in rear of the above.

A large WOODEN HOUSE, corner of St. Gabriel and Colborne Streets, Griffintown.

Apply to

R. McNAUGHT,
9, St. Nicholas Street.

August 31, 1849. 126-f,tf

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, a pleasantly situated HOUSE, on Richmond Square, very suitable for a Small Family.

Enquire on the Premises.

5th July, 1849. 102

TO LET.—One of those delightfully situated COTTAGES, situated in Dorchester Street, (West,) St. Antoine Suburbs, on St. Antoine Road, known as "Matheson's Cottages," with Garden, Well, &c.

The wood and several necessaries for housekeeping can be taken at a valuation. The whole cheap.

Apply on the Premises, or to

JOHN COCHRANE,
27, St. Francois Xavier Street.

Oct. 26, 1849. 1

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
AND
LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for the convenience of his correspondents, will REMOVE, with the Public Offices, to TORONTO, where he will continue his business as LAND AND GENERAL AGENT and SHARE BROKER, &c.

N. B.—For the information of *Emigrants*, and others, a *Register of "Lands for Sale"* will be kept, for which no charge will be made until a *sale* is effected. Any accounts entrusted for collection will be punctually attended to.

JOHN COCHRANE.

Oct. 26, 1849. 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons who may have in their possession any BOOKS belonging to the LIBRARY of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, are requested to return them to the OFFICE of the CLERK of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, without delay.

By order of the Speaker,

ALPHEUS TODD,
Assistant Librarian L. A.

Clerk's Office, L. A.,
22nd October, 1849. 1

THE *CANADIAN INDEPENDENT.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above NEWSPAPER—will receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the same.

Subscription, Four Dollars per Annum, payable on delivery of First Number.

JOHN McCOY.

Sept. 26. 180

R. W. REXFORD.

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
NO. 29, M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL;

Importer of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, &c., &c.

Agent for Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Down's Elixir, Bell's Capillafer, Wright's Indian Pills, Radway's Medicated Soap, and for most of the other popular Medicines and Preparations.

October 26, 1849. 1

BIRD SEED.—Canary and Hemp Seed.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

October 26, 1849. 1

LAMP OILS.—WINTER SPERM OIL
Solar Sperm
Fine Olive, and
Lard Oil

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

October 26, 1849. 1

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL—a superior article, just received, by

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

October 26, 1849. 1

DETECTION OF THEFT.

NO better way of preventing or detecting Theft of Linen, Cotton, Silk, Clothes, or Goods, than by having every article marked with

Payson's Indelible Ink

It requires no Preparation, and for convenience, color, and durability, is equal to the BEST IN USE.

MESSRS. S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place D'Armes,
Agents for Canada:
And sold by Druggists generally.

Oct. 26. 1

DIET FOR INVALIDS.—The Subscribers have just received a supply of Genuine BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, direct from the Island.

Carrageen, or Irish Moss
French Gelatine
American Gelatine
Cox's Sparkling do
Fine Russia Isinglass
Tapioca
Patent Groats and Barley
Soluble Chocolate and Cocoa

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS,
Place d'Armes.

October 26, 1849. 1

ANODYNE LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are recommended as a valuable remedy for Coughs, Irritation of the Throat and Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, &c. &c.

They promote gentle Expectoration, and by combining a sedative property, produce quiet and refreshing Sleep. They may be taken at any time, are pleasant to the taste, and efficacious in their effects.

For Sale by S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Chemists, Place d'Armes.

October 26, 1849. 1

FINE HEALTHY SWEDISH LEECHES.

A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by

S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Chemists, Place d'Armes.

Oct. 26. 1

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—One of the best Remedies ever offered to the Public is that excellent OINTMENT, called the Poor Man's Friend.

It is an effectual Cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, &c. &c.

Scarcely a day passes without some new testimony to its efficacy. It has been in use for 20 years, and is never known to fail of effecting a Cure, when properly applied.

Sold in Pots, at 1s. 9d. each.

Prepared by Beach & Bednicott, Bridport, England.

Messrs. S. J. LYMAN & Co., Chemists, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Agents for Canada.

October 27, 1849. 2

A QUICK CURE FOR PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

An External and Internal Remedy of Rare Efficacy—The most powerful Antidote for Pain ever discovered—It gives instant Ease; and insures speedy Cure, of all Rheumatic and Nervous Diseases.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is what its name purports—a Ready Relief for Pain. The discovery of this powerful Antidote for Pains of all kinds is hailed by suffering humanity as the Medicine of Grace; it is a more speedy and effectual soother of pain than Laudanum or Morphine, and is free from the poisonous effects and properties of these powerful nervines. As soon as the Ready Relief is applied ease is experienced. To this statement thousands of persons who have been relieved of the most distressing pains can testify.

EXTERNALLY APPLIED, IT GIVES INSTANT EASE

To Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Paralysis, Spinal Affections, Weakness, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles, Soreness, Stiffness, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, Wounds, Burns, Head-Ache, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Sharp Shooting Pains through the System, Swellings, Inflammations, Irritations, Poison Sores, Salt Rheum, Rush, Itch, and in fact all Cutaneous Affections.

INTERNALLY TAKEN—DOSE, 20 to 40 DROPS.

It imparts warmth to every part of the system, gives tone and vigor to the stomach and liver, invigorates to healthy action the secretions and functions of the skin, soothes, heals, purifies, cleanses, relieves, and cures, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Catarrh, Swelled Tonsils, Coughs and Colds.

CRAMPS AND SPASMS.

Thirty drops have cured the most violent Spasms and Cramps in 15 minutes. It will also relieve the sufferer of Heart-burn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Sick Head-Ache, &c. The Weak, the Nervous, the Sick, the Wounded, are all invited to try this invaluable Remedy. It will cure the worst cases of Rheumatic and Nervous Affections, where other powerful medicines have been used in vain. Like a Ministering Angel, its office is to Relieve Suffering Humanity for the public good.

Ask for Radway's Ready Relief.

Price 25 cents, large bottles.

AGENTS:

DR. PIGAULT, 38 Notre Dame St.
WM. LYMAN & Co.
R. W. REXFORD, 29 Gill Street.
} Montreal.
J. E. MUSSEN, Quebec.
ROBERT LOE, Toronto.

October 26, 1849. 1

FALL GOODS.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, the following Articles from the American Markets, viz.:—SATINETTS, GREY CLOTHS, GREY COTTONS, TWILL'D BEGATTAS, BEDTICK, COTTON YARN, BATTING and WADDING, SCARLET & WHITE FLANNEL, and FANCY PRINTS.

—ALSO,—

Now receiving, from London, Manchester, and Glasgow, a general assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

N. S. WHITNEY,
195, St. Paul Street.

September 26. 1-140

TALLYHO! TALLYHO!!

FREDERICK FENNEY'S
WARRANTED
TALLYHO RAZORS.

EVERY ONE WARRANTED TO SHAVE. Be wise, and try them! Ordinary Razors any one can make; these are extraordinary! and warranted to cut a hair.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by all Hardware Merchants in Canada—each one being warranted.

Agent for the Manufacturer,

JAMES HUTTON,
Montreal.

October 26, 1849. 1

W. HUTTON & SON,
SHEFFIELD,
SILVERSMITHS, PLATERS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT ELECTRO AND MAGNETIC PLATING.

W. HUTTON & SON having perfected the art of Plating, both by the Electro and Magnetic processes, are prepared to execute Orders in Table Services, &c., either in Plain Patterns or the most Elaborate style of finish.

Agents for the Manufacturers,

JAMES HUTTON,
Montreal.

October 26, 1849. 1

THE Subscriber having recently received PATTERNS and SAMPLES of the latest improvements is prepared to receive orders from *the trade*, for

Messrs. JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS, Cutlers to Her Majesty and the Royal Family.
Messrs. ROBERT LOBLY & SONS, Sheffield.
Messrs. THOS. TURNER & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield.
Messrs. STUART & SMITH, Roscoe Place.
Messrs. J. BEARDSHAW & SON, Sheffield.
Messrs. JOHN WALTERS & Co., Sheffield.
Mr. JAMES LAYCOCK, Manufacturer of Hair Seating and Curled Hair, Sheffield.
Mr. GEORGE DRAKIN, Comb Manufacturer, Sheffield.
Messrs. W. HUTTON & SON, Sheffield.
Messrs. THOS. FIRTH & SONS, Portobello Steel Works and Norfolk Steel Works.
Messrs. STEPHENSON, BLAKE & Co, Type Founders, Sheffield.

Printed Lists, with the latest Discounts and Terms, may be had on application to

JAMES HUTTON,
10, St. Sacrament Street.

October 26, 1849. 1

NEW BOOKS.—By this day's Express:—
David Copperfield, part 6, by Charles Dickens
Jack Ariel, by the author of the "Post Captain," &c.
Jeremiah Parkes, by the author of the "Poor Cousin," &c.
Field Sports, by Frank Forester
Littell's Living Age, Nos. 284 and 285
And many other Works.

For Sale by JOHN McCOY.

November 2. 7

SCOBIE & BALFOUR'S ALMANAC for 1850, just received, and for Sale by

JOHN McCOY.

November 2. 7

ART JOURNAL, for OCTOBER, containing three beautiful Engravings, and many Wood Cuts. Price £2 5s. per annum.

JOHN McCOY.

November 2. 7

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THIS DAY'S EXPRESS.

THE Caxtons, by Sir E. L. Bulwer.
Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson—beautifully illustrated.
The Drawing-Room Scrap Book for 1850.
The Juvenile Scrap Book for 1850.
Knickerbocker—History of New York—handsomely bound, and illustrated by numerous Engravings.
Leaflets of Memory—an Annual for 1850.
The Sketch Book, by Washington Irving—new Edition—illustrated by numerous Engravings, and handsomely bound.
The Parliamentary Guide for 1849.
And many other Works.

For Sale by

JOHN McCOY.

October 26. 1

BLANK BOOKS.—A Large assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books always on hand, and made to order.

PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, Steel Pens, Quills, School Slates, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the English and American School Books in use in our Schools, for Sale by

JOHN McCOY.

October 26, 1849. 1

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Muscovado, Refined and Bastard Sugars
Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Pouchong Tea
Brandy, "Hennessy's," "Martel's," and "Ricard's"
Hollands, "DeKuyper's"
Genova, in cases
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, in wood and bottle
London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, pints and quarts
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Seal, Cod and Olive Oil
Pepper, Pimento, Paints, Putty
Ginger, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs
Pearl Barley, Caraway Seeds
Ginger, Liquorice, Mustard
Tobacco Pipes, Starch, Rice, &c., &c.
Powder—Blasting, F, FF, FFF, fg
FF Can.
FFF do, lbs and ½lbs
T F do
T S do

With their usual extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Montreal, 31st June, 1849. 69

FOR SALE by the Undersigned:—
500 tons English and Scotch Bar Iron
75 do Bands' do do
75 do Hoop and Band do
60 do Sheet do
100 do Swedes do
10 do Cast Spring Steel
30 do Castings
15 do Steel
10 Patent Kettles
1000 casks Cut and Wrought Nails
100 do Horse do
75 do Cart Chain
250 boxes Canada Plates
500 do IC and IX Tin

And a general assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD SHELF GOODS.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Montreal, 21st June, 1849. 69

NEWS! NEWS!!

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,—Two smart YOUNG MEN, to CARRY a ROUND of the "MONTREAL COURIER." Liberal wages given. Respectable reference required.

October 31. 5

OUR ANGLO-SAXON EMPIRE.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for November.)

THE past month is celebrated as the termination of one vast and marked period in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. Nations, like individuals, grow and increase in stature, strength, and wisdom—hitherto like individuals, to perish in their strength, or to sink into decay, dotage, and imbecility. Dating from the birth of Alfred, a fair landmark in history, the Anglo-Saxons enter in this November on the second millennium of their strange and noble career. The past thousand years have their vicissitudes of defeat and triumph; but borne onwards and upwards, the flag that has at last "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," attained an influence and power far over the highest flights that the Roman eagle, in his ambition, dreamed. The Norman conquest of England, and its infusion of Norman blood and manners, is but an incident in Saxon history. The Normans are only branches of one great root with the Saxons—a "wavelet" in one tide of humanity, that, sweeping down from "the Persian mountains," from the world's centre, from mankind's cradle, through many lands to the northern shores, the ends of the earth, were destined, then, to become, for a time, the agents of civilization, the teachers of the inhabited, and the conquerors of the wild parts of the earth. We do not confine these remarks exclusively and strictly to the British race—one member only of a family—the youngest, and now the most powerful—a family to which the seakings of old were patriarchs, and whose branches occupy the north-western coasts of Europe to the present day. The curious questions connected with the origin of this race are not hidden in mystery so inexplicable that they may not, even yet, be traced out and solved. Investigation and research have not yet been earnestly and fully turned upon this subject, and when they come to be employed in its elucidation, language, mythology, and usages, will throw, if we misapprehend not greatly, a very curious and startling light upon their original history. With that inquiry, undoubtedly a most interesting examination, we have little or nothing to do at present. We are confined to modern history, to the last thousand years, by our own terms and use them only to furnish the ground for speculation on the future. The Norman invasion we regard, in every sense, as more an apparent than a real inroad on Saxon rule. The invaders were in reality part of the same original stock, and they never occupied any great portion of the country, except as its proprietary. They forced back on the Northern English counties, and into Scotland, the Saxon nobles, and for a long period bitter animosity existed between the countries—bitter and unrelenting as the strife of brethren—but the Norman section of the race never greatly promoted the substantial interests of the country, for their victories in France were idle and worthless triumphs; and they are not the men who levelled the forests, tilled the soil, constructed our roads, built up our towns, drained our marshes, made highways of water over our mountains and through our valleys, explored the earth's recesses for their wealth, built and navigated our ships, invented new mechanisms, discovered new countries, extended our manufactures, improved our arts, planted our standard by the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, by the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Indus—who supplanted animal by steam power, and made the mighty engines that traverse land and sea, running to and fro upon the earth, and causing knowledge to increase. The Norman share in these triumphs is small, simply because the Normans, as the term is commonly circumscribed, are few. Their share is large as their numbers are great, if within the descriptive title are included all those to whom it really belongs, namely, the greater part of the north-eastern population, as distinguished originally from those in the centre, the western, and the southern districts of Britain. Some of Alfred's admirers regard him as the founder of a separate monarchy, who struggled long against the adverse Danish race. They have not, we think, any good reasons in historical facts, so far as they can now be gleaned out and substantiated, in considering his struggles as materially different in character from those of Robert Bruce against the English Norman Kings, except that the latter were more powerful combatants, and the persons more numerous who were involved in the issue. The difference between the English and Scotch wars, and a new war between the British and the Russian people at the present day, is perceptible without much historical knowledge. The former might be more implacable than the latter, without a change of race following victory on either side. These are examples precisely illustrative, in the existing state of Europe. The Danes and Swedes have waged violent wars; and yet they occupy, not so much in territory as in race, the position of the English and the Scotch in former times towards each other. The triumph of either Danes or Swedes would not involve any radical change in Denmark or Sweden; but the conquest of either, or of both, by the Russians, would be a widely different affair. Then, in the attacks of the British fleet on Copenhagen, and in the alliances of the Danes with France against Britain, the Danes themselves found something unnatural; and the inhabitants of the eastern, and especially of the north-eastern districts of Scotland, participated in their feeling, because the connection of the races is stamped, like the brand on Cain's brow, in lines perceptible to all, and the intimate assimilation of language makes the proof of identity distinct.

The birth of Alfred stamped a broad mark in the history of the British Empire, rather on account of his legislation than his wars. He gave consistency to the laws and power of the British Saxons, by collecting and embodying the scattered fragments of both. He ruled as King, with the assent, and after the instructions of the people, in their Parliament. His reign was, in every particular, prophetic of the subsequent progress of the nation. He was a scholar, a warrior, a legislator, and the munificent patron of discovery and navigation—in themselves the origin and means of commerce. Alfred's reign commenced a millennium in British history, which has now closed. Elsewhere has been reversed in power, increasing in population, in influence, and wealth. Something shall we retrograde into the insignificance of eastern kingdoms and empires, that seemed born only to grow and die? The answer closely concerns all our population, and should be pondered well. The establishment of the United States at the close of the last century neither, we think, increased British influence, nor improved American manners. The United States are not as free from vice as prudent parents would wish to see their children in their youth, or early manhood. They come to be but in dispute, prone to resent, and fond of resting every misunderstanding into the seeds of war, opposite their records. They are the disrupted towards weaker races little of that philanthropy which should be the chivalry of our time. Their position presents many palliating circumstances; but, as yet, ambition and avarice mark the democracy of the States for public fends. If we look upon the map of the world, we find the possessions of Britain scattered over every quarter. A superficial glance will leave the impression that they are disjointed and fragmentary; and we only reach the conviction that they are compact and naturally knit together, after a careful examination of their position, population, and produce. We hold it essential for the interest of the people in this country, of the inhabitants of our possessions, of our soldiers, of great protection in commerce, great objects in government, and strength, and a unity, could be wielded, that this empire should be maintained and defended. It can be destroyed only from within; unless through some great internecine war, which we have no reason to anticipate. By that danger is, therefore, from within—from themselves and our own. Some years ago, the statesmanship of a political party proposed to place our colonies on a footing of independence. Their proposal was the same generalship. In our opinion, it was the

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