☞ 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 (tri-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All LETTERS must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ 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, AUGUST 30, 1851.

The Crystal Palace.

In a letter from the London Correspondent of the Cornwall *Freeholder*, dated June 13th, there are some very gratifying notices of the Canadian contributions, which we use in the following summary. It appears that when the Queen visits that part of the Exhibition, she examines every thing very deliberately; and from the interest which both she and Prince Albert apparently take in our native productions, they have met with the highest approval of both these Royal personages. The Queen is said to be particularly pleased with the fancy soaps of Messrs. Mathewson, and the oil cloths of Mr. Laflamme, as well as with the neatness and compactness of Dean's trunk. She also spent some time in examining the table painted by Ramsay & McArthur, which, considering Her Majesty's well known talent as an artist, is a sure proof of its superior excellence as a work of art. She goes repeatedly to the Canadian department, and views it from every point, as if proud of this distant pendicle of her dominions.

But it is not only the Queen that is so pleased with our appearance—thousands of people, high and low, visit this division, all of whom go away highly delighted with the progress we have made in the useful and mechanical arts. Indeed this Exhibition has done more good to Canada than perhaps to any other country whatever. The Duke of Argyle, who, though a very young man, has already gained a high character for intelligence, declares Canada to be an honor to England. The Duchesses of Sutherland and Argyle are also highly delighted with our manufactures, and the former has returned three several times with parties to point them out.

The old Duke of Wellington, also—we are sorry to hear him called old, but old he is—has been to visit this division, and spent a considerable time in it. He was greatly interested in the fire engine.

Then comes the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his lady, and a host of Bishops and Clergy in attendance, who pass through the Canadian department, and examine every thing with great pleasure. Dr. Wiseman, also—who, the writer says, has "a jolly red nose"—examined most of the goods, and especially O'Mearn's sleigh, with much attention. When he examined the fire engine he pointed out the French Church painted upon it.

Lord Seaton also visited the Canadian department, and afterwards sent a gentleman to obtain a sample of the wheat from Canada West, of the pease from Mr. Bos, of St. Laurent, and Mr. Jones, of Sidney, and is represented as being well pleased that Canada had exceeded expectations.

Sir George Smart came privately to examine Mr. Herbert's piano, and remarked that Canada had much reason to be proud of the maker.

Lord Overstone spent some time in examining the minerals; and among other men of science, who have been interested in these productions of our country, are Sir H. T. LaBeche, Professor Turner, of Austria, Professor Gramont, of Belgium, Mr. Schruba, of the Zollverein, Monsieur Dufresne, President of the School of Mines, Paris, and Mr. Faraday. The result of the examinations by these eminent men will be most favorable to Canada; and it is mentioned, in connexion with our minerals, that a large manufacturer of iron, who is also an importer of the Swedish, has it in contemplation to found an establishment on the Ottawa, and is said to be in communication with Mr. Logan upon the subject.

Some of the Juries are now going their rounds; Higgins' violin has been examined, and pronounced exceedingly good.

The model of the locomotive by the young lad at St. Hyacinthe has been examined, and pronounced, under the circumstances, a great curiosity.

Mr. J. Fletcher's candy was examined, and pronounced exceedingly good, as were also Mr. Shepherd's seeds; with the latter the Jurors were particularly pleased, and several expressed a wish to get some.

Madame Lamare's (of St. Laurent) beans were declared excellent—it being difficult to decide between them and the best English.

Perzy's copying press is esteemed much superior to the screw press.

Ladd's weighing machine is admired, but is thought too costly.

Skinner and McCulloch's (Brockville) hay forks and grain cradles are considered excellent articles, and would command a sale in London if they could be obtained.

The writer says there has been a misunderstanding about the fire engines, which has, however, been arranged. The capacity and power of two of the English ones are as follows: Merweather's engine, worked by 24 men, discharged 114 gallons per minute through 50 feet of hose with a seven-eighth nozzle, throwing 139 feet in distance, and 70 feet in height. Shand & Mason's, worked with the same number of men, threw 111 gallons per minute, 139 feet in distance, and 65 feet in height. It is believed that when Perry's is tried it will be found more powerful than any of them. The Yankees have sent home the size of Perry's, to have one built in New York that will beat it, and they have entered one to try. Perry is confident that they can produce nothing to beat his engine.

Mr. Logan has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

It is gratifying to read these highly favorable accounts of Canadian manufactures and natural productions, more particularly when brought into hazardous contact with those of the most civilized and oldest nations in the world. If Canada, in her youth, can already successfully compete with the nations of Europe in their prime, what a glorious maturity does her early success promise? Well may England and England's Queen be proud of their fair and rapidly advancing daughter.

The Resolution unanimously passed at the last meeting of the City Council, authorising His Worship the Mayor to invite His Excellency the Governor General to proceed via Montreal to the Grand Railroad Celebration at Boston, will, we are informed, be conveyed to His Excellency by a deputation from our Corporation, which will leave here on Monday next.

We extract the following letter from the *Gazette*, and recommend the subject of it to the favourable consideration of the public:—

To the Editor of the MONTREAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It cannot have escaped the notice of numbers of our citizens, who every morning pass up and down Upper St. Francois Xavier Street, that many blind persons of all ages and both sexes are generally in that locality from 9 to 10, A. M.; but it may have escaped their notice that all these pitiable and afflicted objects are daily receiving the best advice and skill *entirely gratuitously* from *Dr. Howard*, who resides in that part of the street. I have occasionally just stepped in and seen the examination and the treatment of the patients, and have deeply regretted that so excellent and benevolent a purpose should be so little known, have so little public countenance, and depend, as it does, almost entirely on the philanthropy of a few citizens, and especially on the unremunerated services of Dr. Howard. From conversation at various times with Dr. H., I have gathered the following particulars, which without either knowledge or suggestion, I desire to place before the public, and to call on them to do something worthy of themselves in placing on a better and permanent footing an institution which has already not only conferred such incalculable blessings on numbers of persons, but has *directly benefitted the public* by preserving from the necessity of *begging* not less than *one thousand* persons, preserved from blindness and restored to sight, and enabled thereby *to earn* their daily bread, and who otherwise would have been mostly paupers, dependant on the charity of their more favored fellow-mortals.

The institution was opened in 1845, and up to 1st January, 1851, not less than 1909 *poor patients* have been treated gratuitously. In 1850 the whole expenses were only £41 17s. 9d. actual outlay, of which a few friends subscribed £32; the balance has been paid by Dr. Howard himself, who, in addition, has given 6 years gratuitous time and skill—provided *in his own house* for many distressing cases from the country, especially in winter, without a farthing charge for fuel or lodging! These particulars were given to the writer, not only without complaint, but the worthy surgeon expressed his desire to continue his services entirely gratuitously, and only regretted that want of *room* and *accommodation*, especially for cases from a distance, prevented much more benefit being derived from his services.

An Hospital of the kind he would like to see established, to accommodate six indoor patients, could be supported for £150 per annum; and this is surely a small amount for a city like Montreal—not to make an experiment, but to establish an institution, the benefits of which are already proved, and have been confirmed on society at large.

If these few lines should fall to attract the attention of the wealthy and charitable, for the purpose of extending the benefits thus daily dispensed by Dr. Howard, I trust they will not fail, at any rate, of securing a sufficient subscription to repay him the balance of positive outlay. I, herewith, enclose you my name; and any amounts forwarded to you, the persons may rest assured, will be faithfully applied.

Montreal, August 22, 1851.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. B. DAWSON, Place d'Armes.

We have just received Blackwood for August. It contains nine articles of great interest. The first one, "The Census and Free Trade," is a well written, closely argued, and most damaging paper against the Free Traders. The article is too long for our columns, and to cut it down would in a great measure render it unintelligible. The author argues that it is the Free Trade principle *alone* that has caused the immense emigration movement since 1846, and that the potato disease, assumed by the Free Traders as the true cause, is a complete and entire fallacy. In speaking of the extraordinary decrease of the human species, not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain generally, during the last six years, he takes Glasgow as an example:—"Glasgow, one of the greatest manufacturing and commercial cities in the Empire, and where Free Trade principles were most prevalent, and were expected to produce the most beneficial results, it appears, from tables compiled with care from the census returns, that the movement of the population for the last fifty years within the bills of mortality has been gradually increasing at an accelerated percentage until within the last ten years. In 1811, the increase per cent. was 21—in 1821, it was 33—in 1831, it was 37—in 1841, it was 38—but in 1851 it fell to 23 per cent. increase. Thus, since the days of Free Trade commenced in 1842, not only has the absolute increase of the great commercial City of Glasgow declined sensibly, but *the rate of increase* has declined in a still more striking proportion. The absolute increase in the last ten years of Protection was 78,000. In the next ten years, one half of which were those of Free Trade, it was 66,000. The rate of increase in the former period was 26 per cent., in the last it had sunk to 23!"

Proceedings of the Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1851.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Macfarlane, Grenier, Homier, Lynch, Benjamin, and Councillors Leclaire, Atwater, Lamarche, Fechette, Leeming, McCambridge, and Montreuil.

PETITIONS READ.

1.—From Mrs. Widow McCulloch, for reduction of assessment, and refused to be considered, because it had not been made in time.

2.—From Mr. Lacroix, offering ground to open Lagauchetiere Street, on the conditions enumerated in his letter. *Referred* to the Road Committee.

REPORTS BROUGHT UP.

1.—From the Finance Committee, acknowledging the claim of Mrs. Alfred Digby to a proportion (¼) of the piece of land purchased from her late brother, Andrew W. Bunby, and recommending payment of it. Adopted.

2.—From the same Committee, adverse to the application of Messrs. Compain & Co., to be relieved from payment of the duty incurred by them, for permitting part of their premises to be used as a theatre. Consideration next meeting.

3.—From the Market Committee, to remit £7 10s—one-half the duty on his private stall—to George Bennett, on account of his infirmities, ill health, &c. Next meeting.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Councillor Montreuil, seconded by Councillor Leeming, it was resolved:

"That a gold chain and the other insignia of office, usually worn by Mayors, be provided for the Mayor of Montreal; and that he be required to wear them on all suitable occasions;" and the mover and seconder, together with Aldermen Homier, Macfarlane, and Councillor Leclaire, were named a Committee to provide the chain, &c.

On motion of Councillor Atwater, seconded by Alderman Benjamin, it was resolved:

That the Mayor be authorized to communicate to His Excellency the Governor General of this Province, by deputation or otherwise, the desire of the Council, that His Excellency will be pleased to pass through Montreal on his route to the celebration of the Boston Festival, to take place on the 17th proximo, in order that the Mayor and Council of Montreal may have the honor of accompanying him on said visit."

On motion of Alderman Benjamin, seconded by Councillor Leeming, it was ordered that the names of all streets should be legibly painted on all the corners of them; and that all houses and lots should be numbered.

The report of the Market Commitee, against permitting farmers and others to retail vegetables in the streets, was considered and adopted; so, also, was the report of the Fire Committee, in favor of allowing Mr. Wm. Burry to put up a small steam engine on his premises in Wellington Street.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1.—By Alderman Macfarlane.—To consider if the motion made by Alderman Grenier, at a preceding meeting, was in accordance with the rules of the Council; and if not, to have it expunged from the minutes.

2.—From Councillor Leeming.—That the Special Committee for the New City Hall and Offices be authorized to make such arrangements with the present lessees of a room, required for the contemplated improvement, as may be necessary.

The Mayor laid before the Meeting, Councillor Montreuil's resignation as a Member of the Police Committee, which was accepted; after which the Council adjourned.—*Herald.*

THE CROPS.—On a recent visit to the country we were highly gratified at the appearance of the crops. Wheat appears to be above an average with little or no "weevil": in fact some fields that we have seen in the neighbourhood of Port Neuf would delight the eye of an English farmer—barring the weeds—of which there are also abundant crops. Oats is very heavy. Hay is nearly a double crop, and every thing promises abundant returns except Potatoes, which we were sorry to see have begun to take the rot as in former years. The attention of the habitants in that neighbourhood is being turned to the culture of Flax, which will doubtless prove a very valuable crop to them. Their seignior, Mr. McDonald, is building a mill for beetling and scutching it, which will be a great saving of time and labor to them.—*Quebec Times.*

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Some little stir was created in town a couple of days ago, arising from the sudden death of two strangers at the new Hotel in St. Lewis Street. The alarm, however, subsided as quickly as it arose. The Health Committee of the City Council have met several times, and satisfied themselves from the most minute enquiry, through their agents, (R. Symes, Esq., Health Officer, and his assistant, Sejeant Baker, of the Police,) that not the slightest cause for apprehension exists. For the information of our fellow-citizens, as well as for that of strangers, we are enabled to state upon the authority of the leading and other physicians of the city, that Quebec was never more healthy than at present, and that the season has been unusually unprolific of sickness. We trust these remarks will have the greater weight, from the fact, that when sickness has been present, we have unflinchingly noticed its existence, progress, and decline.—*Mercury.*

THE FISHERIES.—The following paragraph from the *Gaspe Gazette* will be found to corroborate the statement which we lately published respecting the improper approach of the American fishing vessels in the St. Lawrence, and at the same time illustrates perhaps the least of the injuries they inflict upon our own people engaged in the traffic:—

"Our fishermen complain much for want of bait, Mackerel being scarce along shore, owing to the numerous Yankee fishermen dragging off the shoals of fish into deep water. Some time ago we counted seventy-one American schooners inside the Bay Chaleur, all busily engaged fishing—whilst permitted to act thus, our shore fishery must suffer."

If laws have been passed by the British Government for the protection of these fisheries, and these laws are infringed, why, we ask, are not proper steps *immediately* taken for the seizure of every vessel which has dared to come beyond the line, and to encroach upon our territory? If the case were the other way, and that it was our vessels who invaded our American friends' fishing grounds, we are sure they would be the very first to have the practice at once put a stop to.—*Quebec Mercury.*

(From the British Whig.)

Among the "*notions*" that "Young Canada" is constantly importing across the St. Lawrence, there is nothing with which we could better dispense than the slang terms so profusely used by their political writers. For some years there has been a growing tendency among our own public writers to imitate this Billingsgate style, which, by the way, is never seen in respectable English Journals. I need only refer to the use of "Free Grits," "Platform," &c., in our newspapers, to show the vulgarity and bad taste of using such terms, evidently attempted imitations of the Yankee phrases of "Barn burners," "Hunkers," "Free Soilers," and other equally genteel and euphonious appellatives, originally introduced and still principally used by the lowest and most illiterate members of the American Press.

If our writers are, many of them, unable to write the English language grammatically, they ought, at least, to be able to express their ideas without descending to the slang of London pickpockets. A very slight acquaintance with the world would let them know that no gentleman ever condescends to the use of nick-names, without, to a certain extent, compromising his claim to that title; and that vulgarity, wherever seen, in the hovel or the palace, is still essentially the same, and is only seen the more clearly the brighter the foil with which it is set off.

If we are to import from the Americans, let it be something that will be an improvement upon our own style, and not such barbarisms and vulgarities as were first invented in, and yet most suited to, the purlieus of "Five Points," and Anthony Street. Our neighbors have doubtless many things among them well worthy of imitation, and such, we pretty prophetic should prevent us from using; but for heaven's sake let it be something that will not reduce our language to a level with that of coal heavers or dock loafers.

Your obedient servant, X.

August 25, 1851.

MADAME BARBIERI NINI.—A new star of the first magnitude and brilliancy has just appeared on the London horizon, and bids fair to eclipse all the luminaries which have shone for years past, with various degrees of brightness. Barbieri Nini is indeed one of the most remarkable singers ever heard in the country. Gifted with a voice of singular sweetness, power, and compass, she manages it with an ease quite astonishing, and is a perfect mistress of the *bravura* and *cantabile* style. Her *début*, on Tuesday, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in Lucretia Borgia, was an ovation seldom achieved by an artist in this country. From her first song to her last, she obtained a series of successes, which gradually increased and grew to a positive *furore*. Nothing but the most transcendant talents could have excited the audience to such enthusiasm. After the air "M'odi, m'odi," one of the most magnificent and surprising displays of vocalization ever listened to, the whole house stood up, waving hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes. The days of the Lind mania seemed to be revived in the person of La Barbieri Nini. The *debutante* is not distinguished by grace of form or feature; but the want of beauty is entirely overlooked in the artist's exquisite singing, and the fire and grandeur of her acting. Since Pasti, in her best days, quitted the stage, no singer who has come to this country can bear comparison with Barbieri Nini. The sensation she created on Tuesday night was unprecedented. In short, the principal topic of London conversation at the present moment is the *début* of La Barbieri Nini!

Another Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers in New York.

There was another tremendous gathering of Cuban sympathizers in the Park on Wednesday night—ten or fifteen thousand people being present.

Edmund Blackman presided, and the meeting was addressed by Enoch E. Camp, (Chairman,) Thomas M. Carr, Captain Rynders, and others. The language of the speakers was, if possible, more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and as a consequence the feeling was raised to the highest state of enthusiasm.

Banners, with bloody mottoes, were scattered among the crowd, and every means taken to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities, and all who defended their conduct. Cheers, screams, whoops, and groans, arose on all sides.

The procession of Cuban sympathizers, after leaving the Park, proceeded through several streets up town, but finally quietly dispersed, without, as far as we can learn, making any unlawful demonstrations against the Spanish Consul or any other party.

NEW YORK, August 27.

The Newark Daily *Advertiser* publishes, this P. M., the following, which is said to have been received in a private dispatch from Capt. Lewis, of the steamer *Pampero*.

The steamer *Pampero*, which took Lopez to Bahia, has since landed in safety at the same point, Gen. Gonzales, from Jacksonville, with a large party of men, munitions, &c. The troops under Lopez were in possession of Fort St. Mariel, where there is a good landing, and all the friends of the Expedition can come in safety at any time. They had also taken the Spanish War Steamer *Pizarro*, which is now aground and is to be used as soon as she can be got afloat.

Capt. Lewis is now on his way to New York, where he will take on board any parties who will meet him and land them to St. Mariel, and if they see the lone star floating over the fort they may know Lopez is safe, and if no flag is seen they will turn about and return home.

Capt. Lewis was hotly pursued by cruisers but had the fortune to escape.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

The President arrived this afternoon. A Cabinet meeting was immediately held, at which the President, Messrs. Corwin, Stuart and Conrad, were present. The result of the deliberations has not yet transpired.

Great efforts were made to check the two steamers (*Funny* and *Alabama*) which sailed from New Orleans a day or two since, but all to no avail.

No official news of the Cuban tragedy has yet been received.

The steamer *Pampero* at last accounts was off Savannah harbor, where she had arrived to take on board recruits for Lopez.

A vessel had been dispatched in pursuit of her.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.

Our city was never before known to be so much agitated. The excitement of the people is, we believe, unbounded. Hundreds of men are pouring in, ready to take [illegible] cause in Cuba.

JOHN SHARPLES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.

Letters are published here from Victor Kerr, Stanford and others, blaming Lopez for abandoning Col. Crittenden's company, which was captured. Vigorous measures are being made to raise reinforcements for Lopez, with some prospect of success. Men are plentiful, but funds are wanted.

The steamers *Funny* and *Alabama*, filled with armed men and munitions of war, sailed last night for Cuba, in defiance of the feeble opposition of the Government officers!!

The Revenue cutter, it is said intentionally, kept out of the way. These steamers are capable of taking from 12 to 1500 men, and the *Funny* is a remarkably fast sailer.

From the New York Herald of Wednesday.

Aid for Cuba from New York.

So far as this city is concerned, vague rumours have been promulgated that something in the shape of aid and assistance has been in progress for several days past. It is well enough to state what may be relied upon, as within the facts of the case. Arms, ammunition, clothing, medicines, and provisions, intended and purchased for the revolutionary army, have been sent from this harbor. Two vessels, whether American or of some other nation we cannot precisely say, were purchased, some days ago, and freighted with these articles. Many thousand dollars, doubtless, have been expended in this business, and thus any one may judge that the number of arms and quantity of ammunition were not small. We have not heard that any citizen of New York has taken any active part in the enterprise, but have reason to believe that foreign capital has been employed for the purpose.—Hence the ease, security, and secrecy, with which this undertaking has been carried out. Indeed, by this time, was ordinary speed, both vessels must be at or near their destination, and will supply any immediate necessities which the revolutionary army may require, while the arrangements made will add to the revolutionary force several hundred well drilled and well equipped men.

It may be proper to add, also, that the powerful interference of the United States authorities, which threatened to suppress any advantage that princely Cuban fortunes might obtain, has not been able to disrespect the flags of other nations, whose vessels, out of jurisdiction of the United States, might transfer a cargo without any apprehension of danger.—Those interested in the liberation of Cuba seem to have adopted the only course left to them, and under the circumstances, it was best, for the American citizens were thus relieved from exposure to the laws. It is a little singular that while a large number of those who are interested in behalf of Cuba have been talking, the aid and assistance which they have advocated has been given without the knowledge of any of them. When all the facts are fully known, it will appear that the amount of assistance, should it prove such, will have been extraordinary, considering the sudden and speedy manner in which several vessels have been purchased and despatched, including their cargoes.

Rumors are rife of expeditions having sailed, and similar assistance having been furnished, from other parts of the country. There is very little question that these rumors are, in the main, correct, and that these movements are only the prelude to others on a larger and grander scale.

From the New York Evening Post.

The colonial government of Spain is one of the worst forms of government in the world. It allows the people no share in the administration of affairs even by the expression of opinion; there is no freedom of speech, of the press, or of conception; the despotism of Russia is not more severe or more hateful. On a population of little more than a million, including the slaves, it levies annually, by an arbitrary system of taxation, and every sort of vexatious excuse, a tribute of twenty four millions of dollars. With a part of this sum the Spanish government expends twenty thousand soldiers to keep the inhabitants in subjection, and the entire Spanish marine, which has its principal stations in the parts of Cuba. No trade or business can be pursued without first paying for a license; no company be entertained or amusement take place in any residence, no removal be made from place to place, without the same ceremony. The productions of the plantations are taxed most of them ten per cent on their value; there are enacted to the amount of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, yet the inhabitants are obliged to support their chiefs of wealth and consequence by subscription. No islander is even allowed to hold any office, civil, judicial or military; every place of honor, trust or profit is held by natives of old Spain. The island is allowed no representative in the Spanish Cortes. The Captain General of the island is as absolute as the Grand Signora, and establishes any law which his caprice may dictate.—Under this rule, the slave trade, which is now tolerated in no other civilized country—which even Brazil has now suppressed in her dominions—is actively carried on, and large cargoes of men and women from Africa are constantly swelling the number of those who are held in slavery.

Such is the government under which the people of Cuba live. Nothing can be more natural than that they should find such rule intolerable, and desire to shake it off. That this desire is general among the planters of the island, who bear the principal burdens of the government, there is no manner of doubt.

THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Fillmore has returned to the Seat of Government, rather sooner than it was his intention, on account of the Cuba affair. It is stated that immediately on his arrival a Cabinet Meeting was held. It is worthy of remark, that while at the South there is a certain class of people willing to see injustice done to the administration, through representations of its having done too much to maintain neutrality; another class, at the North, anxious by a no warlike desire, seek to embarrass the administration, by saying it has not done enough. Between the two probably lies the truth—and it is safe to assume the administration has done its duty.—*Troy Whig.*

THE PAMPERO.—The steamship *Florida* reports that on Saturday last the steamer *Pampero* was in Daby Sound, 50 miles below Savannah, at which latter place she was expected to arrive on Saturday night. There were large numbers waiting to embark in her for Cuba.—*Ib.*

"THE FILLIBUSTIERS."—This term is not generally understood. The Boston *Advertiser* says, "It was familiarly used in the French and other languages, as descriptive of a class of adventurers of all nations, who, during the last half of the seventeenth century, infested the West India Islands and the coasts of Central America, for the purpose of piracy, and who were in English more commonly termed Bucaneers. The term was derived we believe from the Spanish name of a light boat, a vessel then in common use in the West Indies."—*Ib.*

Practical Results of German Theology.

Professor Alexander, now travelling in Europe, writes from Paris to the *Presbyterian*, and says: M. Gasperin has lately given some frightful accounts of Germany. Among his statements are these: Public worship is disregarded. In Berlin, out of four hundred thousand souls, there are three hundred thousand who never attend any of the thirty-two churches.

Dr. Tholuck declares, that a few months ago, at Halle, in the principal service of the cathedral, there were present fourteen persons, in another church six, and in a third five! Next day he attended a sermon, of which he was the only auditor. The theatres are as full as the churches are empty.

The papers of the tailor Weithing are published by the State authority of Zurich. Delecks makes fun of poor timid Voltaire and Diderot, "who never were prepared to look on man as the culminating point of existence." Mary and his fellows say:—

"The idea of God is the key to the dungeon of mouldy civilization. Let us away with it. The true road to liberty, equality, and happiness, is atheism. Let us teach man that there is no God but himself." Wiebern testifies that emissaries are out, that schools of atheism are founded very widely, under the guise of reading clubs and singing societies.

COMMERCIAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TIMBER MEASURED TO THIS DATE:

{ *Superintendent of Cullers' Office,*
{ Quebec, 25th Aug., 1851.

	1848.	1850.	1851.
White Pine, feet,	9,518,114	12,833,597	14,305,735
Red Pine,	1,698,721	1,014,879	3,132,365
Oak,	614,589	697,830	1,264,619
Elm,	901,900	1,120,082	2,001,319
Ash,	68,108	81,297	172,591
Basswood,	4,119	14,496	7,830
Butternut,	1,265	934	1,445
Tamarac,	114,302	235,669	438,232
Birch and Maple,	103,474	58,800	70,824

JOHN SHARPLES.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
August 28.

Ship Astoria, Jenkins, Glasgow, Jos Ward, flour, ashes, &c

Bark Marie Leocadie, Vigneau, St John's, Nfld, J Young, flour, &c

Exports.

Per ASTORIA:—J Gordon & Co, 100 barrels potash; Ryan, Chapman & Co, 2000 do flour 43 do potash; W & R Muir, 100 do do; G D Watson, 2000 do flour 167 do pot ashes 291 do pearl do; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 500 do flour; H McLennan, 5 do do; Armour & Ramsay, 1 box books; J Ward, 1½ mille standard staves 2 do pun do

Per MARIE LEOCADIE:—J Young, 1820 barrels flour 100 cwt biscuit; R Simms, 200 do do

---

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.
August 26.

Ship Acme, Somerval, July 26, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, coals and cordage

.... Conrad, Kelso, 8th do, Greenock, order, pig iron, 268 pass

.... Alice Wilson, Coward, Aug 14, New York, Gilmour & Co, bal

27th.

Bark Niagara, Munro, 25th July, Liverpool, W K Baird, gen cargo for Quebec and Montreal, 3 pass

.... Hampson, Inglis, 9th do, Allos, White, coals and iron, 7 pass

Swed Bark Occidentem, Brodin, Aug 7, N York, order, bal

Brig Harvey, Wilkinson, July 4, Belfast, Symes & Co, do

.... Elizabeth, Clayton, July 24th, Aberystwith, Symes & Co, do

.... Reliance, Lorne, 25th June, Liverpool, Isaac Buchanan & Co, general cargo for Quebec and Montreal

28th.

Ship Brooksby, McEwan, July 22d, Loch Roy-Jal, Gillespies & Co, iron and coals, 265 pass

.... Ellen, Phillips, 16th do, Liverpool, Provan, general cargo, 3 cabin and 536 steerage pass

Bark Nicaragua, Glover, July 18th, Gloucester, Symes & Co, ballast

.... Wolfe's Cove, Cummings, July 8th, Port Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, coals

.... Chieftain, Fortune, July 10th, Lancaster, Sharples & Co, bal

.... Fingalton, Craig, 10th July, Port Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, coals

.... Onyx, Hogg, July 16, Glasgow, Gillespies & Co, gen cargo, 105 pass

.... Albion, Daly, July 11, Cork, Gilmour & Co, bal, 1 cabin and 135 st'ge pass

.... Medium, Crosby, July 17, Limerick, Provan, do, 169 do

Brig Henry, Forbes, July 10, Montrose, Benson & Co, do

.... Urania, Neilson, June 12, Sunderland, Joseph & Co, coals

Brigt Minna, Lachance, Aug 5, St John's, Nfld, order, ballast

.... Thistle, Painchaud, 12th Aug, Picton, do, do

.... Aurelie, Michon, 9th Aug, St John's, Nfld, do, sugar and oil, Montreal, 14 troops, and 6 pass

.... Fame, Bavey, Aug 14th, Halifax, do, sugar and fish, 6 pass

Cleared,
August 27.

Free Ship Von Wiecmen, Brandhoft, Gloucester, Symes & Co

New Bark Kronprion Frederick, Natvig, Hull, Benson & Co

Bark Barlow, Farquharson, Gloucester, do

Brigt Truant, Jones, Aberystwith, do

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Dalhousie, Rentzsuche, N B, August 8.—Cleared—Bark Clio, Halcrow, Gloucester, timber and deals, W S Smith. 13th—Brig Argus, Cotton, Ilfracombe, timber, A Ritchie & Co. 19th —New ship Middleton, McNulty, Fleetwood, do, do.

BIRTH.

At Wood Lawn, near Toronto, on the 26th instant, Mrs. Joseph C. Morrison, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Quebec, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. Gilbert Percey, Mr. William Colston Bowden, of Sommersetshire, England, to Miss Sarah McKenstrey, daughter of Mr. John McKenstrey, of Quebec.

At Bellevue, N. S., on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Military Chaplain, Erasmus Borrowes, Esq., 97th Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart., of Gilltown, County Kildare, Ireland, to Frederica Esten, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Hutcheson, 97th Regt.

At Halifax, N. S., on the 14th instant, by the Rev. John Martin, at the residence of Mrs. S. Steward, aunt to the bride, Samuel Noble, Esq., Merchant, to Mary, only daughter of the late John Fillis Salter, Esq., Merchant.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 28th instant, Mr. William Booth, Painter, and formerly of H. M.'s Royal Artillery, aged 68 years.

At Quebec, on the 28th instant, Charles George Taylor, son of Mr. John Boomer, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Amherst, in the County Cumberland, N. S. on the 13th instant, Charles Henry Chandler, Esq., in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was the son of Joshua Chandler, Esq., of New Haven, in the United States, came to Nova Scotia at the conclusion of the war in 1783, and has been a resident in Cumberland for the last 60 years. He held for a long period the office of High Sheriff of the County; he was universally esteemed as a man of upright and honorable character.

At Halifax, on the 14th instant, of consumption, Joseph Wedgwood, Hospital Sergeant 38th Regt.

FRESH OYSTERS on hand at FRANCISCO'S (HEAD-QUARTETS).
August 30. 425

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIFTH GARND ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Ladies connected with the Society will hold

A FLORAL BAZAAR,

in one of the Society's Tents.

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

Omnibuses will run every ½ hour between Place d'Armes and the Exhibition.

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

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

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Geo. Desbarats, John J. Day, John Torrance, John Frothingham, Geo. Platt, E. Muir, Jas. Guilbault, P. Turner, S. J. Lyman, Jas. Cooper, C. Hugal, R. Spriggins.

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

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
MAXIMO AND BARTOLA.

THESE celebrated and truly wonderful specimens of a PIGMY RACE, from CENTRAL AMERICA, will EXHIBIT, as above, for ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing on MONDAY, August 25.

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.
August 15. 413

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

CALLING AT COBOURG, PORT HOPE AND WHITBY.

THE Steamer *OTTAWA* will LEAVE the CANAL BASIN, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at FOUR o'clock, P. M., for the above PORTS.

Superior accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID TORRANCE, Or at the Office, Canal.
August 28, 1851. 424

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's powerful new Steamship *GLASGOW*, 1850 tons and 400 horse-power, R. STEWART, (late of the Cunard Steamers,) Commander, is appointed to sail from New York direct for Glasgow, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin, (Steward's fee included,)...$90
Second Cabin do do ... 55
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. McSYMON, 2, Beaver Street, New York.
August 20. 417

RAIL-ROAD CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

BRITISH TRUNK MANUFACTORY, 165, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

R. DEAN, FIRST PRIZE TRUNK MAKER, has constantly on hand, of the best Material, and of first-rate Workmanship, a large assortment of TRAVELLING TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, VALISES, CARPET-BAGS, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. Many of these articles are made of the best Oak Tanned English Leather.

All articles Warranted as Represented when Sold.
June 26. 372

PEARCE'S WATER FILTERS, NO. 121, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

TOBACCO:—
For Sale, 150 boxes of very Superior Tobacco, 9's, 8's, 10's, 12's, and 14's lengths.
JOHN LEVEY.
July 12. 394

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 Britain for GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES And have now received a large assortment 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 recommended for GARDENS, WINDOW BALCONIES, HATCHWAYS in WAREHOUSES, RAILINGS and PASSAGES GRAVEYARDS, &c., &c. And a great variety to choose from, and may be had in great variety of patterns and strength.
421-4w LEMING & SAUNDERS.

E. LAMONTAGNE,
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,
St. Sacrament Street.

SOLE AGENT in CAN