POETRY.

INDOLENCE.

Indolent! indolent! yes, I am indolent!
So is the grass growing tenderly, slowly;
So is the violet fragrant and lowly,
Drinking in quietness, peace, and content;
So is the bird on the light branches swinging,
Idly his carol of gratitude singing,
Only on living and loving intent.

Indolent! indolent! yes, I am indolent!
So is the cloud overhanging the mountain;
So is the tremulous wave of a fountain,
Uttering softly its eloquent psalm;
Nerve and sensation in quiet reposing,
Silent as blossoms the night dew is closing,
But the full heart beating strongly and calm.

Indolent! indolent! yes, I am indolent!
If it be life to gather my pleasure
Out of creation's uncovered treasure,
Midnight and morning; by forest and sea;
Wild with the temper's sublime exultation;
Lonely in Autumn's forlorn lamentation;
Hopeful and happy with Spring and the bee.

Indolent! indolent! are ye not indolent?
Thralls of the earth and its unsure weary;
Toiling like gnomes where the darkness is dreary,
Toiling, and sinning to heap up your gold,
Stifling the heavenward breath of devotion;
Crushing the freshness of every emotion;
Hearts like the dead, that are pulseless and cold!

Indolent! indolent! art then not indolent?
Thou who art living unloving and lonely,
Wrapped in a pall that will cover thee only,
Shrouded in selfishness, piteous ghost!
Sad eyes behold thee, and angels are weeping
O'er thy forsaken and desolate sleeping;
Art thou not indolent?—Art then not lost?

The Sun.

The Sun is the secret of the East. There seems to be no light elsewhere. Italy simply preludes the Orleanas, although Sorrento is near the secret. Sicily is like its land stretched forth over the sea; and Hal an sunsets and creamy days are delicious. You may well read Hafiz in the odorous orange darkness of Sorrento, and believe that the luscious leaves languidly moving over you, are palms yielding to the song of Arabian winds. The song of the Syrens heard by you at evening, from these rocks, as you linger along the shores of the Bay of Salerno, is the same that Ulysses heard, seductive, sweet,—the same Hadrian must have leaned to hear, as he swept, silken-sailed eastward, if he had not more than possible Eastern conquest in his young Antinous! But the secret sweetness of that song is to you what it was to Ulysses. Son of the East, it sang to him in his native language, and he longed to remain. Son of the West, tarry not thou for that sweet singing, but press bravely on and land where the song is realized. The East is a voluptuous reverie of nature. Its Egyptian days are perfect. You breathe the sunlight. You feel it warm in your lungs and heart. The whole system absorbs sunshine, and all your views of life become warmly and richly voluptuous. Your day dreams rise, splendid with sun-sparkling Arisl architecture. Stories are told, songs are sung in your mind, and the scenery of each and the persons are such as is in Damascus seen at morning from the Salaheyah, or Sale-ed Dero, heroic and graceful, in the rosy light of chivalric tradition. The Egyptian sun does not glare, it is all warm. The light has a creamy quality, soft, and mellow, as distinguished from the intense whiteness of our American light. The forms of your landscapes stand sharp, and severe, and crisp in the atmosphere, like frost work. Not thus Eastern outlines are smoothed and softened fully the contrast, the mellower, and blends beautifully the separate tints. In the East the soul feel is tempered and mellowed. Emotions take the place of thoughts. Senses rise into the sphere of the soul. It becomes no equine and sensual that the old landmarks in the moral world begin to totter and dance. They remain nowhere, they have no permanent place. Delight and satisfaction, which are not sensual but sensuous, become the law of our being; conscience, lulled all the way from Sicily in the soft rocking lap of the Mediterranean, falls quite asleep at Cairo, and you take your chance with the other Moslems. The thoughts that try to come manque no more as austere and sad-browed, must, but pass as large eyed, dusky maidens move, with fair folding arms that fascinate you to their embrace. They are thoughts no longer, but rewards. Even old thoughts throng to you in the glowing guise. The Howadji feels once more, how the Nile flows behind history, and he glides gently into the rear of all modern developements, and stands in the pure presence of primitive feeling—perceives the naturalness of the world's first worship, and is an antique Arabian, a devotee of the sun, "as he sails, as he sails." For stewardship is an instinct of the earliest races. The sun and stars are the first great friends of man. By the one he directs his movements, by the light of the other, he gathers the first fruits of warmth has ripened. Gratitude is natural to the youth, and he adores where he loves—and of the God of the last and wisest faith, the sun is still the symbol. This sun shines again in the brilliance of the colors of the Eastern loves. The sculptures upon the tombs and temples, are of the most positive colors—red, blue, yellow, green, and black, were the colors of the old Egyptians—and still the instinct is the same in their costume. The poetic Howadji would fancy they had studied the beauty of rainbows against dark clouds. For golden and gay are the turbans wrenched around their dusky brows and figures—the very people of poetry—of which Titian and Paul divinely dreamed, but could never paint, all for ever in crimson turbans—yellow, blue, and white vests with red slippers co-ed under them languidly breathing smoke over Abana and Parphar, rivers of Damascus. And the buildings in which they sit, walls of baths and cafes and mosques, are painted in the same gorgeous tints, with broad bars of red and blue, and white. Over all this brilliance streams the intense sunshine, and suggestive when itself suggested. So warm, so glowing and rich is the universal light and atmosphere, that clothing less than this in architecture would be unnatural. Strange and incorrect as it is, you feel the heart of nature throbbing through Eastern art. Costume and architecture now follow the plainest hints of nature as in the architecture and costume, the fault of oriental art springs from the very organ which is the universal law of Eastern life. It is the apparent attempt to say more than is sayable. In the infinite and exquisite elaborations of Arabian architecture, there is the evident effort to realize all the subtle and strange whims of a humanity inspired imagination, and half realize an art that lacks large feature and character, like the work of a man who loves the details of his dreams. The child's faith that the East lies nearer the rising sun is absurd until you are there. Then you feel that it was his first born and inherits the elder share of his love and influence. Wherever your eye falls it sees the sun and the sun's suggestion. Egypt lies hard against the heart. But the sun is like other fathers, and his estate is equally divided you sweep on it, land up the river, the strong east, in-cut dentel desire of being an artist, is born of silence and the sun. Saturated are you with light and color, that they would seem to flow unaided from the hand. But not so readily, importunate reader, from the pen. Words are wasted by the East. Chiefs scarce will not give it. A man must be very cunning to persuade his pen to reveal these secrets. But the artist, a world worshipping while in the temples of Italy, then hurry accross the sea into the presence of the gods he there adored. There Lalande and Gérôme are most truly a consecrated priest. For it is the spirit of this country and its art that breathes heavily along his canvass. His pictures are more than Italian, more than the real aspect from Phiros, for they are ideal Italy—that lends over the Nile and fulfils the South. The chosen of tents with gay elements at LUXOR, and the turbaned groups under the temple columns in the shade, do justify those critical dicums of Gérôme—that Egypt is architecture upon the sun.—From Mile Notes.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—Two young gentlemen were, a few evenings since, trying the strength of their arms by clamping the right hand of each and resting the elbow on the counter, and trying each to force the hand of the other down. In the struggle the arm of one was broken short off above the elbow, causing a report loud enough to be heard from one extreme of the saloon to the other.—Tribune.

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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.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851.

The next Mail for England will be closed on Monday, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Newspapers must be posted before 8 o'clock, A.M.

Close of the Session.

We learn from our Toronto exchanges that the closing scenes of the Assembly were of a very stormy character. We do not wonder at this. Men who have so long fought the battle of party could not close their labours without a parting blow, more particularly as the exasperating consciousness of losing four dollars a-day for ever must have made many of them perfectly desperate. During the last three days of the sitting, Bill after Bill was bundled through the House with the most indecent and reckless haste, and the language used by rival wisdom was as the letting out of a whole flood of Billingsgate. The pent-up hatreds and heartburnings of a whole Session now found vent, free and uncontrolled, and the impure outpourings of political hatred overflowed the whole House, tinged their speeches, inflamed their visages, and closed their fists in savage hostility—it was as if the very genius of discord had unloosed her whole armoury of vituperation upon the unfortunate members.

It does seem strange that towards the end of every Session the members uniformly begin to behave like school-boys at the close of their hour. Taking this common practice into consideration, we can only conclude that the Assembly think it right and proper to close their labours by some such comic burletta; or that after the manner of the Monastic Orders before the Reformation, they manufacture the Speaker into an Abbot of Unreason, and surround him with cow-horns, penny trumpets, and all the noise [illegible] of a burlesque nature, [illegible] in which they enact the several parts of pickle-herring, pork pudding, Punch and Judy, demi-rip, and tom-boy, for the proper personification of which characters they are, many of them, so celebrated as actors, even in the very midst of their gravest deliberations.

The play, we understand, was acted this year with considerable spirit, and with an utter abandonment of all such silly, trifling considerations, as dignity of manners, gentlemanly deportment, or propriety of conduct. It is true there were no brains knocked out, because *ex nihilo nihil fit*. Nor was there much damage done to the furniture considering. We are truly glad that we have done with these brawling legislative abortions, and that we can again turn to subjects of real public interest—literary improvement, educational advancement, or the calm reflections of contemplative leisure, from all of which instructive subjects we have, for the last three months, been diverted, by the bickering and brawling of these false lights, who, while they continue to meet, seem only anxious to confound justice, throw a burlesque over legislation, and make themselves ridiculous, while they waste their own time, and squander the money of their constituents.

Public Buildings.

A few days ago we observed that, in prospect of a visit from JENNY LIND, it might be as well to fit up one of the large rooms of the Bonsecours Market as a Concert Room. We did not at the time know that the work was actually going on by the orders of the Corporation, George Brown, Esq., the well-known and able Architect, of this city, having been entrusted with the designs of the various works necessary to complete the whole of the upper story of the Bonsecours Market, and with their execution. The West Wing is to be fitted up for the use of the Corporation itself, and the East Wing as a Concert Room—the contracts are all taken, and the workmen put on; the City Hall is to be completed on the 1st of December, and the Concert Room on the 1st of November; but we have heard a hint that this Room will probably be finished a month or so sooner, so that it may be had for JENNY, should she visit us; "think of that, Master Brook!"

The Corporation have also secured the services of the same eminent Architect to erect a new Market, on the site or that one of memorable fame, burned down in April, 1849. This Market is to be entirely devoted to the use of the butchers, except the central area, which is to be appropriated to the sale of poultry, eggs, butter, &c. The building will be 308 feet long, built of brick, in the Anglo-Italian style, of one story only, except in the centre, which is of two stories, surmounted by a bell tower, the upper story to be fitted up as an assembly room. There will be ten large entrances to the meat market, besides the grand or central entrance, and an enclosed area at each end, leading to the cellars, which it is proposed to let as warehouses, icehouses, &c. The whole building is to be finished by the 1st of April, 1852. The present Market is to remain for vegetables and other things. We have seen the plans, and, were not Mr. Brown's name a guarantee for their merit, we should pronounce them to be admirably calculated for their purpose. The new Market will be an ornament to the city.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO ROUSE'S POINT.—*Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.*—We beg to refer to our advertising columns for the particulars of the above-mentioned Excursion on the 8th instant. This is one of the many instances of the vast advantages to which cheap and swift communication between distant points of the country, is introducing the hitherto sedentary people of Canada, thus combining healthy exercise, the intelligence which travel always superinduces, and the means of easily establishing a more widely extended mercantile correspondence at small expense.

We are also requested to notice the facilities which now exist of a more direct communication between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence, by means of railway, and steam boats through Lake Champlain. We understand that it is now quite common to bring cars of freight direct from Boston to Laprairie, by crossing the floating bridge at Rouse's Point, and thus effecting an uninterrupted, direct, and rapid communication, between Montreal and Boston, for both goods and passengers, without either difficulty or stoppage. This is an advantage of the utmost importance to both mercantile men and tourists, and one which a few years ago the most sanguine could not have hoped to enjoy. When once railway traffic begins to be felt and properly understood, its superior advantages will be seen and appreciated by all in every quarter of the country on both sides of the Line.

Royal Artillery.

Hearing one day last week that the Field Battery of the Royal Artillery quartered in this garrison, under the command of Capt. Gardener, was to go through some evolutions and exercises on the new parade ground in the Victoria Road, we went up about half past 11 o'clock, and found the Battery in park, just as if halted on a march in an enemy's country. In front of the line formed by the unlimbered guns, was the guard-tent, sentinels being regularly posted round the encampment; immediately in rear of the guns were the waggons, in two lines, then the harness, piled on the ground in such a way as to be rapidly replaced on the horses in case of necessity; then the horses themselves picketed by ropes and stakes; and then the four tents, two to each subdivision, occupied by the gunners; in rear of each subdivision was the tent of the Subaltern in command of it, and in the rear of all, the marquee of the Captain. A little outside the encampment, cooking was going on in great style in divers large kettles, from which a very savory smell proceeded—the whole affair looking very pretty and picturesque. A little after our arrival on the ground the trumpet sounded for feeding the horses, and about an hour after that the "dinner call;" the kettles were emptied in a trice, and the gunners soon seated at some temporary tables, which they had knocked up in front of their tents. After dinner, the men dispersed, and amused themselves in various games—quoits, cricket, &c. At about two o'clock it was announced that the games for which the gunners were brought out were to commence. The first prize contended for was a long race, won in great style by gunner Willis, against some five or six competitors; then a short race, won by gunner Redman; the high leap, won by gunner Busby; the long jump, won by gunner Anderson; hop, step, and jump, by gunner Busby. After this, a match took place at an exercise perfectly new to us, and which evidently excited the astonishment of divers spectators as "green" as ourselves. In the twinkling of an eye a couple of guns were dismounted, and four gunners, holding each a wheel of the gun before him, started at a signal, running at tip-top speed, and rolling the wheel before him; the distance run was that of the long race, and as each wheel weighs one hundred and three quarters, some idea may be formed of the strength and dexterity necessary to drive along so heavy a body at such a pace. The prize in this exercise was won by gunner Hewitt. The next prize was for throwing a sledge hammer, won by gunner Shanks. After this the men practised jumping on and off the gun limbers, and then on trumpet signal the horses were harnessed and attached to the battery and waggons, and in an incredibly short space of time, the tents were struck, and every thing packed up, ready for a march. The Battery then took ground to its left, halted, and formed, opposite a post, from which was suspended a bar of lead about an inch and a quarter in diameter and ten inches long, and the Captain invited any gunner who wished to try his skill at cutting it in two with a single stroke of the sword, to dismount. Several gunners attempted this feat, but although many of them nearly divided the bar, only three succeeded in cutting it quite through. The first prize was gained by gunner Biddlecourt, the second by one of the officers, Lieutenant Heberden, who, we observed, took part in many of these sports. The Battery then marched off the ground.

We fancy that it was not generally known that these exercises would take place, as there were very few spectators on the ground; and we regret this, because it would have given strangers an opportunity to see, what they do not often do, an Artillery Encampment, just as it is on actual service, and the manly games in which we fine a noble set of fellows as ever were Her Majesty's uniform among themselves; but they would have seen also the affectionate, yet perfectly respectful, intercourse between the officers and their men, which has always characterized the British Army, and which good officers can always maintain, without the slightest derangement of that discipline so necessary to the military machine. There is not in the Queen's service a finer Field Battery, in the personnel of men and horses, and the perfection of their peculiar exercise, than that under Captain Gardener's command.

THE CROPS.—We understand that in all parts of the country the crops this season are more plentiful than any that have hitherto been gathered in Canada. The potato rot, we hear, has made its appearance partially in some districts, but not to any very ruinous extent. But this cheering prospect has its dark side. It is said that labourers' wages are so very high, that the farmer cannot possibly have a remunerating profit for his outlay, and this state of things, if it continue, must soon ruin the agriculturist, unless encouragement is held out for the emigration of labourers, by which the price of labour would be reduced to a fair standard.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Ten Dollars, being the moiety of ground rent for the Circus.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, in the Parish of Soulanges, a party of farmers started in pursuit of some bears, said to be in the neighborhood. Vital Lariviere and Joseph Leroux were of the party. The latter fired his gun at what he, doubtless, believed to be a bear, when it was discovered he had shot his friend Lariviere—the entire contents of his gun (a ball and buck-shot) passing through his neck, and causing immediate death.

FLORAL BAZAAR.—We are requested to solicit donations of flowers, fruits, bouquets, &c., for the Ladies' Floral Bazaar, which takes place at the Horticultural Exhibition. Articles may be sent to St. Antoine Hall on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, before 10 o'clock, with the name of the donor.

The Annual Ballot for Officers for the Young Men's St. Patrick's Society took place on Tuesday evening last, and resulted as follows:—

President—W. C. Cogan, Esq.
First Vice-President—Thomas Redmond, Esq.
Second Vice-President—L. Moore, Esq.
Treasurer—J. A. B. McGill, Esq.
Secretary—D. Carey, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—John Redmond, Esq.
Committee—B. Devlin, M. O'Keefe, T. Doody, F. Farrell, M. P. Ryan, T. Donahhe, Esqrs.

Interchange of Courtesy.

We see, by the Toronto *Patriot*, that a deputation of Lower Canada Members of Parliament waited upon His Worship the Mayor, on Saturday morning, to express their sense of the urbanity and kindness shown to them by the citizens generally, during their residence in Toronto. There were present on the occasion Messrs. Aldermen R. Beard, Kneeshaw, and Thompson, and Counsillors Smith and Platt. The following is the Address presented, and also the Reply of the Mayor:—

To the Worshipful the Mayor of the City of Toronto:

We the undersigned Members of the Legislative Assembly for the Eastern section of Canada, cannot take our departure from the City of Toronto, without expressing our sense of the uniform urbanity and kindness shewn to us by its citizens during our residence therein. We of all classes, during our visit, have had testimony to the high would also take leave to bear testimony to the high character of its inhabitants for order and moderation, since the seat of Government has been placed among them; and we have reason to know that these sentiments are entertained by the Members who have taken their departure.

We are deeply impressed with the conviction, that where the good order and kindly feeling which so eminently distinguish the community over whom you are called upon to preside, so happily prevail, prosperity and contentment must go hand in hand together.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,

A. N. Morin,	Joseph Laurin,
A. J. Duchesnay,	M. F. de Sales LaTerriere,
D. M. Armstrong,	F. Fortier,
Dunbar Ross,	L. M. Viger,
J. Chabot,	Lewis T. Drummond,
Robert Christie,	J. S. Sanborn,
Jos. Cauchon,	J. C. Tache,
A. Polette,	J. McConnell,
J. Boutillier,	F. Lemieux,
C. Guay,	L. Letellier,
P. J. O. Chauveau,	Tancrede Sauvageau,
	C. F. Fournier.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *City Hall*, Toronto, Aug. 30, 1851.

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly for the Eastern section of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledging the very courteous terms in which you have been pleased to allude to the kindly intercourse which has existed between yourselves and the citizens of Toronto during the meetings of the present Parliament, I am confident that I truly express the feelings of my fellow citizens, as well as my own, when I say that the only regret which has been connected in our minds with your visits to this city is the probability of their early termination.

If the citizens of Toronto have succeeded in [illegible] the high compliments which you have paid them, and in establishing for themselves a character for hospitality to strangers, they have achieved that which it has been their earnest desire to attain; and I can assure you they consider they have already been rewarded by the friendly spirit which has sprung up between themselves and their brethren of Lower Canada, which it is hoped will finally result in a perfect identity of feeling in both sections of the Province.

I beg to thank you, gentlemen, in the name of my fellow-citizens, for your kind sentiments towards them, and to express the hope that on a future occasion we may have an opportunity of renewing those agreeable relations which are now about to be temporarily interrupted.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. BOWES,
Mayor of Toronto.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The *National Intelligencer* contains the following announcement:—

"By a treasury circular, of the 12th June, 1851, the collectors of the customs were instructed, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of 20th September, 1850, to admit British vessels coming from the ports of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, on the same footing, both as to vessels and cargoes, as American vessels, in consequence of the latter having been admitted on like terms with British in the ports of those Colonies. These privileges have since been extended to British vessels coming from the ports of Prince Edward's Island, in consequence of a proclamation by the Governor of that Colony, which has been officially communicated to the Department of State by the British Minister."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several enquiries have been made about our late intelligent correspondent, "J. S."—we do not know what has become of him.

ACCIDENT.—We read in the *Malagas Religieuse*, that on Sunday last, at St. Gregoire, District of Three Rivers, while his Lordship the Bishop of Marianopolis was celebrating a solemn Mass, at which M. Jean Prince, his Lordship's assistant priest, was to receive the holy order of Priesthood, a melancholy accident occurred within the interior of the Church. The entire Church, pews, aisles, and nave, even to the outer doors of the sacred edifice, was densely crowded. About two hundred persons from a neighboring parish, and adjacent villages, occupied a kind of gallery, constructed for the occasion, and considered sufficiently solid; but, unfortunately, it proved otherwise, for in the course of the latter, the supporters gave way, and, with a sudden crash, down tumbled the frail construction, with all those who were on it. The persons under this gallery, alarmed in time by the crumbling of the supporters, rushed precipitately through the three front doors, which were, most providentially, open at the time, and escaped unhurt. But of those who were precipitated from the gallery, about fifty received serious contusions, and one man, a respectable inhabitant of St. Gregoire, has since died, (as has been asserted,) in consequence of the awful pressure he suffered on this melancholy occasion. We shall not attempt to portray the affright and terror of the congregation, at the time of this unexpected catastrophe, their minds being then absorbed in prayer, and in the heavenly contemplation of the august and solemn ceremony then being celebrated.—*True Witness.*

BAYNE'S PANORAMA, of a voyage to Europe, will close in Toronto on Saturday next, after which day it will be removed to Montreal. This magnificent Panorama has afforded much pleasure to those who have visited it, and its great merit as a work of art is acknowledged by all. The "Voyage to Europe," will be on exhibition every evening during the present week.—*Colonist.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, KNOW YE, That I, James Morris, Postmaster General for the Province of Canada, have nominated and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, appoint and authorize John W. Dunscomb, Esquire, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port of Quebec, to receive from Masters of Vessels, not being Post Office Packets, arriving at the said Port of Quebec, the declaration required by the Imperial Act, third and forth Victoria, chapter ninety-six, section thirty-six, and for every declaration so received this shall be his sufficient warrant and authority.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Toronto, this 26th day of Aug., in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign

JAMES MORRIS, [L. S.]
Postmaster General.

Quebec Races.

FIRST DAY.

The Races went off admirably yesterday. The ground, from the previous wet, was rather heavy, giving the chance to the more powerful of the racers; but, on the whole, the stakes were well contested. The following is the result of the running:—

First Race:

MAIDEN PLATE, of £30.

Mr. Owen's g. h. *Captain McGhee*, 5 years, green and white	1
Mr. C. Gates' b. h. *Charles Kemble*, late *Grantham*, 5 years, green	dt. 1
Mr. Laframbroise's g. h. *Bonnets O'Blue*, 4 years, tartan	dt.
Mr. Jarvis' Mr. m. *Country Lass*, 4 years	2 2

Second Race:

QUEBEC SWEEPSTAKES, of £50.

Mr. T. Hendrickson's b. h. *Hebron*, 6 years	1
Mr. H. C. Cotten's c. g. *Bale Hornet*	dr.
Mr. H. D. Price's g. m. *Fanny Bradford*, 4 years	dr.
Mr. C. Gates' c. g. *Fraser*, 4 years	2
—— g. g. *Storm*, 5 years	

Third Race:

LUMBERMEN'S PURSE, of £25.

Mr. C. Gates' b. h. *Jenny Lind*, aged	1 1
Mr. Gowin's m. *Trifluviennne*	dt.
Mr. Laframbroise's c. m. *Rowena*, 6 years, pink and brown	dr.
Mr. P. Patterson's c. m. *Shepherdess*, 6 years, red	2 2
Captain Pelkington's ch. g. *Sulledge*, (late *Gumbo*,) aged, sky blue jacket, black cap	dr.

Cuban Matters.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

Yesterday we thought we had something tolerably reliable concerning Cuba, but to-day there is a drawback. The news of both days is probably exaggerated. While Lopez may not have been so successful as represented, it is hardly possible the last report can be true, that with only 250 men he has been able to maintain himself for 15 days against the whole Spanish force. Hereafter, so little dependence is there to be placed in the first reports, we shall not trust ourselves to entertain any settled conviction, until enough time has elapsed for doubts to outlaw.

The reports by the last two arrivals from Havana appear to be as contradictory as the previous ones. Yesterday we had the patriot side of the story, and now we have the Spanish version:—

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

"The dispatches from New Orleans, dated yesterday, P. M., state that up to the 25th Lopez had been scarcely able to maintain himself. Not had been scarcely able to maintain himself. Not a single Creole had joined him, and the best players are of the most desperate character. What fighting he had was in his own defence and in defence of his followers—not for the Cubans or the Cuban revolution. No reinforcement's have gone from New Orleans, nor will any go, if there is any virtue in the army or navy of the U. S."

"CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.

"The success of Lopez is contradicted by the schooner *Merchant*. Letters have been received from some of the principal mercantile houses in Havana, which contradict the report of the success of Lopez, as stated by the verbal accounts. Their letters, which we have been permitted to peruse, bear date, Havana 23rd, and state that Lopez had but 150 men left, and it was the belief of the writers that they would soon be captured or destroyed.

"The remainder of his expedition, some 200, have been shot. No mention is made in any of these letters of the Creoles joining Lopez."

A dispatch from New Orleans dated September 1st, (which the New York Reporter says does not come from any regular correspondent, and therefore he does not vouch for its authenticity,) says:—

"Advices by the Cincinnati, which arrived yesterday, are very conflicting. One account states that the Spanish Government had offered a reward for Lopez and had promised to pardon his followers. Lopez was hourly expecting reinforcements from the States.

"The report of his advance on Havana is untrue, but on the contrary he has fallen back.

"The President has removed the Collector at this port for allowing the *Pampero* to depart."

The *Tribune*, after giving the news, remarks that it is very clear that Time is for the present on the side of the invaders—that the silence and conflicting rumors of the last week are all on the side of Lopez, and that, if Concha had obtained a decisive victory, he would have sent steamer after steamer, if necessary, in quick succession to our ports, to proclaim and prove his triumph, and thus stop the organization and departure of more "filibusters." Each day that may henceforth elapse without authentic advices, we shall count as adding to the presumption that Lopez has been, for a time at least, successful.

That Concha is not unaware of the importance of making an impression on the popular mind of this country advises to the prospects of the Lopez adventurers, we happen to know well.

SUSPICIOUS.—The *Tribune* of yesterday says that among the letters which came over from the captives who were shot by Concha, to New Orleans, in the steamship from Havana, and were reluctantly given up to the proper claimants by the Spanish Consul, were several couched in terms like these:—"Tell all our friends to avoid our fate. We have been grossly deceived. Lopez has no supporters here. The people all fight against us," &c. &c. On a close scrutiny several of these letters were found to have been written by the same person, though signed by different names, well known in New Orleans, and they were marked and pointed over the letters in Spanish writing is and English is not. This does not absolutely prove that the signatures were forged in order to make a false impression in New York—for the victims may have asked a Spaniard to write at their dictation—but the fact is certainly suspicious. Two days at farthest must give us late and decisive tidings from Cuba.

CUBA SCRIP.—The *N. Y. Mirror* states that Judson, alias Bunition, is actively engaged in drumming up recruits for Lopez. He came to New York last week to use funds to buy a steamboat to send out with to join the expedition. We learn that the holders of Cuban scrip, Messrs. Roach, O'Sullivan & Co., advised the sale of $50,000 at ten cents on the dollar, in order to raise funds for "Bunition's" party; and that the scrip was actually sold in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LOLA MONTEZ PREACHING FOR AMERICA.—The fact is certain that Lola is to transpose upon the stage; and the fact is disappointing that she will not appear in England, nor in France, nor Ireland or Europe, America, which is just experiencing its "next sensation," and which, in consequence of its novelty, is destined to be visited by a real innovation, is about to be again astonished out of its dollars and propriety,—that is to say, supposing the Americans to have the good taste to behave with an appropriate degree of absurdity.

For the benefit of those among our readers who are interested in business-like particulars, I may add, that New York is to be the scene of her first appearance; that a report of her previous engagement, at the Montanier, has no foundation whatever; and that she will reign in the new world as her own mistress, unfettered by Barnum or any other person.

The same writer says that the time of her departure is fixed for October.—*London Musical World.*

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3—10, A. M.

The steamer *America*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, arrived at her dock this morning. She encountered severe weather on the passage. The *America* brings three days later news from all parts of Europe.

The *America* sailed from Liverpool on Saturday p. m. the 23rd. She brings a large number of passengers.

Cotton was unusually active, with an advance on the week of fully one farthing per pound on the common and medium qualities of American. Sales for the week, 67,000 bales, of which there were sold to speculators 8,080 bales, and 14,420 bales for export.

Harvesting operations were going on favorably throughout Great Britain, and the favorable prospects of the incoming crops had had a very depressing effect on the Corn markets.

American Flour had declined 6d. per bbl. and Wheat was selling 2d. per 70 lbs. lower than at the sailing of the *Asia* on the 5th ult.

There was an increased demand for money, but the rates at the Bank of England had not been advanced.

The New York Yacht American's challenge of 10,000 guineas to sail against any English Yacht, had not been accepted at the sailing of the steamer, nor was it thought probable that it would be.

At the regatta on the 23d, the *America* for the first time tested her sailing qualities in a race and in a fair contest with 18 of the fleetest of the yachts belonging to the several English Yacht Clubs. She outsailed them all, and won very easily.

The Yacht *America's* contest with the yacht *Titania* was to have come off on or about the 29th ult.

BIRTH.

At Richmond, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. Patrick Fallon, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Brockville, C.W., on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. William Smart, Captain Holmes, of Her Majesty's Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, eldest son of Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, M. P. P. for this city, to Sophia Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Alex. Morris, Esquire.—The bride was given away by her uncle, the Hon. Jas. Morris, P.-M.-General, and shortly after the ceremony, the happy couple took their departure for New York, accompanied by a numerous bridal party.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received—
300 hhds } Bright Muscovado Sugar
100 bbls }
30 boxes White do do
150 bags Fine Green Coffee
Barrels Cod Oil, barrels No. 3 Mackerel, (large)
Boxes Preserved Lobsters, kegs Ginger
Boxes Composition Candles, (superior)
"Mott's" Brown and Prepared Cocoa
"Mott's" and "Ferguson's" No. 1 Chocolate
And daily expected per Barque "Galiote," from Havana—
411 puncheons } Retailing Molasses
110 tierces }
30 barrels }
For Sale by J. & J. MITCHELL,
2, Lemoine Street.
September 8, 1851. 432

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
MAXIME AND BARTOLA.
FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

THESE celebrated and truly wonderful specimens of a PIGMY RACE, from CENTRAL AMERICA, will EXHIBIT, as above, for ONE WEEK LONGER, commencing on MONDAY, 1st September, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Great St. James Street.

Exhibition Open:—Afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock
Evening from 7½ to 9½ o'clock
Admission 7½d., without distinction of age.
See Small Bills.
September 1. 428

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, P.M., in the Society's Room, in the Building occupied by the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Great St. James Street.

The BOOKS are STILL OPEN at the Secretary's Office.

I. J. C. ABBOTT,
Secretary.
Montreal, September 5, 1851. 431

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE MONTREAL
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S
FIFTH
GARND ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

WILL be held on THURSDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER, in the Spacious Garden and Grounds attached to SAINT ANTOINE HALL, the Property of J. TORRANCE, Esq., which has been kindly placed at the Society's disposal for that purpose.

Competitors in the District are requested to send their articles on the morning previous, or early on the morning of the Exhibition. Articles will be received from those out of the District until 10, A. M.

It is earnestly requested that Competitors will observe PUNCTUALITY in order to secure suitable places for their articles.

The Exhibition will commence to award premiums at 11, A. M.

The Committee hereby extend an invitation to Horticulturists THROUGHOUT CANADA and the NEIGHBOURING STATES to compete at this Exhibition, subject to the same regulations as the Members of the Society.

Those from a distance, desirous of competing or exhibiting, can send their articles to any Member of the Committee of Arrangements, and may be assured they will receive every attention.

The Ladies connected with the Society will hold

A FLORAL BAZAAR,
in one of the Society's Tents.

☞ The Splendid Band of the 20th Regiment will be in attendance.

Omnibuses will run every 1 hour between Place d'Armes and the Exhibition.

The Gates will be open to the public at ONE o'clock, P. M.

Single Tickets, 1s. 3d.; Children, under fourteen, half price; Tickets admitting 1 Gentleman and 3 Ladies, 2s. 6d. For Sale at Mr. Shepherd's and Messrs. A. Savage & Co.'s, Notre Dame Street; Messrs. S. J. Lyman & Co.'s, Place d'Armes; Messrs. Wm. Lyman & Co.'s, St. Paul Street; and Mr. McCoy's, Great St. James Street.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Geo. Desbarats, John J. Day, John Torrance, John Frothingham, Geo. Platt, E. Mair, Jas. Ferrier, Jr., John Boston, Geo. Shepherd, J. E. Guillemin, P. Turner, S. J. Lyman, Jas. Cooper, C. Hugel, R. Springins.

HUGH ALLAN,
President.
J. BROWN,
Secretary.
August 30, 1851. 425

PEARCE'S WATER FILTERS,
NO. 13, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that WATER FILTERS, of the most approved construction, are kept constantly on hand at the above Establishment.
New York, August 10, 1851. 412

PLEASURE EXCURSION
TO
ROUSE'S POINT.

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad.

AT the request of several Citizens there will be a PLEASURE EXCURSION to ROUSE'S POINT, on MONDAY, the 8th September, leaving Montreal at Half-past Six A. M., and returning the same evening.

Fare over and back, ONE DOLLAR. Tickets must be procured at the Office in Montreal, until NOON, on SATURDAY.

A. H. BRAINERD,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD OFFICE,
Montreal, September 4, 1851.

FOR RIDEAU CANAL, BYTOWN AND OTTAWA RIVER.

THE Steamer *BYTOWN* KOS. Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers Wharf, Montreal, above and intermediate PORTS, on MONDAY EVENING, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
Agents.
September 6.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

CALLING AT COBOURG, POINT HOPE, BOND HEAD, AND WILTON.

THE Steamer *OTTAWA*, will LEAVE the CANAL BASIN on MONDAY Evening, instant, at SIX, P. M., for the above PORTS.

Superior accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID TORRANCE,
On the Office on Board.
September 6, 1851.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's powerful new Steamship *GLASGOW*, 1850 tons and 400 horse