☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars ($6) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, so true for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

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☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1851.

☞ The next Mail for England—for transmission per *America*, from Boston—will be closed at the Montreal Post-Office, on Monday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. Newspapers must be posted before 1 o'clock, P. M.

The trial for murder which took place the other day in the Court of Queen's Bench before Judges Rolland and Aylwin resulted in an acquittal by the Jury, and after a suitable admonition from the Bench the prisoners were dismissed from the bar. In this there is certainly something radically wrong. A drunken broil took place at the door of a house of a certain character, in which a human being lost his life by a stab from a sharp instrument, which instrument was proved to be the property of one of the prisoners. Notwithstanding this, these prisoners were unanimously and unhesitatingly declared "Not Guilty," by the Jury Now we ask any unprejudiced lawyer in Montreal to answer us one or both of the two following questions:—

What would have been the fate of one or both of these young men had they been tried by a Judge alone, or a Bench alone, who was by law competent to decide upon the evidence, without the intervention of a Jury?

Or, what would have been the verdict of this very Jury itself, had capital punishment not been the inevitable consequence of a conviction?

Trial by Jury was once the palladium of English justice, but it has long outlived its usefulness, and ought to be abolished. The punishment of death—that remnant of sanguinary feudality—is also no longer applicable to the feelings of modern life, and therefore ought to be discontinued. When Juries can not be found to punish certain crimes according to law, it is high time that *that* and the Jury together should be swept off the statute book. In old feudal times, when Judges were the mere tools of a corrupt court and a profligate nobility, the people very properly demanded and compelled trial by Jury as their only safeguard. But now that these evil influences have ceased to press upon the populace, when the laws are well defined and clearly understood—so far as they are criminal at least—and when the Judges are the most intelligent, the most skilful, and the most upright that ever sat upon the Bench in any country, there can be no need of these round-about clumsy incumbrances in the way of arriving at a just and proper conclusion.

Look at Courts-Martial, for instance, which are strict and stern Courts of Equity, without any Jury to mar and clog their proceedings; yet what real culprit ever escapes them, or what innocent person has ever suffered from them? Not one. We appeal to any Military Officer whose eye may rest upon these sentences, if he ever saw one act of injustice perpetrated towards an accused before a military tribunal. We believe such a consummation would not be very palatable to the Judges themselves, p rticularly in criminal cases, because they may reasonably argue, that their responsibility is already enough for them to bear. This might lead us into a discussion, which we are perhaps not competent to maintain; but at least we know this full well, that since so many modern laws of the greatest impotance have of late years been made to supercede numberless ancient enactments, to the greater safety and profit of the subject, some expedient might be found by skilful Jurisconsults to erase this seeming superfluity from the statute book also.

SPECULATION.—An exchange says that a person of the name of Ossian E. Dodge made an offer of ten thousand dollars for the use of the Crystal Palace for one day and night immediately after the close of the Exhibition. This is a *dodge* which displays more sense and forethought than any other *artful dodge* we have heard of for some time, besides being a very honest *dodge*, which all *dodges* certainly are not.—The destruction of this erection is creating much discussion apparently in England, and its ultimate fate is exciting much difference of opinion; but by this time we suppose it is closed and the work of demolition going on.

Rice has been cultivated more than 150 years in South Carolina. It was planted there in the year 1693, and has been grown every year since that time.

"THE HERALD ANGEL."—Lest we may be supposed by our readers to have used the above words with unbecoming levity, and with the same foolish and nonsensical reference that our obtuse cotemporary does, we this morning publish the article from the *Herald* which called forth our remarks, from which it will be clearly seen that whatever the "*Herald Angel*" might mean, we only meant the *Dunce Dovie* of whom the *Pilot* speaks, and though he seems to be

"More peevish, cross, and splenetic
Than dog distract or monkey sick,"

we shall always have a rod in pickle for him, whenever his currish or gibbering propensities disturb us.

(*From the Herald.*)

When lands and money all are spent,
Then *larsing* is most excellent. *Old saw.*

We observe a cotemporary blunders and stutters through nearly a column of his *dreary* and dreary sheet, in the vain and hopeless attempt to construe the meaning of the latin line, which has, ever since the auspicious birth of the *Herald*, adorned our "figure-head." And, what is irresistibly amusing, we see the sanguinary little tom-tit of the *Pilot*,—carrying-out his threatened "war without giving or taking quarter!"—copies the ballerdash into his yesterday's issue. Dunderhead—who finds

Latin more difficile
Than for a *Porcus* his to whistle—

talks of "the breast of *Animos Novitate Tenebo*"—evidently supposing Mr. *Tenebo* to have been the "old original" proprietor of the *Herald*, and that *Animos* and *Novitate* were his baptismal names; and the bloody-minded little titty hops off his perch, and pecking at the rich idea, pops it into his *magazin*, and chirps-out "*oux armes!*" Now, for the sake of such of our readers as do not know latin, we don't mind knocking the two jolter-pates together, and letting them into the secret. *Animos novitate tenebo*, then, every scholar must at once see, is simply the first line of Mr. Ovid's well-known latin translation of Dr. Watts' celebrated Hymn:—

Hark, the *Herald* angels sing!

We confidently ask, could it have been possible for our editorial great-great-grandpapa to have selected a more erudite, elegant, appropriate, classical and comprehensive motto—indicating, as it does, the learning, the wisdom, the piety, the morality, the mirth, the music, the harmony and heaven-ward tendencies, which he had determined should characterize his literary offspring, is *secula seculorum*—that is (for the benefit of Dunderhead and his little zany,) so long as the *Herald* flourished, or in other words, while water runs and wood grows?—We pause—but *not* for a reply, as the proposition is as plainly incontrovertible as any problem in Euclid; or that such jolter-pates as we have been playing with, although, singly, of no possible use to any one, save the owners, when smartly knocked together, will, unconsciously, emit scintillations of wit and humour that no mortal would give them credit for possessing.

It is stated that a gentleman in Newport, Ky., is perfecting an application of electricity for propelling a box containing letters over wires from place to place, on the telegraphic principle. The experiment over wires of 600 yards in length, has, it is said, worked well.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—At Lachine, on Friday, a collision took place between the steamer *Reindeer* and the propeller *Ireland*. The latter sunk near the wharf in ten feet water. We are happy to state that no lives were lost.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—Gildeisleeve, the great pedestrian, was engaged in a race in California on the 14th of September, when he ran ten miles in 63 minutes 47 seconds. Had it not been for the extremely unfavorable weather, he would probably have accomplished the feat within the hour. Under the circumstances, the California papers say, the purse ($1000) would be given to him.

A FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—A Miss Cushman, at St. Louis, Missouri, has undertaken to walk a mile an hour for five hundred consecutive hours. She commenced at six, p.m., on Friday, the 10th instant, and during the first twenty-four hours her quickest mile was performed in fourteen minutes, her slowest in nineteen minutes and twelve seconds, and the rest at various periods between. She is said to be a graceful as well as a rapid walker. While on duty she is dressed in full Bloomer costume, consisting of pink silk dress, pink trousers, and bonnet trimmed with cherry-colored ribbon. Large crowds were drawn together to witness this novel spectacle.

Reviews.

THE LADY AND THE PRIEST: An Historical Romance. By MRS. MABERLY. *Chalmers & Co.*, Montreal.

We do not know who this Mrs. Maberly is, but we can truly say we have read no work of fiction, in the course of our critical functions, for a long time, that has excited in us so much interest in the perusal.

It is a very easy matter to notice any work, but it is not so easy to review a production like this, fiction though it be. Sir Robert Walpole said that *all history stand of necessity be false*, by which expression we suppose he meant the more minute details of it. And if so, why may not a "Historical Romance," written by a person of intelligence, who has studied diligently the spirit and character of the time, strike out many scintillations of faithful truth that may have either escaped or been neglected by a severer pen. Hence the difficulty of truthful criticism, which mainly depends for its interest on the reproduction of those feelings which have been excited by the author under review.

The Lady of the tale is Rosamond Clifford, and the Priest Thomas à Becket, both well-known to history. The style of the writing is pure and lively, and the incidents probable, and such as might be well conceived to have taken place in the more minute filling up of a great historical drama. The poor Monk in his chrysalis state, and the proud Prelate in his full blown honours, are powerfully pourtrayed; nor are the steps which led from the one to the other drawn with a less discriminating and nervous pencil. It is not so much Becket himself as the slavery to Rome to which he sought to subject Henry II. and his people, that is held up to detestation, and this is certainly done with a vigorous, talented, intelligent, and unswerving hand. His inhumanity, his hypocrisy, his vanity, his selfishness, and his utter carelessness of the means, however criminal, by which he might gain his ends, are all true pictures of the times and of the means by which Rome then vainly strove to subject England to her presumptuous sway.

Of Rosamond Clifford, the far-famed mistress of Henry II., every tale and history of that time has been full. Who has not heard of Woodstock and its famous labyrinth? Of this latter the authoress makes no use, but she paints the fair Rosamond in all the charms of youth and beauty which posterity has uniformly accorded to her, but with true feminine tact the position of the fair delinquent is invested at every step with the scorpion stings of remorse and contrition. This may be called retribution and poetical justice by our fair readers. But—haughty lady—ye, who repose enshrined in the purity of domestic life, why shrink ye back, why bend your beautiful and scornful brows when any frail one draws near? Is the air you breathe infected by her errors? Is your purity in any danger of being soiled by her passing shadow? Ah, lady! smoothe that insulting brow; stifle the reproach just bursting from that scornful and beautiful lip; wound not a bosom that already bleeds; crush not quite a heart that is already nearly broken. Lady, remember! that to look with mercy and forgiveness upon the errors of others is no less a virtue, no less acceptable to your Father who is in Heaven than to look with severity upon your own.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

FRIDAY, 24th October, 1851.

Present—The Hon. Jean Roch Rolland, the Hon. Thomas C. Aylwin.

Alari Dupuis, against whom a true bill for perjury was found yesterday, was called on his recognizance, and not appearing, his default was entered and a Bench warrant issued again st him.

Seth Randall, for stealing in a dwelling house—pleaded guilty.

Isaiah Attold, for the murder of his infant, a newly born child, was put on his trial and acquitted, without being put on his defence. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Devlin, counsel for prisoner. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

Jean Bte. Chabote, for having uttered a large number of forged five dollar notes of the State Bank of Boston, was tried and found guilty. W. E. Vincent, Esq., the Book-keeper of the Bank, attended and gave evidence in the case. He produced the charter of the Bank, and proved the forgery of the notes uttered and published.—The prisoner had purchased a mare for £18, and paid it with forged notes. He was apprehended in the city of Montreal, a day or two afterwards, where he had sold the mare to a carter for £12 10s.

Ma ie St. Pierre et Delina St. Pierre were put on their trial for stealing church ornaments and linen from the Parish Church of St. Ours on the 17th October last. The stolen goods were found in the possession of the prisoners, who had just been seen to emerge from the church when apprehended. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

POST OFFICE.—We look with much interest to the result of a proposition now before the Post Office authorities made by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company to deliver the Montreal mail in Quebec in 18 hours. They propose to dispatch it from Montreal daily at 4 o'clock in the evening and deliver it in Quebec the following morning at 10 o'clock. Also to dispatch it from Quebec at 4 o'clock. And deliver it in Montreal at 10 o'clock next day. The advantage of such an arrangement to all classes, and particularly the mercantile body, are too manifest to need comment: the delay in exchanging communications between those two important places by the ordinary route during the winter season, has been long a matter of great inconvenience and complaint, and we sincerely hope no petty consideration of economy will induce the Post Office to decline an arrangement so fraught with accomodation to the public as this promises to be.

We are not aware whether contracts may have been entered into for the conveyance of the mail as hitherto, but even should such be the case the direct advantages to be derived from the speedy and regular delivery and transmission of our letters, would more than compensate for any pecuniary consideration which might be required by the contracting parties.—*Quebec Times.*

Winter has come upon us suddenly, though not unexpectedly, as the particular chill and searching atmosphere of yesterday led us to expect snow, which this morning covers up from view our gay landscapes and gardens of roses." It now snows heavily indeed and has been so doing for some hours, but the probability is that it will all end in slush, and that too before many hours are over.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

A requisition numerously signed has been sent to J. M'Dougall, Esq., of Three Rivers, by the electors of the township of Stanfold, Arthabaska, Warwick, Bulstrode and Tingwick, in the County of Drummond, asking that gentleman to suffer himself to be brought forward as a candidate for the county, to which we perceive Mr. M'Dougall has thus replied:—

"I accept your invitation, which I am the more inclined to do from the flattering assurances of support I have received from other parts of the Country.

If by your exertions I shall be elected, you may rest assured that I will use my utmost endeavours to promote your interest and the general interests of the country."—*Ib.*

We have to announce on the authority of private advices from London of unquestionable correctness that Mr. Atcheson, the agent of the Great Western line of railway, has succeeded in raising in the English market all the money required to complete the road, and that more might have been had, if it had been necessary. It is understood that the very strong support given to the scheme in Manchester had the effect of bringing it in favour in the London market.

We recommend the above to the attention of the Directors of the Richmond Railroad.—*Quebec Gazette.*

J. S. McDonald, Solicitor-General in the late Government, and the most popular member of the Administration, has been passed over by the "new combinations," and supereceded in the Attorney-Generalship by W. B. Richards, Esq., of Brockville. In consequence of this act of injustice, Mr. McDonald has withdrawn his support from the Government, and will enter the House as an independent member. In turning Mr. McDonald out, the Government have committed a stupendous blunder, and one which cannot fail to have a serious effect on their stability.—*Cobourg Star.*

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—An old man named Mark Bassett has been committed to Winchester gaol for the manslaughter of his son, aged 13. It seems that the unhappy parent threw a walking stick, which he held in his hand, at the deceased with such force that the small end of the stick passed through the poor little fellow's hat and entered his skull to the extent of some four or five inches. The wretched father was found sitting on the ground with his son lying across his lap in a dying state. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the father, who is in the 66th year of his age, and his agonies are so great that it is thought he will not live to take his trial.—*Kingston Whig.*

IRISH EMIGRATION.—Our last advices from Ireland state that efforts are making to induce emigration to Peru. The government of that country consent to pay two-thirds of the passage money, or £6 for each adult. In consideration of this sum the parties bind themselves to work a certain length of time at fixed wages, or else to repay it in monthly instalments. Only Catholic emigrants are wanted.—*Boston Journal.*

SAILING OF THE NEW WORLD—*Emigrants Returning.*—The packet ship *New World*, Capt. Knight, sailed at one o'clock to-day for Liverpool, with two hundred steerage passengers. We are informed that six of the number, who are females, go on a visit to their parents and friends, and intend to return to this country; but the remainder, many of whom have been here from two to ten years, have become dissatisfied with the prospect, and intend to pass the rest of their days in their native land. They are mostly Irish.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Dr. Gottfried Kinkel, the German scholar and patriot, who is on a mission to his countrymen in the United States, was received at Pittsburgh on Saturday with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. More than five thousand persons assembled to witness his landing from the steamboat, and he was afterwards escorted by a procession to the Western Hotel, where he was welcomed by the mayor. Dr. Kinkel's special object, we believe, is to raise a revolutionary fund for Germany.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that after Kossuth had arrived on board the *Mississippi*, he received a despatch from the Turkish government, informing him that Austria had taken serious umbrage at his liberation, and suggesting that he should delay his departure until the difficulty should be arranged. The generous Hungarian was disposed to accede to this request, but the Captain of the *Mississippi* interposed, and declared that he would not suffer such a violation of American hospitality; that Kossuth, having stepped on board of an American vessel, was upon American soil.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, October 23.

The steamer *Pacific* was signalised off Holyhead on the morning of the 7th. Mr. Mitchell, of the firm of Dennestown & Co., was lost overboard from the *Pacific* during her outward passage.

Madame Biscaccianti, and James Gordon Bennett, are among the passengers in the *Hermann*.

ENGLAND.—The exhibition was to close on Saturday.

A piece of Australian gold had reached London, weighing four and a half pounds.

The official quarterly returns of the revenue show quite an improvement on the corresponding returns of last year. The custom duties had improved £50,000.—In the excise duties there has been about an equal advance. The income and post office revenue had also considerably increased. The stamp and tax revenue, however, had fallen off.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie*, in explaining why the French Government refused Kossuth a passage through France, calls him the turbulent Kossuth, a man personifying the spirit of revolution rather than that of nationality, and contrasts him with the modest and illustrious Batthyani, who, avoiding all eclat and pretension, demanded on his arrival, the hospitality of France to an exile, which was instantly accorded to him. Kossuth was still at Marseiles on the 2nd of October.

Louis Napoleon has authorized the town of Fontainbleu to erect a bronze statue of the Emperor Napoleon.

SPAIN.—Spain was tranquil, the people feeling secure in the express determination of France and England to interfere in the Cuban question.

PORTUGAL.—Portugal is uneasy. There are rumors of intrigues between the Queen and certain high personages against Saldanha.

AUSTRIA.—It is said in Austria that a merchant of Pesth is about to sue Kossuth on a bill of exchange. Austrian lawyers say he is personally liable for the notes issued during his dictatorship.

An Austrian corps of observation is to be established on the Turco Croatian Frontiers, and the Ban Jellachich had gone down to mark out the ground.

The Emperor of Austria has been summoned, by telegraph, in all haste, from Italy to Vienna. The Ban Jellachich had also arrived post haste from Croatia; a great deal of excitement is consequence exists at Vienna. The Emperor arrived at Trieste in a man-of-war steamer at midnight, and continued his journey with great rapidity to Schonburg, without resting, arriving at Schonburg the same night. One rumor with regard to these movements is the discovery of a plot in Italy. Another says, a movement has been detected among the democrats of Hungary.

The Austrian papers talk loudly about reprisals against Turkey for her liberation of the Hungarian refugees.

The appointment of the Ardeduke Albrecht, governor of Hungary, is said to give satisfaction to the Magyars.

It was reported that the whole of the Austrian loan had been taken.

MARKETS.—Liverpool, October 7.—The Corn markets have exhibited symptoms of revival from their recent depression. Wheat and Flour have been in good demand, both for consumption and on speculation, at an advance of about 2d ⅌ bushel, and 6d ⅌ bbl. At the market to-day, Indian Corn attracted little attention, and floating cargoes were nothing rather easier to buy. Barley is in active demand at advancing prices. Oats and Oatmeal were a trifle lower. The weather for some days has been stormy and wet. The English funds have been firm since the departure of the *America*. Consols have touched 97¼, but on the 7th declined ¼.

THE ARCTIC RELIEF.—On Wednesday, an official examination of the relics found by the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, took place at Woolwich. There are four large coalsacks full of rope, cordage, and canvas, many pieces of the rope in excellent condition, with the government mark on them, the outer part of the rope only being bleached. On one of the pieces of canvas was found the word "Terror," and the broad arrow, giving unmistakable evidence of the vessel the piece had originally belonged to. The block used by the smith, evidently for resting his anvil upon, has also been brought home; as is a piece of wood, about sixteen inches square by two feet high, with an eye-bolt screwed into one of the sides, and a hole in the top, where the anvil had been inserted. Among the articles found was a quantity of charcoal in a half-barrel cask, and a number of meat cans. One of the pieces of canvas was proved by several persons, examined separately, to have been a part of the binding of the trysail of one of the sloops, and on opening a part of the binding, the letters "S C," meaning naval canvas, and the figures "4 35," meaning the number of yards in the original piece, were found upon it, and on unweaving a few threads the yellow government thread was found in it, proving that it was government property, and that it had never belonged to the mercantile marine of this or any other country. The direction post found near the three graves is still an object of great interest, and on being clearly examined the upright post is ascertained to have been formed of a boarding-pikestaff seven feet long, the finger or painted handboard being attached at the top by three nails, and instead of the post being nailed to the centre of the board, it is nailed to the side nearest the wrist-end of the hand. When found, the spike end had been broken off within about five inches of the point of iron, which accounts for the staff being found lying on the ground instead of being in an erect position. The sides of the coal-sacks, which had been exposed to the sun, have been bleached to a pure white, and all the articles afford evidence of their having been in the Arctic regions.—*London paper.*

THE PRINTERS' ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—The interest already awakened by the announcement of the next celebration of Franklin's birth-day, by the New York Typographical Society, induces us to note the proceedings of the printers' meeting on Saturday night. A report from a preliminary committee was made on the occasion, from which it appears that the society has decided to dispense with a public literary entertainment, which has been given at their festivals for the past two years, and in its stead to have only a supper and ball. In all probability Niblo's will be selected as the most appropriate place for the celebration, which will take place on Friday evening, January 16th. The society intend to invite the most distinguished literary gentlemen of this and other countries to participate, and to make the festival one of the most brilliant and social that has ever been given in the United States.—*N. Y. Post.*

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS.—The *Journal of the Times* says:—Copper continues to come down from the Cliff, Minnesota, North-west and North American Mines. The propeller *Peninsular* cleared from the Sault on the 3d, with 966 tons of splendid mass, barrel and stamp work from the Cliff, and several tons from the North American, the whole worth some $40,000.

The propeller *Manhattan*, Capt. Caldwell, was to sail for Outonagon on the 12th. The propellor *Nepoleon* brought down a crowd of passengers to the Sault, a portion from the Monticello, and the usual number from the ports along the lake.

The *Algonquin* arrived at the Sault on the 6th, with some forty of the shipwrecked passengers and crew of the *Monticello*, and all the articles saved from the wreck. She had a hard time in the severe gale. Capt. McKay run in under Point Keweenaw for lee, but the wind was too much for her anchors, and he was obliged to beat about under the coast for twelve hours, during which time Capt. McKay never left the helm.

The *Indianapolis*, speaking of the emigration Westward and along the line of the National Road this season, says:—Emigrants are continually passing through here, bound Westward, in great numbers. For the past three or four weeks, the National Road has been thronged with them. We think it is reasonable to say that, on an average, three hundred waggons per week, or fifty each week-day, have passed through for the last four weeks. At an average of four persons to each waggon, according to this estimate, 1800 persons have passed through in the last month. But we will say that 5000 in round numbers will have gone through this year at the close of the season; and this we believe to be a reasonable calculation. The emigration is so great in proportion on other thoroughfares, the accession to the population of the new States and territories this year will be immense.

AGRICULTURE IN OREGON.—A letter from Umpqua Valley, Oregon, published in the *N. Y. Courier*, says the climate is so mild in that quarter of the globe, that sleeping out doors is no hardship. Even in winter the ground in the valleys never freezes, so that oats, potatoes and barley, are sown in the fall. The wheat has the largest berry ever seen. Oats of a corresponding quality are raised *five years in succession from one sowing*, yielding at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre at each crop! Indian corn does not do so well, on account of the droughts in August and September; but potatoes, turnips and other roots, in the moister locations, grow to a great size. No insects or weeds trouble the crops of any kind. Apples produce abundantly, and plums, crab-apples, raspberries, (a large yellow variety) whortleberries, (a red species) strawberries, and several other berries of fine flavor, not known at home, are very abundant. Government gives to every actual settler on public lands in Oregon, 640 acres in fee-simple.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers of the 13th inst. contains later news from the seat of war on the Mexican frontier.—Col. Caradjal had entered the city of Reynosa and demanded its surrender, which after some hesitation was complied with. This is announced as showing that the people everywhere are in favor of the revolutionary movement. The arrival of Gen. Canales at Matamoras with a considerable body of men is also recorder. Caravajal has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to confiscate all goods entering the country, except through towns that have pronounced against the government. Intelligence from Mexico to Sept. 27th, says that everything about the government of Mexico appears to be in lamentable confusion, and it is nearly impossible to get together a quorum of Departments, and when a constitutional number is present, they do nothing but submit projects on projects, squabble and fight. The Treasury is reduced to its lowest ebb, and the resources of government almost annihilated.

The Willow Tree that was blown down on Sunday morning last, in Franklin Place, during the storm, was brought when young from St. Helena, during Napoleon's exile. It has been purchased by James Miller & Co., Broomfield street, in this city, and is to be used for the manufacture of artificial legs. Legs from Napoleon's willow tree will be all the rage we expect.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Carpet Bag* says there must be some horrible cannibals in Boston, because, in an eating-house the other day, a man called for *Baked Indian.*

Mrs. Partington, on reading an account of a schooner having her jib-boom carried away in a Long Island Sound, one night last week, wondered "why people would leave such things out o'doors, nights to be stolen, when there were so many bugers about filtering everything they could lay their hands to."

Next to Mrs. Partington, the next best friend of the *Carpet Bag* is a gentleman named Philanthropos. Here is one of his benevolent deeds:—

"Philanthropos, walking in Bowdoin street the other day, observed a heavy cart, which two poor jaded horses were attempting to draw up the hill. They arrived about half-way, when their strength completely failed them, and they could neither draw nor remain where they were, and the team began backing down the hill. The teamster sought for a stone to block the wheels, when Philanthropos, in his eagerness to lend his aid, rushed forward and put his new hat under the wheel."

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Markets.

OCTOBER 24, 1851.

ASHES—In demand at 27s 3d for Pots, and 29s for Pearls.

FLOUR.—Extra Superfine, 18s 3d @ 18s 9d; Fancy, 18s @ 18s 3d; No 1, 18s; No 2, 17s 3d @ 17s 6d; Fine, 16s 3d @ 16s 6d; and Sour, 15s @ 16s 3d.

GRAIN, PEAS, &c.—Upper Canada and States Mixed Wheat, 2s 6d @ 2s 10d per 60 lbs; Lower Canada Red do, 2s 6d @ 2s 9d per minot. Rye, 2s 9d @ 2s 10d. Oats, 1s 5d @ 1s 6d. Peas, 2s 6d @ 2s 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork, $17½; Prime Mess do, $14 @ $14½; and Prime do, $13½ @ 13½. Prime Mess Beef, $7½ @ $8; and Prime do, $6 @ $6½. No 2 Butter, 6½d; No 3 do, 5½d; and in Kegs, 5½d @ 6d.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool:—Ashes, 22s 6d @ 25s; Flour, 2s 9d; Wheat, 6s; Butter, per keg, 1s 7d @ 1s 8d. For the Clyde:—Ashes, 22s 6d @ 25s; Wheat, 6s; and Flour, 3s.

BUSINESS, generally, continues dull.—*Pilot.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived.

Oct 23.

Bark Earl Powis, Walker, Dundee, LeMesurier, Routh & Co, coals, &c

Brig Amy Ann, Thompson, Liverpool, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, general cargo

Schr Swift, Bank, St Jago de Cuba, J & J Mitchell, sugar

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,

Oct. 23.

Ship Lady Campbell, Hodge, 13th Sept, Waterford, H & E Burstall, ballast, 69 pass

Schr Breeze, Harbour, 17 days, Gaspe, H J Nood & Co, fish and oil, 5 pass

Cleared,

Oct. 23.

Ship Ottawa, McArthur, Glasgow, Symes & Co

.... Deborah, Ellis, Bristol, LeMesurier & Co

Bark Envoy, Hattink, Londonderry, do

.... Try Again, Martin, Cork, do

.... Caledonia, Gourley, Liverpool, Benson & Co

.... Wm Glen Anderson, Watts, Poole, do

.... Nicholai, Nordman, Gloucester, do

.... Ellergill, Jordan, Hull, H & E Burstall

.... Euclid, Bainbridge, Gloucester, do

.... Springhill, Ellicot, Arbroath, do

.... Miramichi, Main, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co

.... Britannia, Twizell, Grimsby, Levey & Co

.... Eliza Ann, Lockhead, Gloucester, do

.... Thebes, Scotland, Liverpool, Gillespies & Co

.... John Bell, Keane, New Ross, Pemberton Bros

.... Ava, Webster, Southampton, do

Brig Transit, Penrice, Dublin, do

.... Hannah, Gregory, Dublin, do

Shipping Intelligence.

SHORT CHINA VOYAGES.—We mentioned some days ago the announcement in the London *Times*, that the Aberdeen built clipper ship *Chrysolite* had made the voyage from Liverpool to Anjier in 80 days, beating the *Oriental* in the same voyage by nine days. It has been suggested that the voyage of the *Oriental* referred to, must have been her voyage from Canton to London, but of this we are not fully informed. But the *Oriental* made her voyage in 1850 from New York to Canton, 2000 miles beyond Anjier, in 81 days. The *Chrysolite's* voyage has been also repeatedly outdone by other voyages from New York. We are informed that the ship *Sea Witch*, Captain Waterman, sailed from New York, December 25, 1846, and passed Anjier, March 9, making a passage of 76 days.

The ship *Rainbow* sailed from New York, December 3, 1847, and arrived at Canton, February 29, making the passage in 88 days. The same ship sailed from New York, June 25, and passed Anjier, September 8—a passage of 75 days.

We learn from a New York paper that Captain N. B. Palmer made the first passage in the *Houqua*, of this port, to Anjier, in 77 days, arriving there about 1st September, 1844, and the ship *Montauk* from New York, and the barque *Coquette* from Boston, about the same time, each making the passage in less than 80 days.—*Advertiser.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage, at the Port of Quebec, to the 24th October, in each year:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1850	1067	433,023
1851	1175	501,953
More this year	108	68,930

JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON:—
A supply of the best English-made Hair Brushes
Badger Hair Shaving Brushes
Buffalo Combs
Prout's and Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes
English Soaps of various kinds
Patey's Transparent Soap Tablets
Patey's Old Brown Windsor
Patey's Honey Soap
Patey's Rose and Almond Tablets, &c,
Together with a general assortment of Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
Montreal, October 27, 1851. 475

BIRTHS.

At the Isle-aux-Noix, on the 19th instant, the wife of Fort Adjutant Dowd, of a son.

At Cold Springs, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Wm. Richardson, of a daughter.

At Hamilton, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Hugh C. Baker, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st instant, by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Olivier Berthelet, Esq., to Miss Charlotte Guy, daughter of the late Honble. Louis Guy.

On the 23rd instant, at Clairevue, the residence of W. H. Bethaut, Esq., by the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, D. D., James Shuter, Esq., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late George Mortimer Taylor, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. James Gallagher, a native of Clonoss, County Monaghan, Ireland.

At his father's residence, Bogton, Lacolle, on the 22nd of September, aged 18 months and 8 days, Grimstone, son of Mr. John Cookman, Farmer.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS:—
Sartain's Magazine for November
Godey's Ladies' Book do
Graham's Magazine do
New York Tribune of the 23th October
New York Home Journal do
R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, October 25, 1851. 475

NOTICE.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that TWO 5 NOTES, signed by me, for Fifty Pounds each, in favor of J. G. DANTON or Order, dated Montreal, 9th October, 1851, payable at the Bank of Montreal, one at three months, the other four, from date, will not be paid at maturity, as no value has been given for them, and I caution the Public against taking them in any way.
JNO. KER.
Montreal, 24th October, 1851. 374

MRS. HAMILTON begs leave to acquaint the Public that she has continued the CHILDREN'S SCHOOL, in Mount Camp Street, lately taught by Mrs. GIBSON, deceased.
October 24. 473

WINTER EVENING CLASSES.
THE Subscriber proposes the formation, during the ensuing WINTER, of TWO ELEMENTARY CLASSES, for the Study of GREEK and of LATIN, to consist of YOUNG MEN, having taste and leisure for such a pursuit; each Class assembling on alternate evenings during the week.
Parents desirous of joining either Class, are requested to intimate, before the close of the present month, their intention of doing so, in order that the Classes may be opened early in November.
TERMS—From November to the middle of March—THREE POUNDS.
PRIVATE READINGS, with more advanced Pupils, on the same Terms as Parents.
J. A DEVINE.
St. Louis Street, 13th October, 1851. 463

CONCERT HALL,
ST. GABRIEL STREET.
MR. McDONALD begs leave to intimate to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has completed his arrangements for the Season; and that his Classes will meet on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, commencing on Wednesday, 22nd inst.
JUVENILE CLASS from 4½ to 6½ o'clock, the same Evenings.
For Terms, apply at the Hall.
October 22, 1851. 471

COALS.
JUST ARRIVED, and for Sale, from the Barge or Yard, in lots to suit families, a quantity of the Best English Grate Coals.
GILMOUR & Co.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
October 22, 1851. 471

PORK.
FOR SALE, by the Subscribers—
MESS
PRIME MESS, and
PRIME
Canada and American—Free and in bond.
GILMOUR & CO.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
October 14. 465

PORTE-MONNAIES.
THE Subscribers have received a large assortment of very superior-finished PORTMONNAIES, in Leather, Pearl and Enamel.
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
October 17. 467

LAMPS.
SAVAGE & LYMAN have just received a large Supply of SOLAR LAMPS of every style and variety.
—ALSO,—
SHADES, CHIMNIES and WICKS.
—AND—
Expected in a few days, per *City of Manchester*, their usual assortment of PLATED WARE and PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
October 14. 465

KOH-I-NOOR.
THE Subscribers have received by the last Royal Mail Steamer, via Boston, A MODEL of the above celebrated DIAMOND.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles and designs—the whole of which is respectfully submitted to the inspection of the public.
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
October 14. 465

JOHN AITKEN & Co. HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND:—
GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR SHIRTS,
DRESSING GOWNS, &c.,
BABY LINENS,
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING, &c
159, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 438

JOHN KER & CO.'S
ESSENCE OF COFFEE,
PREPARED FROM
FULTON'S ORIGINAL CELEBRATED RECIPE,
Acknowledged to be the Finest Article ever Manufactured in Great Britain.
Sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists in America.
Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale only, by JOHN KER & Co., at their Store, Common Street, Canal Wharf, Montreal.
None Genuine unless Signed
JOHN KER & CO.
for
August 12. 410

PATENT IRON FENCES, &c.
The Subscribers have been appointed Sole Agents for Canada of the
NEW ENGLAND IRON RAILING CO.,
Whose Manufactures are PATENTED in London for
GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES,
And have now received Samples of
IRON FENCES, GATES, POSTS, &c.
THE lightness of style, combined with the strength and durability of these FENCES, have secured for them extensive introduction in the United States; and they are specially adapted for GARDENS, WINDOW BALCONIES, HATCHWAYS in WAREHOUSES, STAIR-RAILINGS and PASSAGES, GRAVE LOTS, &c., &c. And a great variety for other purposes; and may be had in great variety of patterns and strength.
421-4w LEEMING & SABINE.

FROM BERMUDA.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from BERMUDA, a large supply of Fine ARROWROOT. The FRESHNESS and PURITY of this Article, as well as the undoubted superiority over that obtained from other sources, render it particularly desirable for the use of *Children, Invalids, &c.*
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Family Chemists,
Place D'Armes
October 21, 1851. 470

FINE BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
JUST RECEIVED by
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 17. 467

WARTON'S ERVALENTA,
FOR the cure of habitual Constipation, without Medicine.
Numerous Testimonials of the efficacy of this preparation may be seen on application to the undersigned, Wholesale Agents.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 23. 472

MARKWICK'S
IMPERMIABLE SPONGIA PILINE.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 17. 467.

LADIES' INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.
HIGHLY recommended for the Cure of Chapped