☞ 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 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (tri-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

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☞ 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, JANUARY 3, 1851.

The Corporation.

We again direct the attention of the citizens to the necessity of organization, in order to secure the return of good and efficient members to the City Council, in lieu of those who go out by rotation in March next.

Complaints of the inefficiency of the City Council, as at present constituted, are rife on every side; and no man who reads the reports of the proceedings of that body, can help seeing that they are conducted neither with dignity nor order. A great deal of this is owing, without doubt, to the fact, that the Mayor does not understand the forms with which the discussions of Representative bodies are generally carried on. A most estimable man in private life, and in his business relations, he seems to want tact in his official capacity, and permits business to be conducted in a most slovenly fashion, and scenes to take place in his presence which he should sternly and decidedly repress. No time should be lost in selecting some gentleman of character and standing in the community who will consent to take the office of Mayor, if there be not a gentleman already in the Corporation on whom the choice might fall—and we confess that we do not think there is—and then of securing his election for some Ward.

The British population of this city now exceeds the French by several thousand souls; the majority of the Corporation are of British origin; and as Montreal is chiefly dependent on commerce, and that commerce is almost entirely in British hands, we think the Mayor of this city should be of British origin also. At any rate, it is only fair that the next Mayor should be of that origin, and we trust that all voters speaking the English language will, on this occasion, act together. Let them remember, that when Mr. McGrath, an Irishman, was proposed as Chief of Police, every French Canadian in the Council voted against him, while every man with a British name voted for him. The British voters have the power, if they have the will, to elect a British Mayor, and we trust that they will have that will; but they must organize in time.

There are people who take precious good care that we shall hear of all the perversions to Romanism; we now give an instance of the *per contra*:—

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—T. Eastwood, Esq., of Brindle Lodge, a Magistrate of the County and Borough of Lancaster, has, with Mrs. Eastwood and family, renounced the errors of the Roman Catholic Church.—*London Evening Paper.*

We observe that George Duggan, Jr., Esq., has been gazetted as Recorder of Toronto.

ORDINATION.—An Ordination was held on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, in All Saints' Chapel, when William Wickes, A. M., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Secretary of the Church Society, was admitted to the Order of Deacons.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The long-standing dispute between Canada and New Brunswick will shortly be settled. Two arbitrators have been chosen, Thomas Falconer, Esq., for Canada, and Travers Twiss, Esq., for New Brunswick. They will choose a third from among the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or from among Barristers of high standing in England. The arbitration is to be conducted in London, and the report to be given in within three months from January 1, 1851, unless Her Majesty's Government should grant further time.

The Provincial Governments have sent home reports and documents, in explanation and defence of their respective claims, which will be placed in the hands of the arbitrators.

This evening, (Friday,) C. P. Stone, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before the "Addisonian Literary Society," at their Rooms, over the Mercantile Library Association, St. Joseph Street, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Subject:—"Relation of Man to the Physical and Psychological Systems."

We perceive that the Garrick Club, assisted by the able talents of our friend, Mr. Lyne, intend giving another performance this evening. The bill is an attractive one, the pieces to be represented being Tobin's ever-popular Comedy of the "Honey-moon," (in which Mr. Lyne appears as "The Duke Aranza,) and the elegant little Farce, "Who speaks first." The "Merchant of Venice" was produced on Monday evening last by the Club to a delighted audience, but scarcely so numerous a one as we could wish to see. Mr. Lyne's "Shylock" was a master-piece of acting; we have never seen that extremely difficult character better played. Mr. Lock, as "Gratiano," was excellent; his revilings at the Jew, in the Judgment Scene, were excellent, and were deservedly applauded. "Portia," by Miss Dudley, was an improvement on that lady's former excellent representation of the character. The Farce was a glorious one, and well and spiritedly played. Miss Dudley, as "Mrs. Militant," and Miss Kitson, as "Smart," delighted the audience. "Captain Charles" was a good, quiet piece of acting. "Potter" was very amusing.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The attractive *Danseuse* and favorite Actress, Miss Fanny Mowbray, will take a benefit to-morrow evening, Saturday, the 4th instant. This lady has been very favorably regarded here by those who have witnessed her performances, and has exerted herself to give satisfaction to the lovers of the Drama. We hope, for the honor of Montreal, and the supporters of true merit, that she will receive a gratifying evidence of the liberality and kind feelings of our play-going citizens. The "Bill of Fare" is quite attractive, and will afford her an opportunity of appearing in her most attractive dances.

Miss Read has been desired, by a number of friends, to give a course of Readings from Shakspeare, the first of which will be given to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James' Street. This lady's talents are of the first order, and the ladies of our community ought to make a point of seeing her well patronized.

We understand that the Montreal Bar have passed Resolutions, censuring Chief Justice Bowen for his reflections on certain Members of the Quebec Bar—and the Quebec Judges generally, for their uncourteousness—and appointing a Committee to inquire into the legality of the Tariff.

Our readers will find a most extensive collection of books, suitable for presents, at the Stores of Messrs. Miller and Bryson, St. Francois Xavier Street, and at Mr. Lay's, Notre Dame Street.

The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Asylum acknowledges, with many thanks, the sum of £5, from J. B. Torry, Esq., in aid of the funds of that Institution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

MONTREAL, 9th December, 1850.

SIR,—As a Member of the Board of Trade, I take the liberty of respectfully asking the attention of the Council of the Board to a subject involving, as it seems to me, not only the interests of the Province, but especially those of Lower Canada, and of this city in particular.

The completion of the Railroad from Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point, to Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence, thereby tapping that river above all our Public Works, renders the construction of a Ship Canal, to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, absolute'y necessary. The practical operation of that road, on the commerce of the St. Lawrence, has been to stop at Ogdensburgh the great bulk of the produce from the Western States, and from Western Canada, destined for the New England States and New York, which, before its completion, found its way to the same points, *viâ* the St. Lawrence, the Chambly Canal, and Laprairie Railroad; and such is the saving of time, and the low rate of freight at which property is transported on it, that unless some other means are adopted, or can be adopted, for a more speedy and cheaper transportation than now exists below Ogdensburgh, I deem it certain that the Railroad referred to will continue to have full employment at the present rate of 25 cents per barrel on Flour to Burlington.

It is barely possible that in the Spring and Summer months, when there may be an abundance of up freight at Montreal, that Flour from the West can be transported by the Chambly Canal at rates equally low to the above-named rate of 25 cents to Burlington, for in this way there would be only one transhipment, instead of two by railroad from Ogdensburgh; but the distance *via* the Chambly Canal to Burlington from Ogdensburgh being some 275 miles, instead of 145 by railroad and lakes, involves such an increase of time in the voyage *via* the Chambly Canal, as must continue to give the route by railroad from Ogdensburgh a decided preference. To attempt, therefore, a competition with the railroad from Ogdensburgh for the supply of the New England States and a part of New York with Canadian and Western produce, a total reduction of the tolls now charged on the St. Lawrence Canals may be deemed necessary; but even this will not prevent the railroad being used to a large extent.

The construction of a ship canal, connecting the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, at points most economical for transport, would enable the vessel which may land in Canada, or in any of the Western States, to deliver her cargo at Burlington, or any other port on Lake Champlain, *direct, and without breaking bulk.* Those who are practically acquainted with the advantages of removing property without transhipment, in the same order as when shipped, will fully agree with me, when I state, that any means of so transporting property will command not only a preference, but a higher rate of freight than where one or more transhipments are necessary. I think I shall also be borne out by those practically acquainted with the trade on the St. Lawrence, that with such a canal constructed, freight from any Canada or Western Lake ports could be taken to Burlington at least at 15 cents per barrel less, free of tolls on the St. Lawrence, than it is possible to do so by railroad. While, then, there is every prospect that our splendid public works on the St. Lawrence will continue to yield but a small return on their enormous cost, if this canal is not constructed, there is, in my opinion, a certainty, that by its construction the tolls may be increased fourfold above present rates, without risk of losing the annually increasing trade from the West to the Northern States Atlantic cities.

The enlargement and improvement of the Chambly Canal will be ineffectual to secure the trade, in competition with the Railroad. To do this, the proposed important link must be added, from the St. Lawrence at whatever point the best levels and shortest distance may dictate.

This Canal is for the benefit of the whole people. Its construction and the throwing open the St. Lawrence to the trade of the United States—irrespective of reciprocity—will enable the Tolls to be largely increased without injury to the trade or revenue therefrom obtained, contributed principally by the people of other States, and will before long render unnecessary the collection of a duty on imports. Another effect which will result from the immediate commencement of this Canal, is the grave objections which will thereby be raised to the proposed Bridge across Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, the extreme borders of Vermont and New York—a measure of the most serious detriment to Canadian and Western interests; and I cannot but think that the friendly remonstrances of our Government would be listened to with attention by the neighboring Governments of Vermont and New York on so important a matter.

The rapidly increasing trade in lumber and square timber, from the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to southern markets; and the vast annual saving to the wealth of the country, which could be effected by the proposed Canal, is another reason that it should be built.

Should the Council of the Board of Trade agree with me in the necessity for the speedy completion of this work, I would take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of memorializing the Government on the subject, which, if numerously signed by the members of the Board, and by merchants generally, and presented by a deputation, could not fail to have weight with the Government and the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN YOUNG.

SNOW STORM.—One of the severest snow storms which has occurred at St. Johns for the last seven years, commenced on Sunday night last. It continued during the night and Monday, with a strong north-east wind, and part of Monday night. The quantity of snow fallen on a level, is something more than two feet. In most of the fields the fences are no longer visible, and the drifts about the houses are, in many places, to the height of ten feet. The roads are completely obstructed, and time must be allowed to make them passable. Of the state of the streets and roads within the limits of the town, they might be visited as a curiosity.—*St. Johns News, December 27.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA.

SECTION OF THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

The Committee of the Bar of Lower Canada, Section of the District of Quebec, to whom it was referred to report to the Bar, at as early an hour as they can, the nature and legality, of the Tariff promulgated on Saturday, the twenty-first instant, by the Justices of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, having met and considered the subject referred to them, have unanimously agreed upon the following—

REPORT:

Previous to the passing of the 12th Victoria Chap. 38, the administration of justice in civil matters in Lower Canada was vested in Courts of original jurisdiction called Courts of Queen's Bench, appointed for the several Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, St. Francis and Gaspé, which Courts were independent of each other, and possessed the right of establishing rules of Practice and Tables of Fees in their respective Districts, and in point of fact at the time of the passing of the said Statute, Rules of Practice and Tables of Fees had been established and were in force in the said several Districts differing from each other in form and amount.

The Legislature of the Province of Canada by the above mentioned statute abolished the previous Courts of original jurisdiction, and created one Court called the Superior Court for Lower Canada; which was to administer justice in civil matters throughout the whole of Lower Canada, sitting in sections in the different Districts, aided by a Circuit Court similarly constituted, which last was invested with jurisdiction up to a certain amount. The establishment of such Superior and Circuit Courts having jurisdiction throughout the whole of Lower Canada, made it imperative that the Rules of Practice and Tables of Fees should be uniform throughout the several Districts, and to obtain that object it is provided in 108th section of the said Act as follows:—"And for the purpose of ensuring uniformity in the practice and proceedings of the Superior Court and Circuit Court in the several Districts and Circuits in Lower Canada; Be it enacted that the Superior Court, or any six or more of the Judges thereof, shall and may (and it shall do their duty so to do within one year from the time when this act shall come fully into effect) agree upon, make and establish Tariffs of Fees for the officers of the said Courts respectively, and the Counsel, Advocates and Attornies practising therein, and also such Rules of Practice as shall be requisite for regulating the due conduct of the causes, matters and business before the said Courts respectively, or the Judges thereof or any of them and in Term or out of Term, and all powers and proceedings therein or thereunto relating; and such Tariff of Fees and Rules of Practice respectively, being signed by any six of the said Judges, shall without further formality, and immediately upon the receipt thereof, or of a copy certified by the Prothonotary of the Superior Court having the custody of the original, be entered by the Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Superior Court or of the Circuit Court in the registers of the said Courts respectively; and then shall have full force and effect in each District or Circuit in which they have been so registered, until they shall have been repealed or amended as hereinafter mentioned, and such repeal or amendment shall have been registered as aforesaid; and the Judges of the Superior Court, or any six or more of them, shall have full power and authority from time to time to repeal or amend the said Tariffs and Rules of Practice or any part thereof, and such repeal or amendment being signed by any six or more of the said Judges, shall be registered as aforesaid by the proper Prothonotaries or Clerks, and shall have effect accordingly: Provided always that no such rule of Practice shall be contrary to or any other act or Law in force in Lower Canada, otherwise the same shall be void; and Provided also that until such Tariffs of fees and rules of Practice respectively shall be made and established as aforesaid, the Tariff of fees and Rules of Practice in force in each District or Circuit immediately before the time when this act shall come into effect with regard to the Court of Queen's Bench or Circuit Court therein shall continue to be in force and shall apply to the Superior Court or Circuit Court and the proceedings therein so far as regards such District or Circuit, except that in all cases in the Circuit Court in which the sum or value of the thing in dispute shall exceed twenty pounds currency, the tariff of fees in force at the time aforesaid with regard to the same class of cases in the Court of Queen's Bench in any District shall be the tariff for the Circuit Court in the same District, until a Tariff shall be made for such cases under this section."

Purporting to execute the duty thus cast upon the said Superior Court or six Justices thereof certain Rules of Practice and Tables of fees for the Superior and Circuit Courts, were, on Saturday, the twenty-first of December, instant, in open Court, delivered by the Superior Court sitting at Quebec, to the Prothonotary to be enregistered, all dated Quebec, 17th December, 1850.

They consist of:—

1. General Rules of Practice for the Superior Court.
2. Additional Rules of Practice for the Superior Court when Sitting at Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspé.
3. Tariff of fees for the Superior Court.
4. General Rules of Practice for the Circuit Court.
5. Table of fees for the Circuit Court.

At the same time the said Superior Court sitting at Quebec handed down to the Prothonotary, to be enregistered by him, along with the aforementioned Rules of Practice and Table of Fees, another document conceived in the following terms:—

"Lower Canada." "Superior Court."

"It is considered that the several Tariffs of Fees for the Prothonotaries of this Court, now in force and acted upon in the several districts of Lower Canada, shall continue in force and be acted upon until legally rescinded or altered."

"17th Dec. 1850.

"Signed" R. BOWEN, C. J.
CHS. D. DAY,
J. SMITH,
CHS. MONDELET,
J. DUVAL,
W. C. MEREDITH.

After maturely considering the enactments of the 12th Victoria, chap. 38, and all the matters and circumstances before referred to, your committee are of opinion,

1. That the said last mentioned document purporting to continue in force in the old Tariff of Fees for the Prothonotaries in each District is illegal, null and void, inasmuch as it purports to continue in force in the several Sections of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, the several Tariffs of Fees of the Prothonotaries of the said. Court in force at the date of the said order, the said Tariffs being notoriously not uniform in amount, but materially different in each of the said Districts; and inasmuch also as the said six Justices of the said Superior Court have not signed the said several Tariffs of Fees for the Prothonotaries in force, and acted upon in the several Districts of Lower Canada, at the date of the said order, or any or either of them; and inasmuch also as by Law the Superior Court for Lower Canada, or any six Justices thereof, had no power to continue in force any Tariff of Fees existing at the time when the 12th Victoria, chap. 38, came fully into effect, in the whole or in part.

2. That the Justices of the Superior Court have omitted to establish in a legal form in the Tariff of Fees promulgated on the twenty-first instant, any Fees or remuneration for one of the most important officers of the said Court, namely the Prothonotary, and that the effect that such omission is to nullify and render void the said Tariff in *toto*.

3. That in consequence thereof the old Tariffs in each District still subsist in full force.

Quebec, 24th Dec., 1850.

"Signed" F. W. PRIDHOM,
ED. CARON,
G. O. STUART,
J. CHABOT,
A. STUART,
DUNBAR ROSS,
F. REAL ANGERS.

True Copy.
C. DELAGRAVE,
Secretary,
B. L. C. S. D. Q.

A few days ago we had occasion to note the insolent manner in which an English gentleman, travelling by stage to Hamilton, was treated by the driver. On Thursday evening a similar case of recklessness occurred in town, which well-nigh ended fatally. On the arrival of the Hamilton stage at the Post-Office here, a person who had travelled in it from Palermo, and had been drinking very freely, perhaps with the antiquated idea of keeping away the cold, was so benumbed when he reached the Post-Office that he was unable to move, and the driver threw him out of the stage and left him lying upon the street. Fortunately a young gentleman, who had come by stage, witnessed the unfeeling conduct of the driver, and lodged information at the Police-Office. Constables Kenney and McCaffray started off immediately, and found the man lying in a state of insensibility. He had a valuable watch on his person; but it was presumed they were just in time to save it, as the chain was abstracted, and the watch was lying upon his breast when they reached him. They conveyed him to the Police-Office, and, having been brought up before the Magistrates yesterday, he was reprimanded and discharged. As soon as the driver returns, he will have to answer for his conduct.—*Toronto Globe.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Toronto, 21st Dec. 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased under the provisions of the 15th section of the Act 10 and 11 Vic. Cap. 7, to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Municipal Councillors, viz:—

Messrs Jean Harvey and Louis Tremblay, for the Township of Chicoutimi;
Portraits Harvey and Epiphane Pilote, for the Township of Jonquière;
Isidore Morin and Joseph Tremblay for the Township of Simard;
Magloire Gagon and Emilien Tremblay, for the Township of Tremblay.

His Excellency has been further pleased to appoint Messrs. Louis Marie Audet dit Lapointe, Joseph Falardeau, Jr., François Lhérault, and Chas. Pageot, to be Commissioners of Small Causes, for the Parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, in the County of Quebec. [Commission dated 8th Jan., 1849, revoked.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Toronto, 19th Dec. 1850.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER—

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Militia Force of Canada, viz:—

Fourth Battalion, Glengarry.

To be Major:
Captain and Adjutant Donald Macdonald, from the 2nd Glengarry, vice, McDonell, promoted.

First Battalion, Dundas.

To be Captain—
Lieutenant Conrad Casselman, vice Doran, deceased.
To be Lieutenant—
Ensign Jacob Markley, vice Casselman, promoted.
To be Ensign—
John Ralph Crysler, Gentleman, vice Markley, promoted.

First Battalion, Lanark.

To be Lieutenants—
Ensigns Charles Hollinger, vice Sache, left limits; William Allan, vice Brook, removed; and John Balderson, vice Richardson, left limits.
To be Ensigns—
William Buell, Thomas Mansfield, John Dacon, Jr., Thomas Bathwell and Jas. Innes, Jr. Gentlemen.
To be Quarter Master—
Robert Douglas, Gentleman, vice Goodall, deceased.

No. 2.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel George S. Jarvis, of the 1st Battalion, Stormont Militia, permitting him to retain his rank in the Militia of Canada, and his Excellency is further pleased to express his high sense of the efficient manner in which that officer at all times performed the duties assigned to him.

No. 3.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct that the Limits of the Cornwall Independent Troop of Cavalry, shall comprise the Townships of Cornwall, Osnabruck and Charlottenburgh.

By Command,
D. MACDONELL, Lt.-Col.
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia

California, &c.

The steamer *Cherokee*, Captain Windle, from Chagres, arrived this morning about eleven o'clock, bringing fifteen days' later news, from California. We are indebted to Mr. Paine, the purser, for papers from the Pacific and the West Indies.

The *Pacific* had not arrived at Chagres. The steamer *Philadelphia* arrived on the 9th from New Orleans, and would sail on the 10th or 11th, on her return via Kingston. Both the *Pacific* and *Philadelphia* would be filled up, and a hundred and fifty would have to remain at Chagres or take sailing vessels. The Mails had not reached Chagres when the *Cherokee*, left, and it was rumored that they were detained on the river waiting the arrival of the *Pacific*. The *Tennessee* arrived at Panama on Monday, the 2nd. The *Antelope* arrived on the 4th. The British steamer *Jay* arrived at Chagres, from San Juan, on the 5th, with 370 passengers, by the Boalijo route.

Since the *Cherokee* was last in Chagres, three vessels have been lost on the bar. Three persons coming down the river were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe. American built boats are thought much safer. The cholera has abated at Kingston, having decimated the City, but was raging with increased violence in the interior. Four thousand deaths occurred in Kingston alone.

The California Mails for the north should go in the first steamer, instead of being detained several days. The *Panama* did not sail till the 5th instant, on account of the non-arrival at Panama, of the California Mails. It was supposed that only a part of them would arrive in time for her.

The *Tennessee*, Captain Cole, left San Francisco, for Panama, on the 15th ult., with two hundred and fourteen passengers and a large amount of gold.

The Board of Health, of San Francisco, reported for the day before the steamer left eight cases of cholera and seven deaths. There has been about one hundred and thirty-five deaths occurring in three weeks the epidemic has prevailed at San Francisco. At Sacramento, the mortality had been much greater, reaching, says the *Pacific News*, "several hundred, perhaps a thousand."

MINING.—The *News* says, "that during the approaching winter, a much larger number of miners will remain in the mountains than ever before, and consequently more gold will be taken out than during any previous winter season. Therefore the miners have generally sought the populous cities and towns for comfortable quarters, but they have now their supplies with them, and will have the advantage of being on the ground early in the spring, besides, in most instances, paying their expenses during the winter.

"Much attention is now being paid to quartz mining. The Mariposa mines are yielding a good return for the labor performed, notwithstanding the machinery in operation is not of as powerful a kind as is desirable for the proper crushing of the rock. Within a short time past, however, another quartz vein of exceeding richness has been discovered between the South Fork of the Feather and the Yuba Rivers. An essay has been made of pieces of quartz in which no gold was visible to the naked eye, and the yield was equal to thirty-seven and a half cents for each pound of the rock."

An extra Session of the Legislature is recommended.

Disturbances between the Indians and the miners in the El Dorado district had broken out, and Lieut. Col. McKinney was mortally wounded. Col. Rogers reported at Sacramento that Indians were collected in parties, headed by white men, over all the country between the South Fork of the American and the Forks of the Mucoumnes. He also reports an action which took place on the 3rd ult, in which he says:—"They had ten men engaged against at least one hundred and fifty, and all well armed—that is, with rifles and shot guns. Of the Indians there were fifteen killed on the field, and from the numerous trails marked with blood, there must have been a great many very severely wounded. On our part, we had two killed, Hugh Dixon (a Delaware Indian), Calvin Evarts, and one dangerously wounded, the well known guide of Col. Fremont, Capt. Francisco de Allison."

Later from Jamaica.

Through the politeness of Mr. Paine, purser of the *Cherokee*, we have Jamaica papers to the 12th instant. The Cholera is still raging upon the plantations in the interior, but has very much subsided in Kingston and Spanishtown. The subject still engrosses the attention of the Legislature and the Island Government. Dr. Bailey, a physician of great respectability, has fallen a victim to the disease. A vessel arrived at the Island on the 20th instant, with 150 African emigrants from Sierra Leone, which were distributed upon plantations pursuant to application under the laws.

The Attorney-General has given notice, in the House of Assembly, that he shall move, that an application be made to the Home Government for African laborers, to be sent from among those at Sierra Leone, captured from slavers, to supply the estates which the Cholera had depopulated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOGS OF ROME.—Louis Bonaparte (Prince of *Canino*), brother-in-law of Mr. Wyse, and rival of Charles Waterton in knowledge of brute instincts, has drawn the attention of naturalists to the system of life pursued by the dogs of Rome. You are aware that no sewerage exists here, except the *cloaca maxima*; and that having no regular dustmen or street contractors, the inhabitants are accustomed to throw out the garbage and refuse of their houses, which is deposited generally in some blind corner appointed for that purpose by the police, and decorated with a large inscription on the wall, *immondezzaio*; *i. e.* "rubbish shot here." It appears that though several hundreds of these established depots exist in Rome, not one is unappropriated, but has become by usurpation or regular transfer, the *fee simple* of some particular dog, who will not suffer his rights of *flotsam* and *jetsam* to be invaded by any squatter or new comer, but rules supreme master of the dung-heap he has acquired. Some cases of copartnership in a dirt corner have been observed, but generally with brothers on the death of the parent; and desperate battles occur occasionally about "finity of tenure," as in Tipperary. The unsuccessful claimant, on ejectment, has no resource but the general run of the streets.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

THE CHILD THE FATHER OF THE MAN.—It is told that when King Olaf was on his visit to his mother Aasta, she brought out her children and showed them to him. The King took his brother Guttorm on the one knee, and his brother Halfdan on the other. The King looked at Guttorm, made a wry face, and pretended to be angry at them; at which the boys were afraid. Then Aasta brought her youngest son, called Harald, who was three years old, to him. The King made a wry face at him also, but he looked the King in the face without regarding it. The King took the boy by the hair, and plucked it; but the boy seized the King's whiskers, and gave them a tug. "Then," said the King, "thou will be revengeful, my friend, some day." The following day the King was walking with his mother about the farm, and they came to a play-ground, where Aasta's sons, Guttorm and Halfdan, were amusing themselves. They were building great houses and barns in their play, and were supposing them full of cattle and sheep; and close beside them, in a clay pool, Harald was busy with chips of wood, sailing them in his sport along the edge. The King asked him what these were, and he answered these were his ships of war. The King laughed, and said, "the time may come, friend, when thou wilt command ships." Then the King called to him Halfdan and Guttorm, and first he asked Guttorm, "what wouldst thou like best to have?" "Corn land," replied he. "And how great wouldst thou like thy corn land to be?" "I would have the whole ness that goes out into the lake sown with corn every summer." "On that ness there are ten farms," the King replied; "there would be a great deal of corn there." And turning to Halfdan, he asked, "and what wouldst thou like best to have?" "Cows," he replied. "How many wouldst thou like to have?" "When they went to the lake to be watered, I would have so many that they stood as tight round the lake as they could stand." "That would be a great house-keeping," said the King; "and therein you take after your father." Then the King says to Harald, "and what wouldst thou like best to have?" House servants." "And how many wouldst thou have?" "O! so many I would like to have as would eat up my brother Halfdan's cows at a single meal." The King laughed, and said to Aasta, "here, mother, thou art bringing up a King."—*Laing's Chronicle of the Kings of Norway.*

A TACITURN PHILOSOPHER.—The Hon. Henry Cavendish was of a most reserved disposition and peculiarly shy habits. This led to some singularity of manner, which was further increased by a hesitation or difficulty of speech, and a thin shrill voice. He entered diffidently into any conversation, and seemed to dislike being spoken to. He would often leave the place where he was addressed, and leave it abruptly, with a kind of cry or ejaculation, as if scared and disturbed. He lived in a house on Clapham Common; and his library, vast in extent, was at another place, because he made it accessible to all, and did not wish to be troubled by those who resorted to it. He allowed friends to take books from it, and he himself never took one without giving a receipt for it. On the death of his librarian, he began the practice of himself attending one day in the week to give out and take in books. His large income was allowed to accumulate; and when his bankers, after finding that a very considerable balance was always in their hands, mentioned the circumstance, suggesting that it might be invested with some profit, he answered, with much simplicity, that, if the balance was an incommodious one to them, he would go to another banker. Himself a man of no expense, his habits never varied, nor did his style of living at all suffer a change on succeeding to his uncle's large fortune. His purse was ever accessible to the claims of charity, as well as to proposals for the promotion of scientific pursuits. Mr. Cavendish received no one at his residence; he ordered his dinner daily by a note which he left at a certain hour on the hall table, where the housekeeper was to take it; for he held no communication with his female domestics, from his morbid shyness. He hardly ever went into society. The only exceptions I am aware of are, an occasional chit-chatting at Devonshire or Burlington House, the meetings of the Royal Society, and Sir Joseph Bank's weekly conversazioni. At both the latter places I have met him, and recollect the shrill cry he uttered as he shuffled quickly from room to room, seeming to be annoyed if looked at, but sometimes approaching to hear what was passing among others. His face was intelligent, and mild, though, from the nervous irritation which he seemed to feel, the expression could hardly be called calm. His dress was of the oldest fashion, a greyish drab coat and waistcoat, with flaps, a small cocked hat, and his hair dressed like a wig (which possibly it was,) with a thick clubbed tail. His walk was quick and uneasy; of course he never appeared in London except lying back in the corner of his carriage. He probably uttered fewer words in the course of his life than any man who ever lived to fourscore years, not at all excepting the monks of La Trappe. Mr. Cavendish died in the [illegible] March, 1810, after a short illness [illegible] first as well as the last under which he [illegible] His habit of curious observation continued to the end. He was desirous of marking the progress of disease, and the gradual extinction of his powers. With this view, that he might not be disturbed, he desired to be left alone. He [illegible] ant, returning sooner than he [illegible] again to leave the chamber of death [illegible] he came back a second time he found [illegible] had expired.—*Lord Brougham.*

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ultimo, the wife of J. [illegible] R. A., of a daughter.

In this city, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. [illegible] son.

In this city, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. [illegible] a son.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. [illegible]

On Christmas Day, the wife of [illegible] Esq., Advocate, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Bytown, at the residence [illegible] the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. [illegible] COUTLEE, Esq., of Ottawa City, [illegible] JANE MARIA, only daughter of [illegible] the Royal Engineer Department at [illegible]

On the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. [illegible] THOMAS BASSETT, to MISS ANN [illegible] Bailey.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 31st [illegible] wife of Jas. M. Bla[illegible] Friends and acquaintances [illegible] funeral, from the residence [illegible] St. Antoine Street, this (Friday) [illegible] at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In this city, on the 24th instant, after a number of years, Mrs. [illegible] aged 66 years.

On the 20th ultimo, at Kingston, [illegible] FANNY, the beloved wife [illegible] and eldest daughter of [illegible] the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company.

At Three Rivers, on the 28th [illegible] COLBORNE, son of the Rev. [illegible]

At Bytown, on the 24th ultimo, [illegible] in the 84th year of his age, [illegible] DELL, of that place. The deceased [illegible] years a resident of Bytown and was [illegible] nerally respected.

At Picton, C. W., on the 22nd [illegible] Member of the Board of [illegible]

At Port Hope, on the 20th [illegible] B. FLEMING, aged 43 years.

SHAKSPERE READINGS.

MISS H. FANNING READ will [illegible] Tragedy of "MACBETH" on [illegible] DAY EVENING, January 4, at [illegible] LOWS' HALL.

Single Tickets [illegible] 50c.
For the Course of Five Readings [illegible]
To be had at the Book Stores of [illegible] MESS. AND DAWSON, and at the Door on [illegible] Evening.
Doors open at SEVEN—Reading to commence at EIGHT.
January 3, 1851. 276

THEATRE ROYAL.

J. R. MORTIMER—MANAGER.

MISS FANNY MOWBRAY'S BENEFIT.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1851.

The Performance will commence with the interesting Drama of the

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT!

Andreas ..... Mr. Mortimer.
Madeline ..... Miss Mowbray.

A SONG—Mr. CUSHMAN.

HIGHLAND FLING!—(by particular request)—Miss FANNY MOWBRAY!

After which, the humorous Farce of the

DUMB BELLE!

Eliza ..... Mrs. Fresh.

A SONG—Mr. CUSHMAN.

The whole to conclude with the grand spectacle of the

MOUNTAIN SYLPH!!

Eolia ..... Miss Fanny Mowbray.

January 3, 1851. 276

THE GARRICK CLUB.

REDUCTION OF PRICES!

MR. LYNE AS THE DUKE ARANZA

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 3rd JANUARY,

THE GARRICK CLUB,

Assisted by the above-named Gentleman, will perform, at their Theatre, St. Jean Baptiste Street, Tobin's Comedy of

THE HONEY MOON;

OR,

HOW TO RULE A WIFE.

And the new Farce of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST!

Tickets, to admit a Gentleman and Lady, 5s. 6d.—Single Tickets, 1s. 10½—to be had at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Door on the evening of performance.

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN, performance to commence at EIGHT.

January 1, 1851. 275

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

MONTREAL, December, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a line of *Buliz s* has been placed on the [illegible] from below the BONSECOURS MARKET to the MILITARY HOSPITALS, to receive the SNOW, ICE, and RUBBISH of the Streets and Yards may be deposited during Winter.

Any persons depositing any such matter on the ice of the River, in front of the City, shall be on said line of *Buliz s*, will incur a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds Currency.

PUBLIC NOTICE is further given to all persons engaged in the business of FILLING ICE HOUSES, that they must apply to the Undersigned for permission to remove ice from the River, who will designate the spots whence [illegible] they may remove it, and will impose upon them such conditions as shall most effectually prevent accidents to travellers or others crossing the River.

P. H. MOSES,
Harbor-Master.

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CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held, at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, in MONTREAL, on MONDAY, the 24th January, at [illegible] Chair to be taken at NOON.

W. A. MERRETT,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 1, 1851. 276

HOUSE AND GARDEN WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a DWELLING of BRICK or STONE, with a GOOD GARDEN attached. Cost not to exceed £[illegible] payable as follows:—£42 per annum as long as [illegible] and £56 per annum, on account of principal [illegible] paid; payable half yearly. The Advertiser would be prepared to treat with any party willing a Lot, and who would build a Brick Cottage Out-Houses, &c., to be settled for as above. Locality must be to westward of Beaver Hall. For further particulars, apply at

THE REGISTRY OFFICE,
25, St. Francois Xavier Street.

Montreal, 30th December, 1850.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.

IMPORTANT SALE

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, &c.

THE Subscriber has been instructed by Mr. ELLIOTT, Esq., [illegible] to Sell, at his residence, No. [illegible] St. Denis Street, on MONDAY [illegible] next, January 6th and 7th, [illegible] VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, comprising, in part, [illegible]

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED DRAWING ROOM:

Superb Chimney and Pier Glasses, in Gilt Frames, Richly Ornamented
Or-Molu Pendant Chandelier for 12 Lights, Ruby Glass
Imported Cornices for Window Hangings, Rich Scroll Work, and Gilt
Amber Curtains, Striped Silk Damask
Sofa Tables, with Marble Tops, very neat
Costly Chimney Ornaments, Biscuit China, [illegible]
Circular Mirrors, with Lights, with Ornamental Gilt Frames
Mahogany Loo and Card Tables, to match
Canterbury Tables
Chairs, Couches, Ottoman, covered with Amber Striped Damask, and Save-all Covers, &c., to match Curtains
Vis-a-Vis and Tete-a-Tete Chairs
Beautiful Papier Mache Chairs
Bohemian Glass Ornaments
MAHOGANY GRAND SOFA, of Lemuel Gilbert's [illegible] surpassed for [illegible]
Rich Brussels Carpet and [illegible]
A Choice Selection of Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, in Elegant Frames

DINING ROOM:

Mahogany Sideboard
Do 2 Chefoniers, with [illegible]
Do Easy Chair, Sofa, [illegible]
Centre Table and Mahogany Chairs, Green Damask Window Hangings for four Windows, Chimney Ornaments, Papier Machie Trays, Lamps, Fenders
Large BRUSSELS CARPET, covers two rooms
Dinner Service, (China,) Blue and Gold
Dessert do do Crimson and Gold
Tea do do Pink and Gold
Breakfast do do Green and Gold
Decanters, Claret Jugs, Champagne, Claret,