POETRY.

The Indian Summer.

There is a time, just ere the frost
Prepares to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn, in a joyous mood,
The mellow day-time dreams away;

When Summer comes, in musing mind,
To gaze once more on hill and dell,
To catch back many charms they bind,
And ask if all is figured well.

With balmy breath she whispers low,
The dying flowers look up and give
Their sweetest incense as they go,
For her who made their beauties live.

She enters 'neath the woodland shade,
Her nephews lift the lingering leaf,
And hear it gently where are laid
The loved and lost sons of its grief.

She seeks the shore, old Ocean heaves
In gladness huge his mighty breast;
Princes his wild winds in their caves,
And looking in her smiles, is blest.

At last old Autumn, rising, takes
Again his sceptre and his throne,
With brief'ning hand the trees he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own.

Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain,
And waiting Winter, grant and grim,
Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain,
And smiles to think it's all for him!

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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, OCTOBER 11, 1851.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Great Exhibition.—The London Daily News says, that the commissioners will issue orders in a few days to Fox & Henderson, for the demolition of the Crystal Palace, which orders they will be compelled to obey, though there still seems to exist considerable difference of opinion in England as to the propriety of removing it at all. Canada still continues to exhibit unabated interest among the visitors. some loyal individual in the Cobourg District has sent over a workbox in black walnut as a present to her Majesty, which, although not a wonder in workmanship, is valuable as exhibiting the capabilities of this wood, which it is hoped the Exhibition will be the means of introducing extensively to European commerce. Another recent contribution would seem to indicate that the Canadians are the greatest politicians in the world. It is a portfolio containing specimens of the 98 newspapers which daily, weekly, and semi-weekly, enlighten the Acadian liegos on all matters of mundane interest. These journals read in total freedom from stamp, advertisement, or paper duty, take no heed of superficial inch measurement, and are sold in immense numbers at prices fluctuating between a penny and two pence each. On each transmission by the post a half-penny postage is made, but it seems that this forms no bar to their circulation.

Kossuth.—The Manchester Examiner says, that Kossuth and his companions were liberated from Killahie, on the first September. A Turkish Steamer was to leave at once for Gismelock to convey them to the Dardanelles. Nothing could exceed the kindness and attention of the Turkish government. It is reported that on his arrival at the Dardanelles he immediately embarked on board the Steamer Mississippi, and sailed for America on the 7th of the month. Thus does another harassed and suffering patriot, driven from Europe, seek a refuge in the land of freedom.

The Overland Mail announces the death of Richardson, the African Traveller; and thus falls another victim to the dangers and difficulties of African discovery.

It is announced by the London papers, that several immense Iron Steamers are to be immediately built by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to run between Southampton and Alexandria, to convey the East India and China Mails, one of which has been commenced; she will be the largest Steamer in the world. her dimensions being—length, 320 feet; tonnage, 3000; to be propelled on the paddle wheel principle, by 4 engines of the aggregate power of 1200 horses. The speed of this immense Steamer is calculated to be sixteen miles an hour and the run from Southampton to Alexandria will be accomplished in 9 days. This vessel will be 26 feet longer that the Great Britain; 60 feet longer than the Cunard Mail Steamers, Asia and Africa; and 100 feet longer and 500 tons larger than the Caledonia ship of war of 120 guns.

The Glasgow, Screw Steamer, which sailed from the Clyde, carried 160 passengers, being all that she could accommodate. The first cabin fare is 20 guineas, and the second cabin 12 guineas. This Steamer is 1692 tons burden, her engines 400 horse power, and the screw 14 feet in diameter. She can carry a cargo of 1200 tons. We have no doubt but that the screw will in a very short time entirely supersede the paddle wheel in the propelling of vessels, as it presents many advantages over the bulky and unseemly boxes which other steamers are obliged to carry.

Sub-marine Telegraph between Dover and Calais.—The great cable, twenty-four miles long, which is to serve as a telegraph between the coasts of England and France, has been completed, at the works of the sub-marine telegraph company. It weighs 200 tons, that is, a little more than ten pounds weight per yard. It will immediately be conveyed to the coast and placed in its final position; and thus, allowing time for sending off and replying, London and Paris will be brought within a few minutes of each other. The Irish Sea must be the next scene of similar operations, and then perhaps the German Ocean.

France.—The existing Government of France, under the treacherous designation of a Republic, is perhaps the greatest despotism that ever existed in modern days. One of the sons of Victor Hugo has been imprisoned for publishing an article on criminal punishments, and another son of the same gentleman has fallen under the displeasure of the *Elysee*, and been sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs—his paper, the *Evenement*, being suspended for one month—so that no fewer than four editors of that journal are at this moment in prison. These vindictive proceedings are producing a marked effect on public opinion, and people are beginning to perceive that the presidency of Louis Napoleon is a greater tyranny than ever has been exercised in France since the Restoration, because it brings reproach upon all the representative institutions. Victor Hugo is highly obnoxious to both the Elysee and the Monarchists, and it is to wreak their vengeance against the father that the sons are victimised. It is believed that when the proper time comes, the Prince de Joinville will come forward as a candidate for the presidency.

Austria.—Accounts from Vienna, of the 7th ult., intimate that the Emperor, by his assumption of despotic measures, has committed an imprudence stained with perjury, and that he has thereby been guilty of a crime which must be fatal to him, unless it be immediately recalled. It is understood that Prince Metternich comes once more to his assistance, for the purpose of neutralising the pernicious Councils of Schwarzenberg.

Prussia.—The King has been on a journey through his dominions. On his return to Potsdam he was received with great ceremony by the authorities, and in the evening received a deputation of the *Trueland*, at Sans Souci, who presented an address of congratulation on his return. In his reply, which is remarkable, he refuted the calumnies circulated by certain persons against him, and seems to have restored confidence, which had been considerably shaken, especially upon the subject of religion, which he declares he has no intention of innovating upon.

Panorama.—While we deprecate (at this particular season, when so much is in prospect of being required of us for the support and comfort of our poorer fellow citizens) all extraordinary expence in idle amusements, yet we can never include among these wasteful superfluities, works of art, such as delineations of remarkable cities, rivers, and other remarkable or celebrated parts of the world. We therefore, with the greatest pleasure, recommend a visit to the Panorama, entitled a "Visit to Europe and the Rhine," which has been for some time on exhibition in Saint Andrew's Church, St. Peter Street, and which will finally close this evening. This Panorama is painted by an artist of very great merit, and so far as comparing many of the views here exhibited with others taken by different artists, we are justified in asserting that they give a very faithful idea of the scenery they promise to represent. This is the last evening of representation, and should any one miss this opportunity, it is scarcely possible that another will be given in after years, to become acquainted with these classic scenes, unless by an actual visit, which few have either time or leisure to accomplish.

Exhibition this afternoon at three o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven.

Concert Hall, *St. Gabriel Street*.—On Thursday evening we witnessed the performances of the Heron Family and Sir Wm. Don, at the above Hall. In "The Serious Family" the Baronet sustained his favorite character of *Swinstead Slick* to perfection. Miss Heron's *Captain Murphy Maguire* was an excellent piece of acting. Miss Fanny personated *Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine*. We venture to suggest to this really talented young lady, that a slight modulation of her voice, and the dispensing of her surname of style, would be an improvement. Miss Agnes, we regret to say, was not in her sphere that evening; the personation of male characters are her forte. Mrs. Newton, of whom we have never once spoken, deserves credit for the manner in which she sustained the character of *Lady Sowerby Crumply*. Her voice, manner, and dress, were in excellent keeping with the character she had to sustain. Mrs. Heron, does what she does in a style of praise. The character of Mr. Charles Torrens and *Frank Fleetwood* were well sustained by the Messrs. Newton.

The Musical Olio followed. Miss Fanny's execution of "Neapolitaine, I'm dreaming of thee," was really admirable. "The Foam of the Atlantic Wave," by Miss Heron, and the Duett, "What are the Wild Winds saying?" by Miss Heron and Fanny, were both well sung. The "Camptown Races" was substituted for that favorite Trio, "Be kind to the loved ones." Sir Wm. Don was loudly called for by the audience, to sing "Lord Lovell," and Miss Heron "The Low Back'd Car," to which both complied.

The evening's entertainment concluded with the Farce of "Done on both sides," which afforded considerable amusement to the audience.

The above was written by our usual Thespian correspondent, but no sooner was it in type, than we received the following from another, which we also publish:—

The Heron and Sir Wm. Don.—On Thursday night these talented and interesting performers appeared before a delighted audience, who applauded them to the very echo. The Play was the "Serious Family," which was represented with all due seriousness. The next piece was "*Done on both sides*," which was literally performed on *both sides*, as the crowd beneath the windows on the *outside* were equally delighted with the crowd within the windows on the inside, so that the whole *corps dramatique* were at least for one night, and in the select and witty phraseology of the renowned Falstaff, not only witty themselves, but the cause of wit in others.

By the *Georgia*, at New Orleans, from Havana, we learn that about 40 more of the Lopez prisoners had been sent to Cadiz in the brig *Ejea*. Several still remain in the hospital, in the most pitiful condition.

Capt. Ellis of Washington, had been pardoned and set at liberty.

Letters from Nicaragua report that Gen. Munoze had marched upon Grenada with a view to capture the city and put and end to the Montenagros government. Much excitement prevailed at San Juan in consequence of the appointment of an Englishman as local agent for the American Ship Canal Co.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph between England and France.—We learn from a late number of the *London Times*, that the arrangements for establishing a telegraphic communication between England and France are nearly completed, and upon a plan which promises to be more completely successful than was the experiment of last spring. The following is an account of the progress which has been made:—

"The line of communication which is now being manufactured at Wapping, consists of four copper wires of the thickness of an ordinary bell wire, cased in gutta percha, and twisted with a corresponding number of hempen strands steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow into a rope of about an inch in diameter. Another strand similarly prepared is wound transversely round this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about a third of an inch thick, are twisted round this central core, and form a solid and at the same time flexible casing. The whole, when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary 21 inch metallic cable. The machinery by which this is effected is extremely ingenious, and the work proceeds night and day, with the utmost regularity. A huge coil is thus being formed in one continuous piece at the rate of about one and a half miles per day, and will finally attain the length of twenty-four miles. The weight of the entire rope, when finished, is to be estimated, will be from 170 to 180 tons.

"When the work is finished, the work proceeds, a galvanic current is passed through the wires, and their conducting power is tested by a galvanometer. The results thus obtained have been hitherto highly satisfactory; and as the whole length is now nearly completed, there is every reason to anticipate that the same success will attend the work to the end. Messrs. Crampton and Wollaston, the engineers who have undertaken to carry out the vessel's measures for establishing the submarine telegraph, have recently been engaged in exploring the coast in the neighbourhood of Calais, for the purpose of selecting the most advantageous point towards which to direct the line of communication. In performing this task they have had the advantage of the experience of Capt. Bullock, who is engaged in a survey of the channel, and whose steamer, the *Goliath*, has been employed for this purpose. The starting point on the English coast which has been fixed upon as the most advantageous, on account of the nature of the beach and the comparative freedom from the danger of ships anchoring in the immediate vicinity, is the South Foreland. The line will be conducted down a shaft practised perpendicularly in the cliff and along a short tunnel, communicating with it at right angles, to the beach, where it is proposed to bring it at some considerable depth beneath the shingle, the lowest level of ebb-tide.

"The spot selected on the French coast for similar access is situated about four miles to the south of Calais, near the village of Sangatte. The beach at this point consists entirely of sand, and a ridge of sandhills called 'dunes' extends for a considerable distance along the coast, preventing the adjacent country from the access of the sea. The line will here be buried again to some depth beneath the sand, and on reaching the 'dunes' the communicating wires will be continued under ground to the telegraphic station at Calais, and brought into immediate communication with the network of telegraphic lines radiating from that point and embracing the principal towns of the continent. The line from the South Foreland to Sangatte, although not the shortest that could be drawn between the two coasts, is that which presents the lowest chances of accident. The points at the two extremes are those where the low-water mark is nearest the high, and the character of the bed of the channel lying between, so far as can be ascertained by careful sounding, offers no peculiarities likely to affect the integrity of the conducting line."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Thursday, 9th October, 1851.

Present:—His Honor Mr. Justice McCord.

The Jury committed to the care of the Sheriff yesterday, in the case of Joseph Jordon, for larceny, came into Court and returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner committed for larceny, also, whilst a Hall porter, viz: St. Lawrence Hall, in this city, by stealing articles of clothing from his employer, Mr. Vanion. Judgment—six months House of Correction.

Mr. Justice McCord having left the Bench, His Honor Judge Badgley took his seat.

Several Ferry Licenses were granted by the Court, to ferry between Longueuil and Montreal.

François Robert and Josephine Hogue on charge of larceny, were tried. Verdict—Robert not guilty, and Hogue guilty.

Francis McDonald, on charge of assault with intent to commit felony, was tried and found guilty of assault. Judgment—four days gaol and £10 fine and stand committed until paid. Mr. Mack counsel for prosecutor; Mr. Devlin, counsel for defence.

William Thompson, a seaman, was tried for larceny and acquitted; the witnesses for the crown not appearing.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against Michael Coyle, larceny; André Bourcier, larceny on board of a steamboat; Thomas Lepine, Ashby Moore and Mary Grandin, for keeping a disorderly house; Alexander Barber, unlawfully removing a landmark placed by a land Surveyor; Michael Murray, Alexander Middleton, James Cluffy and James Walsh, assaulting a Justice of the Peace in the execution of his duty. Michael Murray, Alexander Middleton, James Cluffy and James Walsh, riot and tumult. The same parties on two indictments for assaulting constables, &c.

"No bills" against Pierre Maurice, larceny; Joseph Caron, larceny; John Collins, obtaining goods under false pretences; William Edwards, cutting, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm; and Olivier Langevin, otherwise called Olivier Lacoste.

—*Gazette.*

Bytown, Oct. 9.

The breaking ground of the Bytown and Prescott Railroad, came off in grand style to-day, at 4 P.M.

Portraits of the Denizens of New Orleans.—The inhabitants of New Orleans (imperfectly pronounced *Orleens* by the Americans) are mostly very spare yellow people, with straight dark hair, and generally tall. Dueling is very common here, not a week passing without some one or another getting a shot; the combiter is seldom or never taken up by the authorities; any one dueling on might stand a tolerable good chance of a ride on a rail, or tarring and feathering, and an intimation if he did not leave the place forthwith he would be shot, that is provided the duellists are two Americans; should, however, one of the parties by an Englishman, and he fortunate enough to kill his adversary, he must make the best of his way off at once, as he would be set upon and most likely killed himself. During my stay there, an Englishman was greatly insulted by an American and driven by every means to call him out; they met armed with rifles, and were placed fifty yards apart; the American fired first, and fortunately missed my countryman; however, he declared his intention of having another shot, and taking better aim; the Englishman was compelled in self-defence to take steady aim and sent his bullet crashing through the brain of his adversary; it went in at the eye, and came out at the other side. The Englishman had to decamp forthwith, notwithstanding the provocation he had received, and the attempts which had been made by him to avoid fighting. They think little of human life, and talk as coolly of killing a man as of eating their dinners. I am speaking of the young men of the place. One day a carter, who had been employed by a merchant, and with whom he had had a dispute respecting the carriage of some goods, came into the counting-house and demanded his money. He was certainly rather saucy; however, the merchant threw him the amount in dispute, and then opened his desk and took out his revolver, and told the man if he did not leave the counter instantly, or if he ever dared to enter the door again, on any pretext, he would shoot him down. I thought to myself, what a sensation there would be in England at such an occurrence—it was said as coolly and determinedly as possible, and I have no doubt whatever the gentleman meant to carry out what he threatened; the carter, however, made the best of his way to the outside, and got off with a whole skin. —*A Ramble from Sydney to Southampton.*

Wild Animals in New York.—A panther, measuring over nine feet from the end of his nose to the tip of the tail, was killed at Aristte, Hamilton county, on the margin of Pisco Lake, by a hunter named Nathaniel Merrill of that place, while hunting for deer on the 4th instant. The lake is about 60 miles from the village of Amsterdam. Pisco Lake is nearly surrounded by high hills and dense forests, in which bears and panthers are frequently killed, and deer are abundant. The Lake itself is famous for its piscatorial virtues. —*Alb. Argus.*

Singular Case.—Dr. J. H. Davis, of Pine Plains, N. Y., died on the 10th instant, from the effects of a scalp wound inflicted while performing a post mortem examination some two or three years since. After suffering about a year with a severe pain in the head which received a cut, to all appearances the disease left it, and he appeared in usual health until about six weeks before his decease, when the pain reappeared and spread through the whole system, causing great suffering, which was unconquerable, till relieved by death.

The Yacht Race.—The *America* having been officially measured by the tidewaiter at Cowes proves to be 308 tons burthen. The *Titania* registers 100. Now, according to a common practice in yacht sailing (not adopted on this occasion,) there is an allowance of time for tonnage in the usual course of forty miles, which, on the *America's* part, would have been 20 seconds per ton,—or exactly 52 minutes. This was the precise time by which the *Titania* was beaten, and the coincidence is extremely singular. Had the allowance been made, therefore, the two yachts would have been registered as England, a result would have been a dead heat! From this we gather a crumb of consolation, and can fort ourselves with the belief that in the end we were not so disgracefully beaten. At the same time, it is but fair to add that the *America* lost from fifteen to twenty minutes by the jaws of her pod giving way. This is nothing in the result of a match, but something in estimating comparative speed. Thus we have concluded, we cannot avoid congratulating our countrymen upon the manly and generous spirit shown at home in connection with this subject, from the "Queen up a the throne" down to the fisherman upon the beach at Cowes. Even newspaper reporters have been for once inoculated with a vein of liberality and good-humour; they have one and all done justice to our clever competitors, and have taken the beating in good part.—*Albion.*

A "Fish as is a Fish."—Terrific Combat.—A Brobdignag salmon, which the other day ascended the Shannon, fought a fight of three hours with a shark, and worried them all. A letter describes the unparalleled combat. "The first man he battled with for five consecutive hours, and worked him three miles down the stream, until at last the man combatant fainted, and a man companion took his place. This reserved force fared but little better; for although he kept up the conflict with game, he found him self, after eight hours' fight across miles more down the river, they just breaking upon him—for the conflict commenced at about three in the afternoon—with as little chance of a triumph as when he began. A gentleman residing near the river side, hearing of the extraordinary battle that was raging in the vicinity, rushed from his bed to the scene, and in the vigour of replenished strength after sleep, gave the all-but vanquished angler a pound-note for the use of his rod and tackle, which he with glee which was joyfully accepted as a lucky relief from a shameful disconsiture. Nor was the hoped-for prize unworthy of the bid; for he had given various plunges out of the water during the contest, and he was calculated at seventy pounds weight. The third hero no sooner went to work than he fell he had it to do; but he manfully tackled to it, and fought with all his might; for four miles farther and nine hours, until at last the god of war (Neptune, I suppose, in this case) took part with General Salmon, and in quiet despatched the shark through all resistance, and carried off hook, line, and rod, nearly to the wheel; leaving to his opponent to meditate on the remains in his hand. The whole time occupied in this desperate affair was 23 hours, and the field of battle extended over nearly 20 miles."—*Cheltenham Mercury.*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours; whereby we are enabled to purchase to ourselves a greater share of the conveniences and necessaries of life. Hence it is, that, when sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer.

Conviction of Words.—Take, for example, the word herschiel. There is no doubt that this word is derived from the French *cisaux chef*, and obviously meant a covering for the head; literally "scissors for cover the chief" into herchief. This was well enough for colloquial purposes, and no great harm done. By degrees, however, having occasion to enlarge the application of the word for our convenience, we doing etymology to the winds, and coined the word handkerchief, which, broken up in constituent parts, means literally a head cover for the head. The notes of etymology would seem incapable of going beyond this; words would become legion, and having reconciled our consciences to handkerchief, there was no difficulty in finding herchief in like manner for all possible purposes; accordingly we have manufactured a pocket herchief, which means a head cover for the hand to go into the pocket, and a neck handkerchief, or head cover for the head to be tied round the neck.

Laughter.—Laughter very often shows the bright side of a man. It brings out his hearty nature, and shows of what sort of stuff he is really composed. Some people we find if we never thoroughly know a man until we hear him laugh. We do not feel "at home" with him till then. We do not mean a mere snigger, but a good round hearty laugh. The solemn, sober visage, like a Sunday's dress, tells nothing of the real man. He may be very silly or very profound; very cross or very jolly. Let us hear him laugh, and we can soon decipher him at once, and tell how his heart beats. No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be a murderer and inordinately bad. How much lies in Laughter—the clear-key, wherewith we decipher the whole man! Some men never so everlastingly barren sniggers; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter, as of ice; the fewest are able to laugh, but only sniff and titter, and snigger from the throat outwards, or, at best, produce some whistling, hissing, convulsions, as if they were laughing through a pump; of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh is only fit for treason, stratagems, or spoils.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, 8th October.

The Humboldt left Havre on the 24th ultimo, and Cowes roads at 10 P.M. the same evening,—Her run from Cowes has, therefore, been accomplished in the space of 14 days. She brings about 130 passengers, all of first class, and a moderate cargo.

The United States steamer Hermann arrived at Cowes on the 21st ultimo.

The British N.A. Mail Steamship Asia reached Liverpool on the 21st ultimo, having made the passage in 10 days and 14 hours.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American minister, was continuing his tour through Ireland. He was received at Limerick in the most cordial manner.

The intelligence of the complete failure of the Cuba invaders under General Lopez, taken by the Asia and Hermann, was received with much satisfaction in England by the London journals,—that no further attempts will be made.

The Cotton Market was steady with a good demand. Sales on the 22nd September, 7000 bales, 2000 of which were on speculation. Prices were firm. Sales on the 23rd, 6000 bales, and prices unchanged.

The Great Exhibition continued to become more and more attractive, as the period of closing it approached. The attendance daily averaged from 60,000 to 65,000 persons.

The foreign and continental news by this arrival is of considerable importance and variety.

The Dutch Government had published its yearly budget, showing a surplus for the financial year of 2,000,000.

The French Capital had been agitated by all sorts of rumors, respecting an intended change of the ministry, but these reports were apparently spread abroad for Exchange purposes. They had produced a fall in the funds. The government had, however, issued a formal and decided denial to these reports, which in some measure tended to restore confidence.

Letters from Madrid to the 16th ult., state that the Spanish Government was about to send six or eight thousand more troops to Havana. A very warlike feeling prevailed in the Spanish capital, and it was urged by some, that it would be better for Spain to declare war at once against the United States, and thus to take the only alternative, as it was feared that she would inevitably lose Cuba, if things remained in statu quo. The news of the defeat and capture of Lopez was received at Spain at the date of these accounts.

The Steamship Madrid arrived at Southampton just as the *Humboldt* sailed.

Matters in Portugal are again in a precarious state owing to the decided stand made by the Cabralists, who, it was feared, would interfere to prevent the elections, and whose proceedings, if unopposed, were not displeasing to the Queen. We are assured that Her Majesty runs a risk of losing her crown, if she be guided by the Councils of the Cabralists, as civil war would inevitably break out.

The West India steamship *Ines* arrived at Southampton on the 23rd ult. with $1,500,000, a large portion of which was from California.

A telegraphic despatch received from Liverpool by our Southampton correspondent, announces the arrival in the Mersey of the United States Mail Steamer at 8 A. M., on the 24th, after a passage of 10 days 15 hours.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
Oct. 9.

Ship St Andrew, Arthur, Liverpool, J G Mackenzie & Co, flour, &c

Brig Alice, Davison, St Johns, (N&d.) Maitland, Tylee & Co, do

Exports.

Per ST. ANDREW:—J G Mackenzie & Co, 558 brls pot ashes 160 do flour 2200 pcs staves; C J Cusack, 22 kegs butter.

Per ALICE:—Maitland, Tylee & Co, 800 brls flour 436 kegs butter 50 hf-brls pease; Gilmour & Co, 200 brls flour 200 do pork; R McKay, 168 do flour 50 do onions 21 mille staves.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,
Oct 7.

Ship Pursuit, Murray, 29th August ——, A Proven, ballast

Bark Collins, Percy, 26th Aug, Gloucester, Bustalls, ballast

....Chinn, Barker, 2nd Sept, do, do, do

Cleared,
Oct 7.

Ship Lady Milton, Firth, Liverpool, C B Levey & Co

.... Venitia, Christie, St Stephens, N. B., Dean & Co

.... Marion, Reid, Greenock, Benson & Co

.... Orbit, Culleton, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co

Bark Ellerslie, Harvey, Sharpness Point, Levey & Co

Brig Cillingwood, Guthrie, Troon, H & E Bonstall

Schr Marie Henriette, Bernier, St Johns, Nfld, H J Noad & Co

Shipping Intelligence.

A telegraphic despatch received by Messrs. A. Parke & Co., this morning, from Picton, dated yesterday, states that the ship "Letitia Heyn," McWha, master, hence on the 19th ult., for Liverpool, has been totally lost on the Magdalen Islands. Crew saved.

It is said that the Portuguese schooner "Santos Principe"—before reported wrecked on White Island—has been floated off, and is on her way up to Quebec.

Birth.

At Bushby Bank, Godmanchester, on the 5th instant, the lady of James Doyle, Esq., of a son and heir.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. George R. Eddlestone, to Miss Elizabeth Harding, eldest daughter of Mr. George Harding, all of this city.

At Christ Church, on the morning of the 8th instant; by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Edward Lawless, to Miss Isabella Rhynas; both of Brockville, C. W.

By special license, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. William Morris, of Huntingdon, James Cluff, Esq., Springhill, to Anne Johnston, only daughter of John Cluff, Esq., Keenog, County Tyrone, Ireland.

At St. Michel of Yamaska, on Tuesday, the 30th September last, by the Rev. Mr. Le Jeune, Olivier Chaumet Esq., P. P. of St. Denis, Chambly River, to Joséphine Sophie Rousseau, widow of the late Amable Paradis, Esq.

Died.

On the 7th instant, Janvier Auguste Lacroix, Esq., Advocate, aged 49 years.

At Toronto, on the 1st instant, Mr. Henry Gamble, after a long and painful illness.

At his residence, in Brampton, Chinguacousy, on the 27th ultimo, Wm. Murdock, M. D., C.M., late of the Edinburgh University, aged 37 years. He was a native of Perth, Perthshire, Scotland. He has been residing for this country for 16 years. He leaves a large circle of friends and connexions to mourn his loss.

At Berthier, on the 4th instant, Mr. William McKinstry, aged 70 years, of a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. He took his exit from this world in the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, leaving an inconsolable widow, beyond children, and a large circle of friends to lament the loss of a fond husband, kind parent, and sincere well-wisher. His remains were followed to the place of interment, at Sorel, by a large and respectable concourse of friends, each seemingly impressed with the awful probability that the next might be his.

At Leeton, C. W., on the morning of the 2nd instant, of consumption, Edward Wilson, aged 16 years, eldest son of John Wilson, Esq., M. P. P. He was a promising youth, and had won the esteem of all by his many amiable qualities, and his premature demise is deeply deplored by his sorrowing parents and friends.

CONCERT HALL,
ST. GABRIEL STREET.
MANAGER AND DIRECTOR—J. HERON.
SELECT AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF
THE MISSES HERON,
SIR WILLIAM DON,
AND THE
HERON FAMILY.
LAST NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) OCT. 11, 1851.
"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS,"
A CONCERT.
"MY PRECIOUS BETSY,"
AND
"THE IRISH LION."
Tickets to be had at Mr. John McCoy's Book Store, and at the Donegana House.
Front Seats, 3s 9d; Back, 2s 6d. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
October 12. 462

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Great St. James Street.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, October 10th and 11th,
J. CONLISK'S ETHIOPIAN WARBLERS,
Will give TWO ENTERTAINMENTS, consisting of Songs, Glees, Parodies, Dances, and Burlesques, &c.
R. H. SLITOR, the CHAMPION DANCER, is attached to this Company.
Price Reduced to 1s. 3d.
Doors open at SEVEN, P. M.—Commence at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
October 11, 1851. 462

SOIREE.
MONTREAL
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.
The Friends of this Society are invited to attend a SOCIAL MEETING, which will be held in the Basement of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on the evening of MONDAY next, the 13th instant, for the purpose of hearing REPORTS from COLPORTEURS now labouring in the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.
ADDRESSES may also be expected from Rev. Dr. Wilkes and Rev. D. Fraser, A. M.
Tea will be provided at half-past 6, and Chair taken at half-past 7.
TICKETS, 1s 3d each; may be obtained at the Depository, adjoining the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street; at Mr. Becket's; and at William Lyman & Co.'s, St. Paul Street.
October 11. 462

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.
The discovery of the FOREST WINE is the greatest blessing of the age. "Put up in Quart Bottles, a single bottle of which does more good, and goes further in the cure of Disease, than ten bottles of any Sarsaparilla in use, and warranted to cure without any unpleasant or weakening effect.
The method by which all Sarsaparillas, and other similar medicines are prepared, is by boiling the roots, by which to obtain the extract, the whole of the medicinal virtues are first destroyed and destroyed.
It is not to be wondered at then, that ten and even twenty bottles of these Sarsaparillas are sometimes taken without producing perceptible benefit. Not so with the Forest Wine! By the invention of a wonderful chemical apparatus, a perfect wine is produced containing all the medicinal virtues of the plants of which it is composed, thus rendering medicinal effects of the Forest Wine most powerful during the Forest Wine the most efficient medicine the world ever produced, and at the same time the most agreeable.
NERVOUS DISORDERS
Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, are usually brought on by troubles and afflictions, and are more common to persons of sedentary habits and sensitive temperaments. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, are fearful symptoms of nervous derangement. The Forest Wine is a powerful remedy in these complaints.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Parkins, dated Hamilton, Sept. 1, 1848.
Dear Sir,—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful Nervous disorder, with which she had been afflicted for many years. Her body was diseased, wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by fearful dreams, awaking quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboured under the delusion that something fearful was about to happen to her. She took one of your bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, and is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever.
J. C. Parkins.
Dr. S. W. Halsey.
GENERAL DEBILITY, EMACIATION, WASTING OF THE BODY, &c.
Many persons are afflicted with some one of the above complaints, without being able to trace it to any particular cause, and therefore delay the use of the proper remedy until the disease becomes confirmed. Any one labouring under the above complaints, or under a sense of sinking, or entire exhaustion after exertion, should immediately use the Forest Wine, Pills, and Ointment, and at times, pulmonary complaints, and the consumption, or decline of the breast, or the symptoms of, will be found to disappear. The beneficial effects which have ever attended the use of the Forest Wine and Pills, in every species of debility, is conclusive evidence of the value of the remedy. In short it is the only remedy that has ever been discovered in these medicines to an extraordinary and keen sensibility control. For Nervous Diseases and Debility, the Wine and Pills are recommended to be used in the direction on the label.
AGUE AND FEVER, OR CHILLS,
Are caused by the miasmatic effluvia from the marshes, and are generally accompanied by great disturbance. In Fever and Ague, the Forest Wine and Pills are a sovereign remedy. When they have been taken according to the directions, we have never known them to fail in effecting a perfect cure. In the first place, take a large dose of the Forest Pills in time, that their operation may be over before the paroxysm of the cold stage comes on. Then take a wine glass full of the Wine every two hours during the intervals of half an hour between the doses of the Wine, as directed on the label. This treatment will break the fever during the cold stage, after which the Wine should be continued in small doses to restore strength. See directions round the bottle.
DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS
Are an important object to the Forest Wine. They are coated with pure gum arabic, an invention for which Dr. Halsey has received the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States.
The Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pills unite in accomplishing the same great end, the Purification of the Blood, and restoration of the Health and Strength.
The Forest Wine and Pills are recommended as an effectual and certain cure in the following complaints:—Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Headache and Female Weaknesses, for which it is a Sovereign Remedy; Leucorrhœa, Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Fevers, Ague, Nervous Hysterics, Jaundice, Unhealthy Color of the Skin, Weakly and Impaired State of the Constitution.
TO THE LADIES.
Nothing in the world is more admired than the business of using pastes, cosmetics, &c., to improve the appearance of the skin, and to produce the highest photographs of health, which again invariably follow the possession of the Forest Wine. What wonders does the Forest Wine perform! Its operation is perfectly natural, and its effects are permanent. Those who have been afflicted with sallow complexions, pimples, and other disfigurements of the skin, will find that the Forest Wine, by its invigorating and purifying properties, will soon make the skin clear, and bring the rich blood to the surface, which will impart a beautiful transparency to the complexion, and a delicate bloom to the cheek, which is the true criterion of beauty.
THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY.
In corroboration of these facts, Dr. Halsey has many hundreds of letters from ladies of the most respectable standing in society.
The Forest Wine is large quart bottles, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Pills, 25 cents per box. Ointment, 25 cents per pot. For sale by the appointed Agents in Montreal, W. LYMAN & Co., and all respectable Druggists throughout Canada.
Montreal, October 11, 1851. 462

WANTED, by a Clergyman's Family, as TUTOR, a Gentleman competent to undertake the Education of Boys under Twelve years of age. A Graduate, intending to take Orders in Holy Orders, would be preferred.
Address Mr. Thos. Champion, Church Office, Toronto.
Toronto, September 15th, 1851. 461

WANTED,—An ASSISTANT TEACHER. Apply personally at the St. Urbain Street Academy.
S. PHILLIPS,
Principal.
October 8. 459

NOTICE.
To Country Merchants Visiting Montreal on Business
MERCHANTS will do well to call upon the Subscriber, previous to making their purchases, and inspect his Stock of
TOBACCOS,
which for price and quality cannot be surpassed in the city. His present stock consists of 300 Packages of 16's, 20's, 8's, 5's, and one pound lumps, of the very choicest quality, and will be sold at 12½ per cent. lower than any other house.
—ALSO,—
Just Receiving:—His usual importation of FANCY CLAY PIPES, SNUFF and TOBACCO BOXES; with a variety of other articles suitable for the Country Trade—the whole of which will be offered upon very liberal credit.
N.B.—SNUFF of every variety put up in bags and jars; CUT TOBACCOS in papers; CIGARS in boxes and bundles; MATCHES, &c.
JOHN LEVEY,
Notre Dame Street.
October 11. 462

JOHN G. DINNING,
Land and General Agent, for Lower Canada, Accountant and General Broker.
OFFICE, 13, ST SACRAMENT STREET
MR. DINNING is ready to undertake the management of Properties—to collect Rents—to attend to Custom-House Entries and Forwarding of Goods—to Sell or Purchase Property of every description—to assist in effecting Loans by way of Mortgage or other wise, and in obtaining Investments, &c., &c.
In connexion with the above, Mr. Dinning has established a Register in Montreal, by which the public will be supplied, gratuitously with an ample List, and full particulars of Houses, Farms, Wild Lands, and all descriptions of Properties to be Sold or Leased in Montreal or Lower Canada.
STORAGE
For Ashes, Wheat, Flour, Bales Cases, Crain, Butter and Lard, Canada Plates, Tin, Molasses, Oils, &c. &c., on moderate terms.
Montreal, October 11, 1851. 462

CLERKS' REGISTER OFFICE.
IN addition to the Department for the SALE OF LANDS and LETTING, and SALE OF