POETRY.

The Young Mother.

By the Editor of The Hungarian Orphans.

Count the extensive what a young mother feels
While silent watch o'er her first born she's keeping,
Or when beside the low soft couch she kneels
On which her rosy babe lies quietly sleeping!

Nought but a mother's fondness can impart
The rich, the rapturous, flood of holy joy
Which like a torrent gushes from her heart
When gently bending o'er her slumbering boy.

Behold her pure and radiant speaking eye,
As her loved one awakens to caress her;
Here is her treasure—this the sacred tie
Kind Heaven has twined around her heart to bless her.

What are the miser's richest stores of gold,
Or gems of Eastern Monarch brightly gleaming,
To the fond light a mother's smiles unfold,
When her young eye is on her infant beaming!

The lady moon unclouded sends no ray
More bland and pure when to the earth directed,
Than infants' smiling sweetness display
When on a mother's happiness eyes reflected.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, August 29, 1851.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, came up for second reading, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Bourret. He explained that it was intended to repeal the existing Act, so far as related to the payment of the fee of $5 by non-practising members.

Hon. Mr. Tache opposed the motion. It would be disgraceful to the profession to imagine, that as a body they wished to evade the payment of this paltry fee, and at the same time remain in full possession of the privileges enjoyed by those who did pay.

Hon. Mr. Caron said that if certain members of the profession conceived that $5 was too high a sum for the honor of being rated as members of the society, and taking share in the processions, he was not prepared to assume the responsibility of voting against the Bill. He did not think that the profession would lose by acceding to the wishes of such persons. Looking to the example set by the Bar of Upper Canada, he felt proud of the *esprit de corps* they exhibited, and would be glad to see it imitated. He would be glad to see their example imitated in other respects: to see the agreeable and pleasant intercourse that exists between the Bar and the Bench of Upper Canada carried into Lower Canada. The same degree of mutual respect and good feeling which induces the Bar to look on the Bench as primus inter pares, was not, unfortunately, known in his section of the Province, and in that respect he thought they might with advantage copy from their Upper Canada brethren.

Hon. Mr. Tache would move the second reading this day three months. He was ashamed of the persons who had been instrumental in introducing the bill into the Assembly, and thought it would be for the advantage and honor of the profession to refuse it a place in the statutes.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson said that in his native country, Scotland, the members of the society of Advocates to which he belonged, paid a very large sum on induction, instead of the small annual fee of $5. It was altogether a very small matter, and he conceived that if any amendment was made, it should be the payment of a sum of $50 on retiring, instead of the annual fee of $5.

Hon. Mr. Boulton concurred in opinion with the Receiver General, that it would be a disgrace to the profession to allow this bill a place in the statutes. In Upper Canada students had to pay a fee of £10 on admission to study, and another fee of £20 when admitted to practice. The funds thus raised were applied to the support of Osgoode Hall, which was created out of the means of the society. In Lower Canada he believed there were as much fees, and he conceived that very few would object to the payment of $5 per annum.

Hon. Mr. Bourret fully concurred in the views expressed, although he had moved the second reading in accordance with a request. The parties then to be exempted were left in the enjoyment of the privileges of members of the profession, and he thought the request was unreasonable, if they chose to surrender those privileges, which included exemption from serving as Jurors.

The Hon. Speaker—And as Church Wardens—

Hon. Mr. Bourret—Exactly so; in that case their request might be complied with.

After a few remarks by the Hon. Mr. Crooks in corroboration of the testimony of other members, that this was an exceedingly small matter, the motion in amendment was carried unanimously.

The motion for the second reading of the bill to permit foreign Corporations to sue and be sued was opposed by

Hon. Mr. Boulton, who contended that it was drawn in contravention of the established usages of Parliament, two other subjects, altogether irrelevant, being introduced. For instance, it enacted that the testimony of persons, who had been convicted of crime, should be taken. Now he conceived that a law of that nature should never be allowed to pass the House, but more especially when it was introduced into a bill having reference to suing foreign corporations.

Hon. Mr. Crooks also opposed the bill. It was very doubtful whether the power to sue and be sued could be given with advantage to foreign corporations; and that portion of it which admitted the testimony of persons convicted of felony was of still more questionable propriety.

The Hon. Speaker was decidedly opposed to the Bill. It was an instance of the danger of bringing up Bills in a hurry at the close of the session, to receive the sanction of the Council. There they had a bill permitting foreign corporations to sue and be sued—and for other purposes. Well, he found that one of those purposes was to admit as valid, testimony which could not be received without grave doubt; and the other purpose was just as irrelevant. It was the most dangerous mode of legislating that could be imagined, and, without expressing a decided opinion as to the first part of the bill, he would say that it would be more for the advantage of the public and the honor of the House, to reject such bills, and teach hon. gentlemen that when they legislate it was on one subject at a time.

Hon. Mr. Bourret trusted that the House would not reject the bill, but refer it to a select committee, with instruction to strike out the objectionable clauses.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson moved the third reading this day three months, which was carried, after a few observations from Hon. Mr. Boulton.

A large number of bills were passed, and the Council then adjourned until 10, A. M., on Saturday, when several other measures were hurried through.

Legislative Assembly.

SATURDAY, August 30.

The House met at ten o'clock a.m.

A message was received from the Legislative Council with an amendment to the Rectory Bill.

Mr. McKenzie said it should not pass and threatened to speak the whole morning until the gun fired. He spoke for three quarters of an hour amid all kind of noises and interruptions. He sat down to write an amendment, giving an opportunity for the motion to be put, which was carried. Loud cheers, clapping of hands, and laughter arose from all sides. Mr. Hincks and others, shouted out vociferously "sold, sold, sold!"

Mr. H. Sherwood asked if it was the intention of the Ministry to remove the Upper Canada Branches of the Crown Lands Department to Quebec?

Mr. Price said the matter had been under the consideration of the Government, but no decision had been arrived at. He would be again brought up for final decision at an early day.

Mr. R. Sherwood said he put this question there not being time for the motion of which he had given notice.

Mr. Bell moved the reference in the committee of the whole of the annual Report of the Commissioner on Crown Lands. It was important to have it referred through, or, at least, that part of it which had reference to supplies.

Mr. Cameron rose for the purpose of mentioning that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was overlooked in that report. He (Mr. C.) thought that unjust. In the House of Commons, in England, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, held the second highest office in the House. In the present instance the Clerk of the Crown was an officer of the Assembly, and his claim should not be overlooked.

The House went into Committee, and a very rambling and shapeless conversation ensued which lasted about an hour. Mr. Richards, and Messrs. Smith of Frontenac and Durham, objecting to the Report, and speaking against time to defeat it.

In the course of which Mr. H. Sherwood remarked that he thought the report should not be thrown aside, but that that part relative to the promotion of officers and the claim of Mr. Cardinal, be left over until the next Parliament, as there was not then time to discuss it, and the House too thin to decide. But he did not pronounce any opinion upon Mr. Cardinal's claim. From enquiry, however, he had heard enough to convince him that Mr. Cardinal's claim should not hastily be disposed of.

Mr. Lyon opposed postponement, and thought the present House the best able to decide.

Messrs. Armstrong and Bell both made speeches as the Reporter understood in favor of the report, but neither could be distinctly heard amidst the uproar.

Mr. H. Sherwood considered it invidious to promote two officers, Messrs. Hartney and Spink, and pass all the others over. He expressed some general opinions against raising salaries of officers of the House.

Dr. Forster said the Clerk of the House had been before the Committee, and every pains and unusual had been taken to recommend the most deserving. It was false to say, as it had been said, that the Committee had acted invidiously and at random. They acted deliberately and upon the best information they could get. It was all very well to make bunkum speeches. The elections were coming, and it would be a very nice thing to say, "I have made a retrenchment; I have cut down the salary of a poor Clerk 10s a day."

Mr. H. Sherwood thought, that as the hon. member could speak so eloquently, it was a pity he had not tried his hand at it a little earlier in the session.

Mr. Richards spoke generally against increasing the salaries of the clerks of the House. As a whole they were too much overpaid. They were better paid proportionably than any other class of men in the country. Some of them got bloated salaries. He was opposed to any increase unless a specific case was made out; but as the had been done in Messrs. Spink and Hartney's cases, he had no objection to giving them an increase. The hon. member went on, repeating the sentiments above expressed for the space of half an hour.

A dozen members then essayed to speak at once. The object being a match against time. Mr. Richards and Mr. Smith said that if hon. members wished to get the report through, they were mistaken. A scene of indescribable shouting and confusion ensued.

Mr. Ross said the translators should not be placed on the same footing as extra writers. They should form a class by themselves and receive one pound a day. They required intelligence and an education almost classical.

Mr. Hincks said, the House should not overlook a specific recommendation like that in the case of Messrs. Spink & Hartney.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac said, it was invidious to overlook an officer like Mr. Lindsay, the Assistant Law Clerk, and promote Messrs Spink & Hartney. He said nothing against these gentlemen; but he thought Mr. Lindsay more deserving of promotion. He worked all day, and was sometimes up all night. The nature of his duties was such as to require professional knowledge, and was not merely mechanical. Mr. Lindsay worked hard, and did his duties well. He was a gentleman of education, and a professional man. He (Mr. S.) could not consent that he should be overlooked, while others were promoted. Mr. Smith went on speaking against time.

The discussion continued; but nothing new came out. The report of the Committee was finally adopted, at the very last moment.

A report of the Railroad Committee was adopted on a motion of Sir A. McNab.

Mr. Hincks laid a message before the House relating to the Church of England.

Mr. Smith of Durham spoke to something before the chair, but the Reporter could not tell what, the noise and confusion in the House being so great.

The members were then summoned to the Council Chamber.

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THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851.

It is but too common a case in the political world, that professions of attachment to any certain class of opinions are made merely for convenience, and to be broken like a reed when the profession has served its ignoble purpose, or failed in its impure object. Men of unsteady principle begin by taking that side which will best suit their private interests, without regard to predilection or honesty of purpose; and when they find their hollow professions of attachment suspected, or justly despised, or when they are unable, from want of ability, or an utter absence of honest resolve, to fulfil their boastful promises, they become lukewarm in their professions, and at last appear in their true colors, by treacherously going over to the ranks of the enemy, who are ready to *canonize* them for the change, when they ought to be *canonized* for their treachery and imbecility. Of this we have had more than one burning and shining light in the late Legislative Assembly. These men have no right to enjoy the smallest particle of the confidence of the country, and ought never again to be allowed to represent any constituency whatever. They are not legislators watching over the well being of the community and the interests of the Crown, but truculent unblushing self-seekers, hunters after place, striving only to betray, and covering only to devour; who would rather gain a miserable notoriety by taking refuge amid the scaly folds of a contemptible faction, than stand up in defence of legitimate interest and social order.

We would most earnestly and emphatically warn the people from being led away by any such trimming politicians. Men who, from selfish or personal motives, desert or betray the trust reposed in them by their constituents in one Parliament, can never be trusted with any confidence in another. We say to the people, then, listen not to mob orators or rash innovators, trust not to spurious professions of attachment. You applaud mock-patriots at the hustings—you vote for them—you tend the tumid effusions of the hirelings of their party—but you have none of their confidence; you only see them through a glass darkly—their "fronts of brass and feet of clay" are concealed in their gala dresses—they are pinked up for show before your eyes; but could you only get a peep at the puppets when divested of their tinsel draperies, when they are hung up on pegs behind the door, you would wonder at your own infatuation. You cannot fathom the secret motives of these men—you cannot measure their selfishness—you cannot span their greediness—you cannot imagine the height and depth, or length and breadth, of their paltry ambition. They have steady in former Parliaments by your means gained several steps downward towards the ignoble goal of democracy, and they fondly hope in time, with your farther help, to reach the miry, impure, bottom of this slough of despond, where, instead of giving you the liberty you fondly hope you are contending for—instead of affording you the protection you naturally think you deserve at their hands—you will find yourselves at the last bowed down by a yoke such as no free man should ever bear—you will find yourselves linked in the iron fetters of their measureless cupidity and natural tyranny—fetters which will not hang the lighter upon your galled limbs because they have been forged by your own hands. Believe what we say, when we tell you that your trusting simplicity is no match for their cunning dishonesty of purpose. Why, what have you gained, either at home or abroad, by the measures they have already carried by your assistance? Are you by their means richer, happier, or better clothed, since the British Reform Bill passed? Are you wiser, more religious, or better Christians, since the Romish Emancipation Bill passed? Are you better fed, or less laboured, since the Corn Bill passed? We fear the very reverse is the true state of the case. That you are neither richer nor happier we know; because, instead of being industrious, quiet subjects of the Crown, as your fathers were, you are now bustling, wrangling politicians, spouters at clubs, admirers of democratic principles—if that can be called a principle which involves the absence of all principle—and having the affairs of the nation to attend, you have no longer any leisure for your own private interest. That you are better clothed is not true, neither is it true that you are better fed, as any one who walks the streets of any city, either in the Mother Country or in any of her Dependencies, may assure himself to his entire satisfaction. That agitation and whiggery has not fed and clothed Ireland, let the swarms of miserable wretches that at times crowd our wharves, and the depopulation of that unfortunate country, bear witness. That political jobbers and Anti-Corn Law Leaguers have not fed and clothed England and Scotland, let the Poor Houses and Union Work Houses declare. Neither will a handful of discontented English and French renegades feed and clothe you when the time comes for you to require it. That you are better Christians is the wildest fiction of all; instead of being at Church with your families as your fathers were, you are found idling and lounging about, discussing and settling the measures of Government, condemning the conduct of this Conservative and praising the measures of that Radical, while your children are all the time imbibing notions and sneking in sentiments which may at some future period cost the lives of thousands, and set the whole nation or province, as it may be, in a blaze. Instead of reverently perusing your Bibles on Sunday or other evening, as was the saintly custom of your gray-haired British sires, your whole leisure time is occupied in the perusal of some incendiary print, whose only object is to teach you insubordination to your rulers and blasphemy against Heaven.

This was not the way in which your venerable sires worshipped upon the mountain sides, and in the fragrant valleys, of that far off Father Land, in the bosom of which their bones are now peacefully reposing. Could they rise from under the green turf that covers them—but peace to their ashes, better that they should never hear the impiety and rebellious language of their offspring—happier they, never to behold the degeneracy of their descendants.

THE "LYRE" AND THE "GERMANIA" BAND.—There was a rumor some time ago that the "Germania Society," a superb instrumental band, which, our readers will recollect, visited this city about a year and a half ago, had disbanded itself; we are happy to be able to state that this is not the case, and that this delightful band, which has been for some time performing in Newport, U.S., may be expected here about the 15th of the month; that after having given some concerts here, it will go to Toronto, and then return to Montreal, accompanied by JENNY LIND, provided that a room of sufficient size can be found, in which the performances can take place. Here now is an opportunity for some of our enterprising builders—let some one of them come forward, obtain from the Corporation the loan of the Hall in the Bonsecours Market, fit it up, and our word for it, an ample harvest of pecuniary recompense will await his exertions.

Election Intelligence.

Some of our exchanges report that Mr. Christie is to be brought forward on what is called the Reform interest, for the County of Wentworth.

It is supposed that Mr. Caron will be proposed for Essex, but Col. Prince, it is said, has expressed a wish not to retire.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron has accepted a requisition from the constituency of Huron.

The Hon. H. J. Boulton has expressed his intention of again meeting the electors of Norfolk; but it is supposed that he will not be allowed to walk the course.

It has been intimated to Mr. Christie, of Gaspe, by his constituents, that they have prevailed upon Mr. Ravenhgh to come forward, and that he, Mr. C., will not be supported.

Mr. R. B. Conger is spoken of as a candidate for Prince Edward.

"THE BRITISH AMERICAN MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL JOURNAL" for September has just been laid on our table, and this month it contains several "original communications" of great interest, both in the *medical* and *physical* department. The third part also contains papers of unusual importance on subjects connected with the "Practice of Medicine," "Surgery," and "Midwifery." The "Editorial department" is also filled up with great ability, and amply proves the Editor of this journal, Dr. HALL, to be one of our most intelligent and best informed medical practitioners. We understand that this journal has now obtained a very extensive circulation, and we are certain that none of its rival publications any where better deserves its popularity.

HAYS' HOUSE PROMENADE.—The promenade on Tuesday night was not so well attended as usual, few strangers being present. Our Montreal fashionables were late in their attendance, and as the promenade closes at 11 o'clock, there was but little time for dancing.

At an adjourned meeting of the Examining Committee of the Montreal Section of the Bar, held on Tuesday, W. B. Lambe, Esq., B.C.L., was admitted to the practice of the Law.

Notices to Correspondents.

The report so industriously circulated, that the Hon. Adam Ferguson had set Lake Ontario on fire, proves to be "a week invention of the enemy." Equally unfounded is the *on dit* that the Hon. Member, late of Waterloo, is in a very unsatisfactory state of health, arising from the wearing-out intensity of his mental powers. The worthy ex-legislator's existence might be safely insured at a very low premium, so far as any danger from that cause is concerned, because

"By dullness shielded, he defies decay."

—Can our female correspondent, "BARBARA MATILDA," be in earnest when she asked us to insert verses from her fair pen of which the following is a sample?

I will love thee, true turtle,
As swain never was loved before,
Deck thy button hole with myrtle,
Buy thee winsteons white *gulove*;
With the oil of famed Macassar
I will bathe thy raven locks!
Soothe thy pimples with Court plaster,
Trim thy whiskers, darn thy socks!!

A word in your ear, Barbara dear; Surely the object of so much devoted affection will *stand* a couple of coppers to pay the postage of your next gilt-edged favor. The suggestion is a very prosaic one, we grant, but we have rather a pretty considerable weakness that way.

—*Hard Times* is informed, that to the best of our information the keepers of hotels still practice the very churlish and inhospitable custom of exacting money from their guests and boarders. The nineteenth century, indeed, with all its boasted liberality, has yet many social abuses, which ought to be abolished as soon as possible. It is with no small shame and humiliation we state, that British tailors are yet to be met with who presume to present Her Majesty's loyal subjects with *small accounts*. As these, however, are *never paid*, it is to be hoped that the nuisance will soon die a natural death.

—Our old Scotch friend, Captain Mucscratchington, has sent us a letter of thanks, acknowledging receipt of certain bottles of mountain dew, and apologizing, at the same time, for the illegible style in which his note is written. He says:—"Ever since your favor came to hand, my fist has been so shaky, that I can with difficulty dot my I's or cross my t's. Can you give any reason for this phenomenon?" We confess our inability to solve the enigma; but when we next write to Father Mathew, we shall request him to cut the Gordean knot.

—A correspondent informs us that several leading Radicals of this section of the Province are taking steps to organize a society whose object shall be to advocate the total abolition of all taxes in steamboats, stages, cabs, &c. In a preliminary circular, which, we are told, will appear in a few days, it is declared that the *voluntary* principle would work equally as well in the matter of cabs as in that of churches. Most cordially do we agree to this wise proposition.

TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC TO BELMIL MOUNTAIN.—A pic-nic party of the Sons of Temperance, Howard Division, No. 1, and of the Cadets of Temperance, Royal Mount Section, No. 2, accompanied by their Friends, will proceed on Friday next, the 5th instant, to the romantic and justly celebrated Mountain of Belmil, from the summit of which one of the finest and most extensive views in Canada may be obtained. A special train, expressly furnished by the Saint Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad Company will convey the party in and from the Station at Bonaventure. The steamer *St. Helena* will leave the Wharf opposite Bonsecours Market at 9½ A. M., and return at 6½ P.M. By the kind permission of Lieut. Col. Horn, the splendid band of the 20th Regt. will accompany the party on the occasion. Tickets for gentlemen, 2s; ladies, 2s; and youths, 1s 3d.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, a son of Mr. Parodis, Machinist, St. Joseph (Suburbs) Street, while attending the machinery, got entangled, and coming in contact with a circular saw, the arm was instantly severed above the elbow, and the remainder horribly mangled. His head was exposed to an escape of steam, and in consequence was badly scalded. Dr. Sewell, assisted by Drs. Wilmot and Mackay, amputated the arm at the shoulder. The unfortunate sufferer lies in a very precarious state.—*Herald.*

THE HARVEST.—From all parts of the Province East and West, the cheering news of the most beautiful harvest. There can be but the slightest lingering misgiving of political strife cause the soil produce one bushel of wheat less, but that small all the husbandman can look with gratitude upon his well filled granaries and stockhouses. May he enjoy their contents in peace.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The Paris Division of the Sons of Temperance had a grand procession and fête, on Thursday last. The day was fine, and hundreds of fellows and gentlemen from a distance were present, to witness or participate in the fête. The procession formed opposite the Division Room, in the upper village, and proceeded to that beautiful spot, known as the "Grand River Gate," presided by the Brantford Band. Paris brass bands, judging from appearance, we say not to complete that set has these five hundred Sons and Cadets of Temperance joined in the procession. Many of these are members of the Galt, Brantford, Burford, and Glenmorris Divisions, and came to Paris for the purpose of taking part in the demonstration. The ladies of Paris presented a beautifully-decorated banner to the Sons, which was received with benevolent grace by the Patriarch of the Division. The company then repaired to the place appointed, for partaking of "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates," and about 700 persons of both sexes sat down to a repast which might be equalled, but could not be surpassed. The audience were then entertained by appropriate addresses from several clergymen; after which, "the London Sailor" treated them to a "bottle of all sorts." The company then separated.—*Woodstock British American.*

Cuban Matters.

BALTIMORE, August 31, 1851.

It appears from letters published in the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 23rd inst., that Col. Crittenden and one hundred and fourteen men were left at Bahia Honda, by Gen. Lopez, in charge of the Baggage, while Lopez himself advanced to Las Pasas.

On the next day seven hundred Spaniards landed from the war steamer *Pizarro*, and cut off Crittenden from his companions.

Col. Crittenden made an attempt to rejoin his comrades, but was repulsed.

The Spaniards afterwards made a charge, and completely routed Col. Crittenden's little party, who spent two days in the chapparels, without any sustenance.

Fifty of them afterwards made their way to the seashore, where they found some boats, in which they embarked.

They spent one night on the ocean, and the next day were taken prisoners by the *Habanero*, as detailed in previous reports.

There are still sixty four of this party missing.—Forty of them are known to have been shot in a small farm house, and a Spanish Lieutenant reports that on the 14th he came upon twenty of them, guarding an equal number of their wounded comrades, all of whom were massacred.

It was reported also on Spanish authority, that the remaining 24 were afterwards slaughtered.

The New Orleans papers also published letters from Brand, James, and Kerr. They are very brief, being merely a list of adieus to friends.

The papers further state that the late outrages in N. Orleans were committed by the lower class of the population, and that none of the Filibusters were engaged in them.

BALTIMORE, Sept 1.

A mercantile house here has received Havana dates to the 18th ultimo, via *Empire City*, at New Orleans.

The letter, after mentioning the capture and execution of 50 men, states that 205 men were taken in different parties by the Government troops.

The remainder, with Lopez, who was wounded, fled to the mountains. The Troops followed closely, and it was thought they were captured to a man.

The 205 men were shot.

Late advices from Port au Prince report that the difficulties between the Dominican and Haytien Governments were in a fair way of being amicably settled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

A formidable expedition it is well known is springing up here for Cuba. 2 vessels are fitting up here in connection with the enterprise.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* learns that renewed "and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expedition from the United States against the territories of friendly powers, and to seize any vessel and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the Pampero, has led to such lamentable results. We shall now see whether this is a Government of laws or whether it is one of popular passion—whether the proclamation issued by the Government in April last will be sustained."

It is the duty of every good citizen to support the government, that we may not earn the reputation of a nation of *freebooters*.

Cape of Good Hope.

The last accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are not particularly cheering. Sir Harry Smith, in one of his general orders, throws out an intimation that the struggle is coming to a speedy close; but when we look for a confirmation of this pleasing anticipation, we find the wish to be merely father to the thought. One of the Cape papers declares that the accounts from the frontiers had become by every post more painful and disheartening. Sandilli is in the mountains, and although his prophet, Umlagani, had deserted him, and joined another chief, the change was not likely to affect the character of the contest. The hostility of the Hottentots is more unmistakable. Not only had the Hottentots at the Theopolis Mission Station, thirty miles to the South-west of Graham's Town, revolted, but the Hottentot levies, whose period of service had expired, could not be induced, by any pecuniary temptation, to re-enlist. Add to this, that the murder of travellers was frequent, that the horizon is described as being lighted up at night with the flames of deserted farm-houses, that Major-General Somerset was toiled in an effort to expel the Kaffirs from the Kat River, and enough is apparent to show that this "little war" is only the "beginning of the end." Not the least extraordinary feature in the intelligence by the last arrival in the conference which is said to have taken place between the rebel chiefs, at which it was arranged that a Hottentot Republic was to be set up on the Western side of the Keiskamma, and that the country beyond was to belong exclusively to the Kaffirs. The mere announcement of such a combination on the part of savages, having for its object the realization of political dogmas, is enough to startle the nerves of the most cold-blooded Europeans.

Among the anecdotes detailed by Dr. Bushnell in his sermon at Litchfield, illustrative of the Age of Homespun, was this: One of the aged divines of that county, still living, was married during the revolution, but under singular difficulties. There was an obstacle to the wedding which seemed insurmountable. He had no wedding coat, nor was wool to be had to make one, as it was the dead of winter. Yet all parties were anxious to be married, lest the mother of the intended bride discovered the difficulty, and promptly had some of her sheep shorn and sent up to Hartford to keep them warm while of the wool she spun and wove a coat for her intended son-in-law.

SCRAPS FOR THE CURIOUS.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will rebound, and be flattened as if fired against any hard substance. A musket may be fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk 200 feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a person at the distance of two miles on a still day, with as perfect distinctness, every word of a number talking to his child.

A Maine school-master advertises as follows:—"To be sold, a thrashing machine in good working order. Has hitch, cuse and strap herein. Warranted to lick a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his school away and his sons are too big to take. Apply of the college of preceptors."

Jeremiah Spear, of Paterson, N. J., advertises his wife Rachael, as having left his bed and board, and cautions people not to harbor or trust her on his account. Rachael says that he's quite in the following, which shows a spice of the Spear:

NOTICE.—I saw in Saint Ann's Gazette an advertisement signed Jeremiah Spear, forbidding any one harbouring or trusting my on his account. I, his wife, say he never had any bed or board for me, but he boarded with my father, and I paid his board. A few months ago he was taken sick, when his mother came with a hired man and waggon, and took him away without my knowledge or my father's consent, and I paid in three week's doctor's bill for him. When he came back I told him he must go to his mother and stay till he got warned, before I would live with him.

RACHAEL SPEAR.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,

Sept. 2.

Brigt Aurelie, Michon, St John, (Nfld,) J Tiffin, sugar, fish, &c

Schr Thistle, Painchaud, Pictou, order, coals

Imports.

Per Brig WILSON, J. Sroup, from Liverpool—Joseph Ward.

Alex Bryson, 18 casks 6 chains; J Whyte, 46 do 21 do; Thos Haworth, 60 hxs tin plates; S Shaw, 5 cs steel; Carter & Cowan, 8 chains 10 anchors; Workman & Brothers, 323 share moulds; Ryan, Chapman & Co, 7 cs leather; H Vennor & Co, 500 bxs Canada Plates 994 sheets iron; S Morley & Co, 1 hhd hardware; Glennon & Co, 2 cks earthenware; W & R Muir, 6 bls; D & C Darling, 5 cks hardware; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 200 brls sugar; P Holland, 1 cs hardware; J Young, 115 bdls sheet 255 do hoop 308 bars iron 1 bx; E & V Hudon, 420 burr stones; Jas Patton & Co, 11 crts earthenware; Torrance & Bonteed, 15 caroteels 100 bags 150 bags; A Cavillier & Co, 890 bxs soap; order, 78 crts earthenware 7 tons coals.

Per Brigt AURELIE, MICHON, from St. Johns, Nfld.—Jos. Tiffin, Consignee.

Gilmour & Co, 9 hhds sugar 8 trcs do 72 barrels do 30 do do 62 hhds do; E Maitland, Tylee & Co, 40 do do; J Young, 10 bels fish; J Tiffin, 98 brls sugar 146 bdls dry cod fish 40 caks seal oil 81 brls do 4 trcs do.

Per TRISTLE, PAINCHAUD, from Pictou,—Order.—Order, 60 chaldrons coals.

BIRTHS.

In Great St. James Street, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. D. Davidson, of a son.

At St. Monique, Nicolet, on the 23rd ult., Mrs Charles Grant, of a son.

At LaCanardiere, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. J. J. Nesbitt, of a son.

At Sherbrooke, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Wm. Brooks, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Smith Bartlett, Jr., Esq., on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. J. Greir, Rector of Belleville, Q. McNider, Esq., Agent of the Bank of Montreal, to Sabina, youngest daughter of the late Wm. McCarty, Esq.

At St. George's Church, Drummondville, C. W., on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. W. Leeming, assisted by the Rev. A. Townley, the Rev. Chas Leycester Inglis, B.A., Asst: Minister, Stamford, second son of the Rev. Charles Inglis, Sydney, Cape Breton, to Jemima, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. John Murray, formerly Governor of Demerara.

DIED.

At Exeter, England, on the 10th ult., Richard Brock Hatt, Esq., of Chambly, aged 32.

At Quebec, on the 29th ultimo, Archd. Saxton, only son of Archibald Campbell, Junior, Advocate.

At Rimouski, on the 26th ultimo, Ann Dane, a native of Westport, County of Mayo, Ireland, aged 52 years, wife of Mr. H. Crawley, of Rimouski.

At Sherbrooke, on the 25th ult., Mira Melissa, daughter of Mr. Alex. Ball, formerly of that place, aged 19 years. The deceased exhibited great patience and resignation throughout the whole period of her protracted illness. She was often heard to say, "What is the Lord's will is mine." During the last few weeks of her life she manifested strong faith in her Redeemer, and awaited with calmness and joy the time of her departure. At length she fell asleep in Jesus with a full assurance of a glorious immortality.

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

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL,
THREE RIVERS.

COURSE of STUDIES for the CURRENT HALF YEAR ending on DECEMBER 23rd:—

FIRST CLASS:

Greek.—The Nubes of Aristophanes, succeeded by the Medea of Euripides; and on alternate days Homer's Odyssey, Books XVI and XVII, followed by Books XVIII, XVIII, &c., of the Iliad.

Latin.—Virgil's Æneid, Book IX; Juvenal, Satire III; latter half of the Jugurtha of Sallust.

SECOND CLASS:

Greek.—Selections from the Cyropædia of Xenophon; on alternate days, Homer's Iliad, Books I, II, and III.

Latin.—Selections from Ovid; Virgil, Georgic III; Cicero de Senectute; Horace's Satires, Book I.

THIRD CLASS:

Greek.—Grammar and Extracts.

Latin.—Cæsar's Commentaries, Book VII; Virgil's Æneid, Books II, V, and VI; Sallust's Catiline.

Of the following Studies, some are pursued in combined Classes, others by individual teaching: The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament; English Grammar; Composition; History and Geography, Ancient and Modern, &c., &c., Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements and Conic Sections.

S. S. WOOD, A.M.,
Corp. Coll. Camb.; Rector.

Three Rivers, August 26, 1851. 429

UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE will OPEN again on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH instant, and the LECTURES will COMMENCE on the MONDAY following.

Terms, £10 a-year.

Applications for Matriculation to be made to the Vice-Principal, or to

J. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

September 2. 428

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees will be prepared to Pay, on and after the FIFTEENTH instant, a FOURTH DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS per POUND, upon the Deposits at the time of the Suspension, making in all 10s. per £.

Office OPEN from TEN till THREE o'clock.

JAMES COURT,
Actuary.

August 8, 1851. 408

NOTICE.—INFORMATION WANTED OF ANDREW MONTEETH, a young man about 30 years of age, who left Three Rivers in 1849, and has not since been heard from. Any information concerning him will much oblige his only sister, MARY MONTEETH.

Any information addressed to her, care of T. J. DOUTHEY, Montreal, will be most gratefully received.

☞ American and Canada Papers please copy.

August 21. 415

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, a GOOD PLAIN COOK, who is capable of undertaking Washing and Ironing.

September 2. 429

FOR Sale by the Subscriber:—
Fine Michigan, Lent Tobacco, Fancy Clay Pipes in boxes, Meerschaum Bowls, Glass Tubes, Tobacco Bags, Snuff Boxes, &c. JOHN LEVEY.

July 15. 384

JUST RECEIVED by Express, for September, Godey, Graham, and Sartain, for September.

R. W. LAY,
192, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, August 14, 1851. 412

NEW THROUGH LINE.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO DIRECT.

THE new, fast and magnificent Upper Cabin Steamer *CHAMPION*, A. MARSHALL Commander, will LEAVE the Subscribers Wharf for the above and intermediate PORTS, on THURSDAY, (to-morrow) at TWO o'clock P. M. and LACHINE on the arrival of the FIVE o'clock Train.

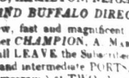
For Passage, apply at the NEW THROUGH LINE OFFICE, No. 304, McGill Street.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.
Canal Wharf.

Montreal, September 3. 429

LAST TRIP THIS SEASON.



TO MURRAY BAY, RIVIERE DU LOUP AND CACOUNA.

THE Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, W. B. JEANS, Master, will LEAVE QUEBEC for the above-mentioned places, on SATURDAY MORNING next, 6th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, and returning, leave Cacouna on the following Monday morning, viz., 8th September.

For Passage, apply to

R. J. NICHOLS,
Agent.

Montreal, Sept. 3, 1851. 428

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The Steamships New York, Glasgow and New York, Steamship Company, powerful new Steamship *GLASGOW*, 1850 tons and 450 horse power, R. STEWART, (late of the Cunard Steamers) Commander, is appointed to sail from New York direct for Glasgow, on Saturday, the 11th October next, at 12 o'clock Noon.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin, (Steward's fee included) $90
Second Cabin do do 50
No Steerage Passengers taken.

These rates include provisions, but not wines or liquors, which will be supplied on board at moderate prices. Carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. MYSHAM,
2, Beaver Street, New York.

August 20. 417

LAKE ONTARIO
AND
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.