zed, is in safe possession of his vessel. A good deal of trouble and expense might be saved along the frontier, were the Custom House officers to act with less precipitancy in such cases. A journey to Washington on such trifling matters might be spared, if the officers in question felt disposed to be guided by justice, instead of being actuated by a desire to secure a prize for their own profit. If, in the present instance, the officer at Lewiston was made to pay the wages of the expensive attending the seizure inspection, it would have the effect of showing him the new sign of acting with more circumspection in future.—*Toronto Colonist.*

The *America*, on her downward passage, was unable to call at Cobourg, and it was thought that she proceeded to Rochester direct. The weather was very boisterous during Sunday night, and yesterday morning it was ascertained, by telegraph, that the *America* had not arrived in Rochester. It was ascertained further, by the same medium, yesterday afternoon, that she was heard of at South Bay, near Long Point, with her cutwater carried away. We trust that she has not sustained a serious injury, and hope to find that all on board are safe.—*Ib.*

We regret to announce that one of the men of the Rifle Brigade was drowned on Lake Simcoe, on the way to the Indian country, on Lake Superior. The fatal accident occurred at Orillia, where the troops disembarked from the steamer *Beaver*, in which they crossed Lake Simcoe. It appears that one of the men fell overboard at Orillia, and was rescued by some of his comrades, one of whom fell into the water, and sunk to the bottom, with his knapsack, ammunition, &c., the weight of which keps him under, and, when taken out, life was extinct. It thus appears that the soldier who first fell in was saved, and that his comrade, who assisted in extricating him, lost his life in the attempt.—*Ib.*

THE ARMY.—Three companies of the 20th regiment, now stationed at London, are under orders for Kingston, and are expected at Hamilton on Friday next, where they will embark in the *Princess Royal*. On the arrival of the 20th at Kingston, the wing of the Rifle Brigade, now in garrison there, will embark for this place, and join the head quarters of the Regiment.—*Ib.*

The steamers *Princess Royal* and *America* encountered very severe weather on their last trips. The cutwater of the latter vessel was carried away, and she was obliged to make South Bay for shelter. No other damage was sustained. The *Princess*, we understand, leaves Hamilton to-day for Kingston, with a detachment of the XXth Regt. on board. This will, in all probability, be her last trip for the season.—*Kingston News.*

DARING FALSE.—Yesterday a person went to the market, for the purpose of obtaining some wood, and having bought a load, gave four dollar bill for payment, and received for change a two dollar bill, which he put into his pocket without examining, but some time after he discovered that it was a blank bill that had never been filled up, of the Farmers' Bank of Oakland, Michigan, but the party had gone off. The person who passed the bill can be identified, and we hope that before long he will be brought to justice.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1849.

We hear a great deal from the Tory and Ministerial Press, of this country, about the extraordinary and, in their eyes, unjustifiable remedy proposed by the Annexationists of Canada for the many "evils which afflict our country." What, say these worthy, but very squeamish gentry, dismember the Empire, and transfer so splendid a portion of British territory to the United States—[illegible] promoting our own political and material interests! Such a proposition is not only treasonable, but altogether unparalleled, and on every ground entirely indefensible. Now, to these ultra-Loyalists and Radical recipients of the loaves and fishes, we would remark, that it is an admitted principle among all the advocates of popular rights, genuine freedom, and the moral and intellectual amelioration of the human species, that there may be, in the best established Governments, abuses for which the people are justified in seeking a remedy, by having recourse to the *ultima ratio*, direct physical force. History, both ancient and modern, abounds in innumerable examples of this mode of suppressing the abuses of monopoly, of resisting the oppressions of tyranny, and relieving the sufferings arising from the intellectual or moral bondage of the human mind. We have ready and instructive instances at hand, in the efforts of two great and kindred nations. England and her immortal offspring in America are conspicuous illustrations of the efficiency of physical force; in the one case, in achieving their political regeneration; and in the other, in their final and triumphant deliverance from the chains of Metropolitan selfishness and tyrannical domination. The great men who accomplished these memorable results, though by the violent agency of arms and revolutionary energy, were distinguished, in most instances, for their private virtues and their elevated patriotism, and acted, in their cases, to promote the material interests and the political and moral welfare of their respective countries. So far from history, or the opinions of their posterity, condemning their acts, the one reserves for them her brightest pages, and their descendants look to them as beacons, and as examples for imitation. But when the men who are desirous of promoting the political and material interests of Canada by a great change in her position, and when, for that purpose, they propose to urge this change peaceably, and by all lawful means, with, moreover, the consent of the Parent State, we hear nothing but abuse, denunciation, and ridicule from the Tory and Ministerial organs. Now, surely if it be commendable to withstand tyranny and other abuses of established power, by revolutionary and even armed resistance, it is plainly justifiable to seek a remedy for wide and desolating anarchy, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial "ruin and decay," by patient argument and pacific and lawful agitation. No man can conscientiously pretend that we are not suffering from these evils; and every one knows the means proposed, and how proposed, to remedy them. The Annexationists of Canada have, in their Address to the People, calmly and lucidly signalized the causes of our present depression and calamities—they have enumerated the evils under which the country suffers—they have candidly and earnestly examined every remedy attainable by us, as Colonies of England, and have declared, after full investigation and arguments, that so long as we remain Colonies, there is no efficient remedy within our reach; and that a peaceable separation of Canada from England, and incorporation with the United States, are the only means of rescuing us from our present disastrous position. Convinced of this important truth, they seek to attain this desirable result—not by arms, or revolution, or any treasonable combination against the Mother Country—but pacifically, by open discussion, and, above all, with her consent. The evils under which the country suffers, are surely not few nor of insignificant weight or magnitude. On the contrary, we hold that they are of a character which would justify the Colonists in seeking prompt redress by any and every means recognized by people similarly situated.

What can, therefore, be said against a movement which pre-supposes, in its ultimate consequences, and before any final results can be achieved under it, the consent and the formal and friendly sanction of the Mother Country? Is this treasonable, or immoral, or absurd? We should say not. If it be pretended that there is something novel in the agitation—something so much so, that it is altogether impracticable—we should simply say, that proving that it is new does not at all establish that it is impracticable. Besides, if there be something strange in it, it may be urged that there is something new in the Parent State so entirely sacrificing the interests of any portion of her Empire, as she has in the case of these North American Colonies. She has proceeded in her legislation upon the grounds of self-interest—the necessities, if you will, of her Metropolitan population—and wisely so. In withdrawing all protection from the productions of this part of her dominions, she has made her own selfish interests her guide, and, judging from the following language of the London *Times*, we are made to understand pretty distinctly by what principle she will be influenced in dealing with the present agitation:—

"Let them understand that the conduct of the people of England will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone. If they think that they can do without Canada, then, and then only, will they give up Canada. But, in surrendering Canada, they will take care not to surrender *one jot of sea or land*, the possession of which really and effectively concerns the maritime and commercial importance of Great Britain. They will not cede Nova Scotia, they will not cede Cape Breton; they will not cede that seaboard and those harbors which must ever command the mouths of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic."

There is no ambiguity about this enunciation of Imperial policy—the interests of Great Britain, and Great Britain alone, will determine whether they will seek to retain Canada or not. If it be for the benefit of the Mother Country to hold on to us, they will do so; if not, they will let us go; and, in either contingency, without the least reference or regard to the interests or the wishes of her Colonies. We do not observe anything here indicating an intention to consult the mutual welfare of the two parties—but the Imperial selfishness of the Mother Country is to be the guiding and determining motive in the ultimate decision of this great question. The *Daily News*, in commenting upon the language and the doctrines here propounded, goes much farther than the Annexationists of Canada, and states its views in the following emphatic terms:—

"We can conceive no language so arrogant, so impolitic, or so unprincipled as this. Such views and arguments might be propounded by governments of the last century, or by absolutist politicians in this. But for Englishmen, and Ministerial organs, to tell British Colonists at the present day, that the English Government, in its Colonial policy, will be guided by 'prudence and interest alone,' that is, by selfish prudence—that it will give up the entire Province of Canada, if they like, because they are of no possible use to Great Britain; but that the seaboard shall not in any case be given up, because it ministers to the power and commerce of Britain—is this a language to hold to Colonists in the present age? We really understood that no British Statesmen would think in the present day of holding Colonies except on the principle of mutual good to Colony and Mother Country. But if we are to avow that the government of both Canada and England is not only to think of England first, and of Canada second, but to make Canadian interests of no account at all—why, then, we say that the Canadians would be justified in demanding instant separation, and scouting and repudiating at once and forever the supremacy of a country governed by principles so selfish and so impacious."

We would suppose, after such strong and explicit language from a leading London journal, the Ministerial and Tory prints of Canada would declaim with a very bad grace in their squeamish twaddle about the novelty, treason, and selfish-

TROUBLE IN THE MINISTERIAL WIGWAM.—Reports reached town yesterday that Malcolm Cameron has resigned the office of Assistant-Commissioner of Public Works (£600 per annum.) We suppose that the reason of this step, which must have been a terrible blow to Malcolm's feelings, has been the elevation of Mr. Tache, and the refusal of his colleagues to induct Malcolm into the vacant berth (£1000 per annum.) Another rush of vultures may be anticipated to this quite unexpected Godsend of carrion! Till the vacancy is filled up, there will be no peace in Toronto, and no slumber for "honest Robert."

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

We learn from Stanstead that an Annexation Card is being circulated in all the Townships of that County, for signature, and we notice with pleasure that the *Journal* is advocating the good cause. The Annexation movement already numbers 11 papers in its favor. Now that the leading London papers have pronounced the movement a constitutional one, alike honorable to the good feeling and sagacity of those who have promoted it, we shall see the timid and the wavering coming out by thousands to join us.

LORD ELGIN'S LETTER.

The Secretary to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, in a letter to Mr. Cauchon, positively declares that neither Lord Elgin nor any of his Ministers have addressed that high Ecclesiastical Dignitary on the subject of Annexation, or made any promise or proposition with regard to the Jesuits' Estates. We suppose we must believe this statement, so positively made, but we believe, notwithstanding, that a communication from Toronto did reach the Episcopal residence, somewhat to the effect commonly rumored, though not written either by Lord Elgin or one of the Ministers.

JUDICIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Lower Canada Judicature Bill was proclaimed at Toronto on Saturday. It comes into operation on the 21st of this month. Mr. Duval is to be the fourth Judge at Quebec; and it is rumored that Ministers have at last screwed their courage to the sticking place, and elevated Mr. Henry John Boulton to the Bench in Canada West. It is also reported that Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald is to be the Solicitor-General West, vice Mr. Blake, who has hopped into a fat berth, which he made for himself. We wonder whether any one will be sufficiently patriotic to bring into Parliament a Bill, such as they have in the United States, whereby a Member of the Legislature is incapacitated from holding any office that has been created during the Session of the Legislature of which he was a member; a most capital law to put an end to jobbing, place hunting and making.

THE POST-OFFICE AND SUNDAY LABOR THEREIN.

The *Witness* quite misunderstands us; we will go heart and soul with him in advocating the total cessation of all Sunday labor in the Post-Office, the abolition of all deliveries of letters, if he pleases, for if we did not, on religious grounds, believe that Sunday ought to be a holy day, we hold that, for social reasons, one day in the seven should be sacred from labor. What we objected to was the unjust accusation against the English Government of introducing Sunday labor into the Post-Office, whereas they only proposed to make a few men labor for a few hours in London, in order to save the labor of several hundreds in the country. The *Witness*, on its own principle, ought to support this scheme, which is avowedly for the purpose of lessening Sunday work as much as possible. The *Witness* will also excuse us if we cannot agree with him that Saturday is Sunday, or the last day of the week the first.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Globe*, the Ministerial organ, explains that the delay in the Postal arrangements is caused by the fact, that New Brunswick has not passed any Law for her part in the matter, and it is necessary that there be concurrent action on the part of all the Provincial Legislatures. We have heard a rumor that New Brunswick is not likely to pass any Act, from fear of having to make up a heavy deficiency annually, owing to the reduction of rates; but we trust that this is not the case. We think that the present high rate of postage is one of the greatest grievances under which the Colony labors.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The following from the *Detroit Bulletin* gives the latest intelligence from the region of the Indian troubles at the Lake Superior Mines. We learn from our Toronto exchanges that a detachment of the Rifle regiment had left that city upon its march for the Mines:—

THE MAIMS SURRENDERED.—Captain Morrison, of the *Chippewa*, says (in a letter) that Macdonnell and his party of Indians landed at Miss Bay, on Monday, the 19th, during the night. He placed two pieces of artillery so as to command the works, and disposed of his forces so quietly, that the Miners were not aware of their presence until they were in their power. Mr. Bonner, the Agent, was awakened from sleep and threatened with death in case of resistance. They then demanded the surrender of the Mines, property, and effects, which was complied with.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Trowbridge for these particulars, also, for the following letter, from Mr. Bonner, to a gentleman at the Sault:—

OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC MINING CO.
Miss Bay, Nov. 14, 1849.

S. McKNIGHT, Esq., Sault.

DEAR SIR,—This place has been attacked by a party of Indians and half breeds, under the command of Allan Macdonnell, Angus Macdonnell, and Wharton Metcalfe. Not having the means of defence in either arms or ammunition, I have been obliged to submit to superior force and arms, and have determined to abandon the place. I wish you, if you can do so, to charter one of the propellers or a large schooner to take down the people, and as many of the provisions and stores; as I cannot enter into further details, but must confine myself, at present, to requesting you to send up the means of transporting the people as quickly as possible. The *Chippewa* will return here, but we must have another large vessel as well as her. Ship nothing more to this place.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
JOHN BONNER,
Representative of Bonner.

The Macdonnells deserve the thanks of every friend to justice and humanity for taking up the cause of the injured Chippewas; we hope the Indians will be able to hold their ground until their rights are secured to them.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.

We have received the number for this month. It contains, as usual, a number of excellent articles, original and selected, on medical and scientific subjects. We would particularly draw attention to an article by the Editor, in which the expense of medical education in the United States is contrasted with that in Canada, much to the advantage of the latter.

DAVID COPPERFIELD. Dickens. Part 7.

We are indebted to Messrs. Chalmers for this number, which well maintains the interest already excited by what has gone before. The illustrations are excellent.

We recommend all our readers anxious to procure correct statistical information with respect to the expenses of Government, &c., in the United States, as well of the separate States as of the General Government, to procure a copy of this work, which is to be had at McCoy's.

CITY NEWS.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY was kept up with all the honors. The Sons of Auld Scotia marched in procession through the principal streets of the city, headed by the Pipers and Buglers of the 71st Highlanders. In the evening a party of over one hundred gentlemen sat down to a substantial repast at Mack's Hotel, and another party of more than fifty gentlemen dined at Compain's. Many excellent speeches were made, and songs sung, by the "sons of the heather." Mr. Alnan presided at Compain's, and Mr. D. Kinnear at Mack's. His Excellency the Governor-General's health was drunk at Compain's in silence, and not at all at Mack's. The following condensed account of the dinner at Mack's is from the *Montreal Herald*:—

ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT MACK'S HOTEL.—Mack is noted for his solid fare; and on this occasion he did not belie his *fair* fame. Stout baron of beef; heavy saddles of mutton, rose like mountains in the pleasant landscapes of edibles which covered the extensive tables. Nor was the Haggis—"Great chieftain of the pudding race"—forgotten or unhonored. The procession by which it was ushered in, was accompanied by martial music of the true Highland character, worthy of the head of so illustrious a clan. The head of the table was occupied by Mr. D. Kinnear, and Messrs. Whitlaw and Taylor acted as Vice. The Light Infantry Band was in attendance during the evening.

After the cloth was removed, the President rose and said that the first toast was one which required no preface. It was one which would be drunk that day by Scotchmen all the world over.

"The Day, and a' who honor it."

The toast was drunk in a bumper, and with enthusiasm.

Air: "Auld Lang Syne."

The President again rose and said, that the next toast, he was sure, would be drunk with pleasure equal to that which had just been manifested, when he had before had the honor to call for bumpers. The President then eulogized Her Majesty as a patern of wives, mothers, and sovereigns. With the Queen he associated her guardian, Prince Albert. In circumstances of some difficulty he had acted with rare circumspection. He had avoided creating jealousies by taking an active part in politics; but had not failed to render himself useful to the country of his adoption.

Her Majesty's health, and that of her family, was drunk with all the honors.

Airs: "God Save the Queen," and "My sin Fireside." Song by Mr. Shipway: "The Brave Old Oak."

The President next proposed "The Army and Navy." He said that, as Britons, the sons of St. Andrew desired no claim nor superiority over their fellow countrymen in any part of the Empire, but they claimed their full share in all its glories. If Ireland boasted her Wellington, and England her Nelson, Scotland had her Duncan, and her Abercrombie, no less brave than they.

Airs: "The British Grenadiers," "Rule Britannia."

Mr. ——, of the Royal Artillery, returned thanks.

The President again rose to propose "Our Guests."

He remarked that the air which was set down to follow this toast was:—

"Willie brewed a peck o' Maut."

Well, they all knew what followed:—

"Rab and Allan cam' to pree,"

and he felt perfectly certain that Willie would never have taken the trouble to brew the maut, unless he had thought that Rab and Allan would come. (Cheers and laughter.) The cause of brewing was the desire of sociality, as much a pleasure and a virtue, for which Scotchmen were famed all the world over.

Air: "Willie brewed a peck o' Maut."

Dr. Arnoldi returned thanks.

Song by Mr. Moffatt: "Thegs was a gay man Miller."

Mr. Moffatt was honored by an encore, and though somewhat coy, did not refuse, on gentle persuasion.

By the Vice-President:—

"The land we live in."

Air: "The Canadian Boat Song." Song by Mr. Elliot.

From the Chair: "Our Brethren in Connaught—we differ in some things a too, while it remains we agree." The President said that though from a little misapprehension, the Society had not dined as a united body on this occasion, they did not love less because they sat separately.

Airs: "A man's a man for a' that"—Tullochgorum. Song by Mr. Fleming.

A deputation was now sent up to see how "our brethren fared" with a piper at their head—it was composed of five, viz., Mess. Ross, Speirs, Watson, Lockie, and Wilson, who returned in less time an hour, and reported they had met with a very kind reception.

From the 2nd Vice-President: "The Sister Societies whose objects are similar to our own—may they all be enabled to 'relieve the distressed.'"—National airs.

From the Chair: "The Land o' Cakes and Scotchmen o' the world over."

Air: "Bannock's a' Bonny."

Mr. Brown then proposed the religious and educational establishments of Auld Scotia.

Air: "Sacred Music."

About this time the sound of Pipes at the door announced the arrival of the deputation from the company assembled at Compain's.

This deputation consisted of Messrs. Arch. McFarlane, W. G. Mack, and H. Montgomerie.

They advanced to the table before the President, and Mr. McFarlane, addressing that gentleman, said, that they had come there to offer the congratulations and good wishes of a number of Scotchmen and Members of the St. Andrew's Society at that moment dining at Compain's. Though separated from each other, their hearts were united.

After a few words from Mr. Mack, who offered a song on the part of the deputation, Mr. Montgomerie then sang a song.

Mr. Wm. Spiers then proposed the health of Mr. Montgomerie, who, we regret to say, is about to leave Montreal to go home.

Mr. Montgomerie returned thanks.

About this time the proceedings of the meeting became somewhat more of the character which in cockneydom is known as "on-regular," than they had hitherto been, though the joviality being mean decreased.

The following toasts, however, were honored in due form before the meeting separated:—

"Agriculture and those who practice it."

Air: "Speed the Plough."

"Trade and Commerce."

Air: "The rock and the wee pickle tow."

"The Sister Colonies."

Air: "Three good fellows ayont yon glen."

"The Press"—may its motto ever be freedom, but never licentiousness,

Air: "I'll tak' dunts frae naebody."

"The Lassies."

Air: "Green grow the Rashes O."

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The public will hear with pleasure that the final arrangements have been effected for the completion of this great national work. The contract between the Company and Messrs. Black, Wood &Co., for the completing the Road to the Province Line, in three years, has been duly signed. It now only remains for the Stockholders to be true to themselves, to ensure complete success. All those who have already taken stock, ought to immediately pay up, and all who have not taken stock, ought to make an effort to do so. To facilitate this, the shares were reduced from £50, to £25; so all have now an opportunity afforded them of lending a hand. The public ought to feel themselves under deep obligations to the Directors, and particularly to Messrs. Young and Galt, who have exhibited an energy in pressing on this national undertaking, which is quite unusual in Canada. It would be a most stupid thing on the part of the Shareholders to hang back now, when there is every prospect of a speedy and successful termination to the work.

SHAKSPEARE CLUB.—The spirited President of this Club, delivered a lecture on Monday evening last, upon "*The Genius and Writings of Thomas Hood.*" The lecture was high attended, and the eloquent delivery of the talented lecturer duly appreciated.

UPPER CANADA MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The *Canada*, Captain Lawless, belonging to this line, made her last trip, this season, on Monday last. Travellers for Upper Canada, therefore, have now the trouble of land travelling.

WINTER POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The General Post-Office has announced the Winter Arrangement for the despatch of our English Mails. The boxes and bags will be opened at 8 o'clock, instead of every Monday morning, as in former winter.

CONCERT.—We beg to remind our readers that Mr. Chambers gives another Concert on Friday evening next. We would recommend all lovers of music to attend, as they seldom have the chance of so great a treat.—*See Advertisement.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieutenant Gale has proposed to go in search of Sir John Franklin, by means of balloons; not to follow him through the air, but to ascend in his neighborhood, and thus, if possible, ascertain his position.

Lieut. Gale supposes that at an elevation of two or three miles, he will have a panoramic view of twelve hundred miles, and that that he might fall within observation of the unfortunate explorer.

An article in the Westminster Review, on Human Progress, suggests that the food which we now consume, in the form produced by nature, may, by the activity of the chemist, be given to us in extracts, without the labor of agricultural production. Every thing, therefore, would be taken in the shape of extracts; but how, without producing the substances themselves, the extracts could be obtained, does not appear.

Miss Wilson, a daughter of the celebrated Scotch vocalist, has announced her intention of giving instruction in ballad-singing, for which her father was so distinguished.

Silver is now the only legal tender in Holland, but this is not owing to the influx of gold from California; but to a law passed in 1847.

The new five frame piece of the French Republic, is censured as deficient in artistic merit.

Kiapka, the military governor of Comorn, has arrived in England.

Rooks, in Lower street, London, continue to build their nests, the materials being supplied by a benevolent neighbor.

Mrs. Patterson, the divorced wife of Jerome Bonaparte, is now in England.

Caps are worn small, and much decorated with flowers. Home costumes will be made high in the neck. Furs are very popular. Felt bonnets are much worn by young ladies.

Berthas are not to be so generally worn as formerly, and flowers will be the favorite ornament for ball-dresses this winter.

Gen. Changarnier is said to be the chief adviser of Louis Napoleon.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Minister to the United States, is accompanied by his wife, who is a niece of the Duke of Wellington.

Iron ships for the British navy are going out of repute.

Upwards of 60,000 houses in London are unsupplied with water.

Mr. Crouch, the celebrated musical composer, has left England for America. He is said to have eloped with a married lady, who was one of her pupils, and to have left behind him a lady whom he has also deluded.

There is a rumor that Miss Burdett Coutts wishes to marry Louis Napoleon.

Telegraphic wires are about to be laid in Vienna, from the principal police station to all its various branches.

The daughter of the Queen of Sweden, who is about to marry Louis Napoleon, has a dowry of $4,000,000 sterling.

William Haines, the captor of Smith O'Brien, died suddenly on the 27th ultimo, at the White Chimnies, near Lock, aged 28.

Thackeray is recovering from his severe illness. His usual Christmas book will be published at the regular time.

It is reported that one of the first acts of the new French Ministry will be to bring forward a measure demanding an augmentation to the President's salary of three or four millions of francs per annum.

Two French chemists have discovered sugar in the sweat of chelora patients.

It is reported that Mlle. Rachel is about to be married to one of the Judges in the Courts of Bordeaux.

Messrs. Hoyle & Sons, of Manchester, have converted one of their dwellings into decorated reading-rooms for their work-people, at their print-works, at Mayfield.

The Board of Poor-Law Guardians at Swinton have introduced the phonetic system of reading, (that is, by sounds, and a totally new system of spelling) into their schools.

From the Washington Republic.

THE MINT.

We copied, a few days since, the following paragraph from one of our exchange papers:—

"How is this?—Late English papers state "that American gold has been refined at the "Bank of England, on the ground of the variable "nature of the alloy, and has to be tempered, cast "into bars, and stamped before it is taken as se- "curity."

A charge which so greatly affects the character of our national currency, and seriously injures the reputation and the feelings of the officers of the Government concerned in the manufacture of the coin, ought to be traced to a responsible source. What "late English papers" contain the statement? It is confidently affirmed that the assays of the United States Mint, for a series of years past, and certainly since the change of standard in 1834, will compare advantageously, for critical accuracy and fidelity to the legal standards, with those of any Mint in the world.

The *New York Evening Post* was the authority for the above statement, which has been credited to "late English papers" by some of our contemporaries, probably to show their reading.

The confident affirmations of the Republic will not do away with the fact which we stated upon the authority of one of the first banking houses in Wall-street, who spoke from recent experience upon the subject, that the Bank of England will not lend money upon American coin, and that they give as their reason, that its denominational and real value do not always correspond.

It may be that the moneyers of the Bank of England do not understand their business, and it may be that the moneyers of the United States Mints do not understand theirs, but that the American borrowers are meantime embarrassed by the rule to which we have referred we have no reason to doubt; and in either case it is equally the duty of our Government at once to see that the fault should be traced to the responsible parties and corrected.—*New York Post.*

NOTICE.

SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, being CONCEPTION DAY, all NOTES and BILLS falling due upon that day must, in conformity with the recent Statute, (12 Vict., chap. 22,) be paid upon the day previous. NOTES and BILLS due upon SUNDAY, the 9th, will also require to be paid upon FRIDAY next.

The BANK OF MONTREAL,
Per A. SIMPSON, Cashier.
The BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Per D. DAVIDSON, Manager.
The CITY BANK,
Per F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.
The BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
Per JOS. WENHAM, Manager.
The COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.,
Per C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

Montreal, 4th December, 1849. 28-b

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 5th November, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ST. LAWRENCE & ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD CO. will be held, at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, in the CITY of MONTREAL, ON MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at NOON, for the following special purposes, viz.:—

1st,—To declare the forfeiture of certain of the Subscribed Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, for the calls, or some one or more of the calls upon which remains unpaid; and, secondly,—To consider and decide upon the propriety of authorizing the Directors of the Company to open a Book, or Books, for the receipt of Subscriptions for Shares of the "New and Preferential Stock" of the Company, in conformity with the 5th Section of the Provincial Statute, 12 Victoria, chap. 176.

By order,
THOMAS STEERS,
Secretary & Treasurer.
28

CONCERT.

MR. CHAMBERS has the honor to announce to the Citizens of Montreal, that he will, *by particular request*, give a Performance on the ACCORDEON and FLUTINA, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING next, when he will be assisted by Mr. LABELLE on the Piano-Forte, and Mr. GAUTHIER on the Flute; when gems from the most celebrated Operas and other choice Music will be performed.

Doors open at SEVEN o'clock. Performance to commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

Tickets 2s. 6d. each.

For full particulars see Programme.

3rd December, 1849. 27

ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

(From the Ministerial Journals.)

Tenders will be received at the Ordnance Office, Montreal, until the 4th December next, for Letting the Canteen in Water Street Barracks, from month to month. It must be distinctly understood that the prohibition as to the sale of Ardent Spirits in the said Canteen will be strictly enforced. Rent per every ten Men per Month to be stated in *Sterling.*

Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, St. Johns, until the 7th December next, to supply the Commissariat with 1880 English Cords of Mixed Fuel Wood, to be delivered as follows, viz.:—900 Cords of St. Johns, between 1st April and 31st July, 1850; 280 Cords at Chambly, between 1st February and 31st August, 1850; and 600 Cords at Isle-aux-Noix, between 1st April and 31st July, 1850; (or for any portion thereof at each Station not less than 100 Cords.)

Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, Montreal, until the 5th December next, to supply the Commissariat Office at Montreal and St. Helens with 4500 Cords (or any portion of that quantity not less than 500 Cords) of Mixed Fuel Wood, to be delivered during the navigable season of 1850.

Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, Quebec, until the 8th December next, from persons who may be willing to undertake the Building of a Tank in the Citadel of Quebec. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Royal Engineer Office at Quebec and Montreal. 27

ANNEXATION ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

THE OFFICE of the ASSOCIATION is established in the ROOMS, formerly occupied by the MONTREAL MINING COMPANY, in the Montreal Insurance Company's Building, Great St. James' Street.

The Assistant-Secretary will be in attendance DAILY, from TEN to THREE o'clock.

By order,
R. MACKAY, } *Secretaries.*
A. A. DORION, }
November 30. 26-c

MR. LOCK, ARTIST IN CRAYONS,

HAS RETURNED to MONTREAL, and purposes remaining throughout the WINTER.

Specimens of likenesses may be seen at Messrs. CHALMERS & Co., Mr. McCoy's, and at Mr. LOCK'S STUDIO, Hospital Street, off St. François Xavier Street, next door to the Transcript Office.

DOLLY'S CHOP-HOUSE,
November 28, 1849. 26

MR. JOSEPH S. LEE,

(LATE OF THE CUSTOMS BRANCH OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,)

HAVING decided on becoming a permanent resident in Montreal, will be happy to undertake such COMMISSIONS as may be confided to his charge.

For this purpose he has Opened an Office for the transaction of Business as a COMMERCIAL and GENERAL AGENT.

Custom House Business and Lower Canada Militia Claims, promptly attended to.

Montreal, November 9, 1849. 19

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 1—2½ P. M.

The *Canada* arrived here at half past one this morning.

A destructive fire occurred at Baton Rouge on the 24th ultimo, which destroyed property to the amount of $75,000.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—The Captain and first Engineer of the *Louisiana* have been discharged from custody—nothing appearing against them.

NEW YORK, December 3—2½ P. M.

A severe hail storm came on last evening and continued, accompanied with snow and rain throughout the night. The wind was very high and it is feared that the vessels on the Coast suffered. We learn that one of the boats coming down this morning, by some accident (the particulars of which we could not learn) one man was killed, another had his arm severed from his body, and others are more or less injured. The Southern and Eastern Telegraph wires are down.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—At a caucus meeting of the Democrats, this evening, the following nominations were made for officers of the House:—

Speaker:—Hon. R. Abbott, (Georgia.)
Clerk:—J. F. Torney.
Sergeant-at-Arms:—Doctor N. Lape.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 3—6½ P. M.

ASHES.—Market steady for *Pots* at $6.62½; *Pearls* firm at $6.31, with sales of 150 barrels.

FLOUR.—The storm restricts sales; the demand is principally for the local trade, with a limited inquiry for export. Sales of 5800 barrels at $4.50 @ $4.62½ for ordinary State, $4.62 @ $4.75 for common State, $4.75 @ $4.81 for straight State, Ohio, and Indiana, and $5.12½ @ $5.25 for pure Genesee. Included in the sales are 500 barrels Canadian.

GRAIN.—Market for *Wheat* heavy; demand for milling and for the East limited. Sales of 1000 bushels common red Genesee at $1.05. *Corn* dull; the sales are restricted by the advance on freights.

PROVISIONS.—An upward tendency in *Pork*, with sales of 600 barrels Mess at $11 @ $11.12½, and now held at $11.25. Prime dull at $8.62½ @ $8.68.

STOCKS better; sales of Treasury Notes at 111½.

MONEY very abundant at 4 @ 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE dull at 7½ @ 9 per cent.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The only outward bound vessel on the coast of the Traverse is the Isabella, Dickson, which cleared now on the 21st instant, and sailed in the afternoon of the 24th for London, and is still at anchor off St Michel harbor. She has been detained by her crew, the greater part of whom have refused to proceed in her. The refractory part, some in number, were brought up to town yesterday afternoon, in charge of the Police, and have been committed to jail. Most fortunate for Captain Dickson, the crew of the brig Mary and Harriet, Sunderland, wrecked on Anticosti arrived here on Wednesday night, and have proceeded down in the ship with him, otherwise he would have had great difficulty in procuring a crew.

The brig Mary and Harriet, Captain Shanson, left on the 22nd ultimo, with a cargo of timber for Cardiff, was lost on the 29th ultimo on the Island of Anticosti, and he (the Captain, for account of the underwriters, Captain Shanson, and crew, for himself) arrived here on Wednesday night; the crew, as above stated, are going home in the Isabella.

Comparative Statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port, from sea, in the years 1848-'9, up to the 30th November in each year:—

1849	1,044 vessels,	426,968 tons.
1848	1,064 do.	431,933 do.
More this year	20	4,985

Comparative Statement of arrivals and tonnage from the Lower Ports in the years 1848-'9, up to 30th November in each year:—

1849	98 vessels,	6,635 tons.
1848	112 do.	7,632 do.
		910

NEW BOOKS.

B. DAWSON has just received—
SHIRLEY; a Tale, by CURRER BELL, Author of "Jane Eyre."
SIDONIA THE SORCERESS, by WM. MEINHOLD, Author of the "Amber Witch."
THE VILLAGE DOCTOR, translated from the French of the Countess of D'Arbouville.
REDBURN; HIS FIRST VOYAGE, by HERMANN MELVILLE, Author of "Typee," &c.
GLIMPSES OF SPAIN; OR, NOTES OF AN UNFINISHED TOUR IN 1847; by S. T. WALLIS.
The WESTMINSTER REVIEW for OCTOBER.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for DECEMBER.
For Sale at
No. 2, PLACE D'ARMES.
November 30. 26

FLOUR, FISH, CHEESE, &c.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, in Barrels and Half Barrels.
HUDSON'S BAY CO'S SALMON, in Tierces, Barrels, and Half Barrels.
WHITE FISH and SALMON TROUT, in Barrels and Half Barrels.
—ALSO,—
2 Tons Superior AMERICAN CHEESE.
SALT, FLOUR, INDIAN MEAL, and a General Assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, and at the Lowest Prices.
For Sale by W. W. JANES,
Corner of McGill and College Streets.
November 30.

GENUINE COD LIVER OIL

ONE of the most valuable remedies of the age. Cure of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, &c. It has been long employed in Europe with the greatest success in the above diseases.

A great difficulty has existed in procuring this unadulterated Oil, and that which is free from taint, as a pleasant flavor. To obviate this, S. J. Lyman and Co. have had Cod Liver Oil manufactured expressly for their trade, and they are now enabled to recommend an article whose purity and excellence can be depended upon.

It may be taken without interference with diet or usual habits. The Cod Liver Oil has been found useful in restoring impaired and debilitated constitutions, giving appetite and imparting vigor and tone to the stomach.

For Sale by
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
Place d'Armes.
November 30. 26

BARTINE'S LOTION.

A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.
November 30, 1849. 26

FOR SALE.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of AMERICAN GOODS, consisting of Satinets, Grey Cloths, Grey Cottons, Twilled Stripes, Ticks, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, Wadding and Batting, together with a general assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—
100 boxes Tobacco
100 chests Assorted Teas.
N. S. WHITNEY,
195, St. Paul Street.
November 28. 25

NEW CLOAKS.

J. & D. LEWIS have just received, *via* New York, from England, a large assortment of SILK, SATIN, CLOTH, and VELVET CLOAKS.
November 28. 25-w

Auction Sale
BY J. G. SHIPWAY
TO-MORROW.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVE, &c., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) 6th December. The Subscriber will offer for positive Sale, at his ROOM, St. François Xavier Street, a collection of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising—
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