led the way to an inner and more private apartment. "Come with me Mr. Andrews," I said, "and let us talk the matter calmly over."

He mechanically followed, threw himself into a chair, and I attended with frenzied impatience to the reading of the will.

"A curse is upon me," he shouted, jumping up as I concluded; "the curse of God—a judgment upon the crime I but the other day committed—a crime, as I thought—dolt, idiot that I was—so cunningly contrived, so cleverly executed! Fool, villain, madman, that I have been; for now, when fortune is tendered for my acceptance, I dare not put forth my hand to grasp it; fortune, too, not only for me, but—— Oh, God, it will kill us both, Martha as well as me, though I alone am to blame for this infernal chance!"

This outburst appeared to relieve him, and he sank back into his chair somewhat calmer. I could understand nothing of all that rhapsody, knowing as I did that his son Archibald had died from natural causes. "It is a severe blow," I said, in as soothing a tone as I could assume; "a very great disappointment; still you are secured from extreme poverty—from anything like absolute want."

"It is not that—it is not that!" he broke in, though not quite so wildly as before. "Look you, Mr. Sharp, I will tell you all! There may be some mode of extrication from this terrible predicament, and I must have your advice professionally upon it."

"Go on; I will advise you to the best of my ability."

"Here it is, then: Archy, my son Archy, is alive! alive! and well in health as either you or I!"

I was thunderstruck. Here was indeed a revelation.

"Alive and well," continued Andrews. "Listen: when the cholera began to spread so rapidly, I bethought me of insuring the boy's life in case of the worst befalling, but not, as I hope for mercy, with the slightest thought of harming a hair of his head. This was done. Very soon the terrific disease approached our neighborhood, and my wife took Archy to a country lodging, returning herself the same evening. The next day our only servant was attacked, and died. A few hours after that, our first-floor lodger, a widow, of the name of Mason, who had been with us but a very short time, was attacked. She suffered dreadfully; and her son, a boy about the age of Archy, and with just his hair and complexion, took ill also. The woman was delirious with pain; and before effective medical aid could be obtained—she was seized in the middle of the night—she expired. Her son, who had been removed into another room, became rapidly worse, and we sent for Dr. Parkinson; the poor fellow was also partially delirious with pain, and clung piteously round my wife's neck, calling her mother, and imploring her to relieve him. Dr. Parkinson arrived, and at first sight of the boy, said, 'Your son is very ill, Mrs. Andrews—I fear past recovery; but we will see what can be done.' I swear to you, Mr. Sharp, that it was not till this moment the device which has ruined us flashed across my brain. I cautioned my wife in a whisper not to undeceive the Doctor, who prescribed the most active remedies, and was in the room when the lad died. You know the rest: and now, Sir, tell me, can anything be done—any device suggested to retrieve this miserable blunder, this terrible mistake?"

"This infamous crime, you should say, Mr. Andrews," I replied; "for the commission of which you are liable to be transported for life."

"Yes, crime; no doubt that is the true word! But must the innocent child suffer for his father's offence?"

"That is the only consideration that could induce me to wag a finger in the business. Like many other clever rogues, you are caught in the trap you limed for others. Come to me to-morrow; I will think over the matter between this and then; but at present, I can say nothing. Stay," I added, as his hand was on the door; "the identity of your son can be proved, I suppose, by better evidence than your own?"

"Certainly, certainly."

"That will do, then; I will see you in the morning."

If it should cross the mind of any reader that I ought to have given this self-confessed felon into custody, I beg to remind him that, for the reasons previously stated, such a course on my part was out of the question—impossible; and that had it not been impossible I should do so, Mr. Jesse Andrews would not have intrusted me with his criminal secret. The only question now therefore was, how, without compromising the guilty client, the godfather's legacy could be secured for the innocent son.

A conference the next morning with Mr. Flint resulted in our sending for Mr. Jesse Andrews, and advising him for fear of accidents or miscarriage in our plans, to betake himself to the kingdom of France for a short time. We had then no treaty of extradition with that country. As soon as I knew he was safely out of the realm, I waited upon the insurance people.

"The money ought not to have been received by Jesse Andrews, you say, Mr. Sharp?" observed the managing gentleman, looking keenly in my face.

"Precisely. It ought not to have been received by him."

"And why not, Mr. Sharp?"

"That is quite an unnecessary question, and one that you know I should not answer, if I could. That which chiefly concerns you is, that I am ready to return the four thousand pounds at once, here on the spot, and that delays are dangerous. If you refuse, why of course—and I rose from my chair—I must take back the money."

"Stay—stay! I will just consult with one or two gentlemen, and be with you almost immediately."

In about five minutes he returned. "Well, Mr. Sharp," he said, "we had, I suppose, better take the money—obtained, as you say, by mistake."

"Not at all; I said nothing about mistake. I told you it ought not to have been received by Andrews!"

"Well—well; I understand. I must, I suppose, give you a receipt?"

"Undoubtedly; and, if you please, precisely in this form."

I handed him a copy on a slip of paper. He ran it over, smiled, transcribed it on a stamp, signed it, and as I handed him a check for the amount, placed it in my hands. We mutually bowed, and I went my way.

Notwithstanding Mr. Newton's opposition, who was naturally furious at the unexpected turn the affair had taken, the identity of the boy—whom that gentleman persisted in asserting to be dead and buried—was clearly established; and Mr. Archibald Andrews, on the day he became of age, received possession of his fortune. The four thousand pounds had, of course, been repaid out of Jesse Andrews' legacy. That person has, so to speak, since skulked through life a mark for the covert scorn of every person acquainted with the very black transaction here recorded. This was doubtless a much better fate than he deserved; and in strict, or poetical justice, his punishment ought, unquestionably, to have been much greater—more apparent, also, than it was, for example's sake. But I am a man, not of fiction, but of fact, and consequently relate events, not as they precisely ought, but as they do, occasionally occur in lawyer's offices, and other unpoetical nooks and corners of this prosaic, matter-of-fact, working-day world.

ANECDOTE OF SAVAGE LIFE.—A celebrated Malay pirate, whose sanguinary deeds had filled the Archipelago with terror, became violently enamoured with one of the slaves of a Rajah living on the river Sarawak. After vainly endeavoring to obtain her from her master by offers of money and intreaties, he lay in wait for her, and ran [illegible] passed his honeymoon before the Rajah discovered his retreat, and he sent to the Malay to inform him that, if he would make his appearance at the audience upon a certain day he should have justice done him. The Malay Chief, who was a man of undaunted courage, and who felt confident that the reputation he had acquired by his piratical exploits was alone sufficient to awe his enemies, consented to appear, hoping that arrangements might be made which would permit him to leave the jungle, and allow him to enjoy his new bride in quiet. On the day appointed, he appeared before the Council, armed, and accompanied by his brother, both resting their hands upon the handles of their krisses, a movement which, among the Malays, proclaims no feelings of amity. In this attitude of preparation they walked into the audience room, which was crowded with a host of enemies. The Council decided that, if, on a certain day, he would procure a specified sum of money, the girl should be his, and he should return unmolested. The sum named was exorbitant, but the Malay Chief agreed to the payment, and was permitted to depart. When the day of payment arrived the Council sat as before, and the Malay Chief again made his appearance; but this time he came alone, his brother being absent on a piratical expedition. He had, in consequence of his violent affection for the girl, made every attempt to raise the stipulated sum, but could not succeed. He brought all that he could collect, but it fell far short of the sum which had been agreed upon, and he requested time to procure the remainder. The Council consulted a while, and then stipulated that the Chief, not having brought the sum agreed upon, should leave his kris as a pledge till the rest should be forthcoming. The kris that the Chief wore was itself of great value, very handsomely ornamented with precious stones. It had belonged to his ancestors, and was, as they always are, highly prized; and they knew that it would, if possible, be reclaimed. The Chief was most reluctant to part with it; but his love for his mistress overcame his scruples, and also his prudence, for it left him unarmed amidst his implacable enemies. He pulled out his kris and laid it on the table upon the money, and was busy disengaging the sheath to add to it, when by a signal from the Rajah he was seized from behind. He started up, but it was too late: his trusty weapon, which had so often stood by him in his need, was no longer within his reach, and he was in a moment transfixed with a dozen blades, falling a victim to his love of the girl and the treachery of his foes.—*Marryat's Borneo.*

THE EARTHQUAKE OF LISBON.—On the morning of All Saint's Day, the 1st of November, 1755, Lisbon was almost torn up from the foundations by the most terrible earthquake on European record. As it was a high Romish festival, the population were crowding to the churches, which were lighted up in honour of the day. About a quarter before ten, the first shock was felt, which lasted the extraordinary length of six or seven minutes; then followed an interval of about five minutes, after which the shock was renewed, lasting about three minutes. The concussions were so violent in both instances that nearly all the solid buildings were dashed to the ground, and the principal part of the city almost wholly ruined. The terror of the population rushing through the falling streets, gathered in the churches, or madly attempting to escape into the fields, may be imagined; but the whole scene of horror, death, and ruin, exceeds all description. The ground split into chasms, into which the people were plunged in their flight. Crowds fled to the water; but the Tagus, agitated like the land, suddenly rose to an extraordinary height, burst upon the land, and swept away all within its reach. It was said to have risen to the height of five-and-twenty or thirty feet above its usual level, and to have sunk again as much below it. And this phenomenon occurred four times. The dispatch from the British consul stated, that the especial force of the earthquake seemed to be directly under the city; for while Lisbon was lifted from the ground, as if by the explosion of a gunpowder mine, the damage either above or below was not so considerable. One of the principal quays, to which it was said that many people had crowded for safety, was plunged under the Tagus, and totally disappeared. Ships were carried down by the shock on the river, dashed to pieces against each other, or flung upon the shore. To complete the catastrophe, fires broke out in the ruins, which spread over the face of the city, burned for five or six days, and reduced all the goods and property of the people to ashes. For forty days the shocks continued with more or less violence; but they had now nothing left to destroy. The people were thus kept in a constant state of alarm, and forced to encamp in the open fields, though it was now winter. The royal family were encamped in the gardens of the palace; and, as if all the elements of society had been shaken together, Lisbon and its vicinity became the place of gathering for banditti from all quarters in the kingdom. A number of Spanish deserters made their way to the city, and robberies and murders of the most desperate kind were constantly perpetrated. During this awful period, the whole weight of government fell upon the shoulders of the minister; and he bore it well. He adopted the most active measures for provisioning the city, for repressing plunder and violence, and for enabling the population to support themselves during this period of suffering. It was calculated, that seven millions sterling could scarcely repair the damage of the city; and that no less than eighty thousand lives had been lost, either crushed by the earth, or swallowed up by the waters. Some conception of the native mortality may be formed from that of the English; of the comparatively small number of whom, resident at that time in Lisbon, no less than twenty eight men and fifty women were among the sufferers. The royal family were at the palace of Belem when this tremendous calamity occurred. Pombal instantly hastened there. He found every one in consternation. "What is to be done," exclaimed the king, as he entered, "to meet this infliction of divine justice?" The calm and resolute answer of Pombal was—"Bury the dead, and feed the living." This sentence is still recorded with honour in the memory of Portugal.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LIBELLING EFFECTUALLY REPRESSED.—We have seen in the life of Sir Vicary Gibbs with what chivalrous zeal he held the shield before the Chief Justice himself. His strenuous efforts did not avail, however, even to protect Lord Ellenborough from being caricatured on the stage. His friend and patron the Prince Regent interfered to prevent this dramatic exhibition, and succeeded, for his weapons were flattery and compliment. In Kenney's farce of "Love, Law, and Physic," Matthews imitated Lord Ellenborough's Charge to the Jury. The effect, we are told, was quite astounding. The pit was almost filled with men of law. Soon after Matthews received a request that he would go to Carlton House on a certain evening. He found the Prince surrounded by a very small circle. After a most gracious reception the general conversation was resumed, and Matthews was for some time at a loss to guess the immediate cause of his invitation. At length the Prince began to speak of the extraordinary sensation Matthews' recent imitation had caused, adding that he had the greatest desire in the world to hear it, and concluded by saying that it would be considered as a favour if Matthews would then give the Charge to the Jury, as he had given it on the first night of the new farce. Matthews obviously hesitated, and the Prince said, "Oh, don't be afraid, Mr. Matthews; we're all tiled here. Come, pray oblige me, I'm longing to hear it; I am something of a mimic myself. My brother here (turning to the Duke of York) can tell you that I give a very fair imitation of Lord Eldon. With respect to yours of Lord Ellenborough, it was not so well, when you found it so taken up, to continue it in public; and I am very glad your own good taste and feeling prompted you to refuse a repetition of it; but here you need have no scruples." There were about twenty present. Mr. Matthews of course obeyed. The Prince was in raptures, and declared himself astonished at the closeness of the imitation, shutting his eyes while he listened to it with excessive enjoyment. "It is the man himself," he exclaimed. The Duke of York approved in peals of laughter. The clever mimic returned home delighted with his intoxicating reception, and the Prince's object was gained. Had he preferred to interfere through the medium of his law officer, there would have been a repetition of the scene, and probably an O. P. riot.—*Townsend's Lives of Twelve Judges.*

CHARACTER OF HANNIBAL.—If the characters of men be estimated according to the steadiness with which they have followed the true principle of action, we cannot assign a high place to Hannibal. But if patriotism were indeed the greatest of virtues, and a resolute devotion to the interests of his country were all the duty that a man can be expected to fulfil, he would then deserve [illegible] can be more unjust than the ridicule with which Juvenal has treated his motives, as if he had been actuated merely by romantic desire of glory. On the contrary, his whole conduct displays the loftiest genius, and the boldest spirit of enterprise, happily subdued, and directed by a cool judgment, to the furtherance of the honour and interests of his country; and his sacrifice of selfish pride and passion, when after the battle of Zama he urged the acceptance of peace, and lived to support the disgrace of Carthage with the patient hope of one day repairing it, affords a strong contrast to the cowardly despair with which some of the best of the Romans deprived their country of their services by suicide. Of the extent of his abilities, the history of his life is the best evidence: as a general, his conduct remains uncharged with a single error. His knowledge of human nature, and his ascendancy over men's minds, are shown by the uninterrupted authority which he exercised alike in his prosperity and adversity over an army composed of so many various and discordant materials, and which had no other bond than the personal character of their leader. As a statesman, he was at once manly, disinterested, and sensible; a real reformer of abuses in his domestic policy, and in his measures, with respect to foreign enemies, keeping the just limit between weakness and blind obstinacy. He stands reproached, however, with covetousness by the Carthaginians, and with cruelty by the Romans. The first charge is sustained by no facts that have been transmitted to us; and it is a curious circumstance, that the very same vice was long imputed by party violence to the great Duke of Marlborough, and that the imputation has been lately proved by his biographer to have been utterly calumnious. Of cruelty, according to modern principles, he cannot be acquitted.—*Arnold's Rome, Vol. 3.*

☞ 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 per annum, payable in advance.*

☞ THE EVENING COURIER *(bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of* THREE DOLLARS *per annum, payable in advance.*

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THE COURIER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1850.

Our attention has been drawn to a very absurd letter which appeared in the New York *Herald* of a few days past, over the signature "Marcus," purporting to be dated from London, but which we strongly suspect to have been fabricated a little nearer the office of the journal in which it appeared. The writer of this letter, whoever he be, seems to think that if a thorough-going Republican journal was published in London, the whole industrial population would become Republicans, and have established a Republic in ninety days! Then follows this most exquisitely ridiculous paragraph:—"If the brewers had killed Haynau, and a prosecution had been instituted by the Government for the murder, the taste of blood, which the people have not yet had, would have, in all human probability, produced a total revolution!" Does not this very imaginative gentleman know that, on the famous 10th of April, these very brewers who buffeted the woman-flogging barbarian, Haynau, were the first to offer their services to the Government, and come forward to be sworn in as special Constables, in case the deluded simpletons, called Chartists, had proceeded on that day to any excesses? Why, there was one body of special Constables, on that day, consisting entirely of coal-heavers, numbering some fifteen hundred men!

But this, absurd as it is, is nothing to what follows:—Mr. "Marcus" thinks that a "crisis is impending over the British oligarchy, next year, at the great Exposition." He pictures to himself the largest treasure of the world placed at the mercy of the covetous crowds who will throng from the four Continents into London, and add to the mighty pressure of the poor and discontented of its population; he thinks that the peril will be imminent, *particularly as thousands of Americans will be in London*, who, he intimates, may take the opportunity to advise the poor and discontented to change their condition! He also says, that the proprietors of property in London whose gold and silver, and other enormous wealth, there is no relative public force to protect, are execrating Prince Albert in their hearts for getting up such a political crisis, inasmuch as there will be a sudden influx of three hundred thousand strangers, against whom no City in the world can stand! Very tall writing indeed! "Marcus" may be sure that this influx of strangers has been foreseen long ago by the sharpest Government in the world, and that every precaution will be taken to guard public and private property, and preserve the public peace. Though London is not a City in which there is a concentration of troops so large as in Paris, Berlin or Petersburgh, there is a very respectable force always quartered there, and many more regiments so near, that they could be brought up in a few hours. It has an immense police force, as well organized, and keeping as sharp a look out on suspicious characters of all sorts, as is to be found in any European City; and better than all this, the vast majority of its inhabitants, as evidenced on that 10th of April, are ready to turn out to a man in support of public order. Nor should we like to be the foreigner, or mass of foreigners, who should be detected in an attempt to excite scenes of revolutionary violence in the British Capital, for we are assured that they would experience a very terrible fate at the hands of the exasperated Londoners. We feel quite certain, that the Industrial Exhibition will go off as peacefully as if there were no "foreigners" in London, the imagination of Mr. "Marcus" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The riotous destruction of property still continues in those parts of the country that are opposed to the present School Act. Several individuals have been arrested on charges of incendiarism, and one man has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, for refusing to give evidence, and for insolent behaviour to the Magistrates. A school-house at St. Francis, and another belonging to Mr. Fourquin, had been attacked, but fortunately the preparations to set them on fire did not succeed.

SEDUCTION.—At the recent Assizes in the Home District the Jury gave a verdict of £700 damages against Lieutenant Monroe of the Royal Canadian Rifles, for seducing the daughter of Captain Hamilton, of the same Regiment; the affair took place on St. Helen's Island, and from the evidence it appears that the fellow, Monroe, must have been a heartless scoundrel. We hope he will be kicked out of the Army.

The three or four journals that still adhere to the Ministry are loudly calling on their supporters to resuscitate the defunct Reform Association; organize—organize—is the cry. A pretty sure symptom that the Ministerial party is in a shaky state; meanwhile several of the Ministers are "feeling the pulses of their constituents." Mr. Hincks is in Oxford, and Mr. Price in his Riding of the County of York. The former gentleman will be opposed by Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Price by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Jackes, one representing the Liberal Conservatives, and the other the "Clear Grits." Mr. W. L. Mackenzie will oppose Mr. Baldwin, and it is even said that the latter gentleman will come forward for Halton, being afraid to stand for his own County.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, November 14, 1850.

When the Kent election will take place, is at present a matter of perfect uncertainty. Cameron's resignation is not yet in the hands of the Government, and it is not likely to pass from the hands of his old Election Committee, in whose custody it is, till they have agreed upon some candidate. The delay will, of course, give the Government time to do all that lies in their power to influence the election, should a contest be got up. There will probably be no contest; but that is a matter yet undecided. No mere Government nominee could be elected; nor is it at all likely that a candidate of the old Tory School could be elected, for two reasons. First, Cameron had a larger majority at the last election than any other member; and, secondly, whatever change has taken place in the political sentiments of the constituency, is Democratic in its tendency. Some journals have fallen into the error of stating that Mr. Cameron's resignation is at once a proof, and a consequence, of what they style the failure of the Clear Grit movement. The notion is altogether mistaken.

Of Mr. Hincks' reception in Oxford, I have been able to obtain very little reliable information. One thing, however, is certain: his reception has not been boasted in quarters to which it is safe to look for systematic puffing on every possible occasion; and the natural conclusion is, that there was not even a sufficiency of factitious *eclat* to produce an echo.

The Americans have lately made an alteration in the practical operation of their bonding system, which, while it is not at all acceptable to Upper Canada importers, can scarcely fail to divert a portion of our import trade from the New York to the St. Lawrence route. Formerly, importers of goods into the United States for re-exportation to the British Provinces, were permitted to enter them at the Atlantic ports under bond, paying only one per cent. to reimburse the United States Customs Department the expense incurred by the bonding system. Under the new regulation, the duty must be paid at the Atlantic port: to be refunded on proof of transhipment to the British Provinces; and three per cent. on the duty is retained to cover the expense of the bonding system. When the Whig Administration of General Taylor came in, the Secretary recommended some such modification as this of the bonding system. To what extent the new regulations will influence the course of Upper Canada trade, remains to be seen. It is possible that the advantages of the earlier navigation *via* New York than *via* the St. Lawrence, may, in the opening of the season, be of such importance as to outweigh the disadvantages of the impediments that have been thrown in the way of importers by the former route. At other times, the effect may be different. Anyhow, it seems a foolish sort of a movement for the Americans. It is difficult to see what object they expect to achieve by it.

On Tuesday, the Court of Queen's Bench was occupied with a case of seduction which excited considerable interest, from the respectability of the parties. The parties to the suit were both Officers in the Royal Canadian Rifles—Hamilton vs. Munro. The defendant had seduced plaintiff's daughter under promise of marriage, and the young lady became a mother. The damages were laid at £1000, and the Jury gave £700. The case for the defence was conducted by the Hon. H. J. Cameron, with a degree of decorum and propriety unfortunately too often wanting in trials of this description.

The daily *Patriot* has been enlarged to the dimensions of the semi-weekly.

On Monday night, the novelty of an Indian Concert was witnessed in Toronto. The performers consisted of two females and their brother. There was nothing very soul-stirring about the affair. The story of the Indian marriage ceremony was doubtless interesting to the ladies. By the way, I was much struck with a comparison, which the facts suggested to the mind, between Indian marriages and others to which a great degree of importance is attached, and on which the fate of Empires sometimes depend—Royal marriages. Amongst the Mohawks it is customary to bring up the children of the two sexes in a state of complete isolation. They are never permitted to mix together, nor even to speak to one another. When a young Indian wishes to take a wife his parents go to a distance to select one that pleases them. When they have found one, the young Indian is introduced to her; and she is at full liberty to accept or reject him. The affair is, of course, very sudden, but the element of compulsion is wanting. Royal marriages sometimes take place by proxy, and between parties who have never seen each other! Add to this a little compulsion on one side; and the victims of Court etiquette, in their connubial alliances, are surely in a worse condition than these North American Indians.

The opening lecture at the Mechanics' Institute will be delivered on Friday night, by Dr. Connor.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the funeral obsequies of Brandt, the celebrated Indian warrior, on the 25th instant, at Mohawk, on the Grand River.

The weather continues delightfully fine, and the appearance of the young wheat is remarkably healthy.

The negotiation between Mr. Bethune and Captain Dick, to which I have previously referred, has fallen through. The Bethune Company are to build a new boat, in which the engine of the *Sovereign* is to be used. She is to be built at Kingston. The contract is about £7000.

The trial of Lay, for house-breaking, is to come on to-day. It excites a great deal of interest, and it is doubtful if there be sufficient evidence to convict him. No one, however, has a moral doubt of his guilt; and it is quite possible that the strength of public prejudice may make up what is deficient in the chain of evidence. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have been trying to get Talbot, Lay's accomplice, to turn Queen's evidence, but it is doubtful if they have succeeded. X.

P. S.—I observe that Mr. Hincks has returned from Oxford. X.

It is said that Mr. J. U. Beaudry, Advocate, of this City, is to be the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, *vice* Mr. Barthe, and that he is also to hold the Law Reportership.

We learn from Montpelier, Vt., that a Committee of both Houses have unanimously agreed on a Bill for Bridging Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point, and have reported to the Senate.

PUBLIC CEMETERY.—We understand that a Company is to be formed immediately, under the Act of 1847, for the establishment of a Public Cemetery near this City. So desirable a consummation will gratify every one who hears of it, for we believe that it is now conceded on all hands that the burial of dead bodies, in such situations that the miasmata arising from their decomposition mingle with the air to be breathed by the living, has a most prejudicial effect on the public health. We hope that as soon as the new Cemetery comes into operation, the Old English Burying-Ground will be peremptorily closed, and a quantity of lime strewed over it.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The following is the result of the Election of Office-Bearers for 1851:—

President—Wm. Edmonstone.
1st Vice-President—James Gilmour.
2nd Vice-President—W. G. Mack.
Treasurer—Alexr. Simpson.
Secretary—John Armour.
Assistant-Secretary—A. Morris.

Committee of Management.

John Greenshields, Walter Benny, Wm. Dow, Wm. Watson,
James Spier, Andrew Allan, G. H. Gillespie.

Chaplains.

Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Rev. R. McGill.

Physicians.

M. McCulloch, M. D., G. W. Campbell, M. D.

Charitable Committee.

John Fletcher, Dan. McNevin,
Charles Alexander, Wm. McGibbon.

Committee of Accounts.

George Macrea, Wm. Murray, J. M. Ferres,
George McGibbon, A. D. Parker.

Committee of Instalments.

W. R. Falconer, J. F. Smith.

The following is from the *Pilot*:—

"We understand that J. Sharples, Esq., Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, has forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Industrial Exhibition a valuable collection of timber specimens, including knees, futtocks, and deals, to be sent to England. They include 'a large tamarac knee, one of the largest sizes to be had hereabouts—it is 7½ feet in the root, about 15 or 16 feet in the tree part, and 17 inches now as dressed'—and other tamarac knees of smaller size—'suitable for upper and lower deck knees of vessels of 1,500 tons register;'—a birch first futtock, for a 1,500 ton vessel, and a tamarac second futtock, for a vessel of 750 tons. One of the oak slabs is 29½ inches wide, and one of the pine deals is 32 inches wide. The latter were selected from a lot at Mr. Patterson's Saw Mills, Montmorency.

"Mr. Sharples is also about to send thirty specimens of different furniture woods.

"The meagreness of the display, in articles of this description, at the late Exhibition, was universally complained of; and the deficiency could not be supplied but for the zeal, activity, and disinterestedness of these gentlemen. Mr. Sharples has exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner, and with gratifying success; our staple article, in timber, will now be fairly represented. Mr. Patterson sends, without charge, the pine deals, which are truly splendid specimens, showing what may be produced in Canada, and in any quantity. It is pleasant to record acts of patriotism."

The European News.

Our New York fyles contain full details of the foreign news per Steamship *Atlantic*. The run of the *Atlantic*, as compared with the *Africa*, shows a difference in favor of the former of two hours, (from Liverpool direct to New York.) *Africa*—12 days, 24 hours. *Atlantic*—12 days, 22 hours. The news brought by the *Atlantic* is four days later than that received by the *Africa*:

In England, murders and burglaries were of the most frequent occurrence.

Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of the course which the three Great Powers have taken in reference to the Danish dispute.

The Munich *Gazette*, an official paper, states that the Austrian troops in the Tyrol have received orders to take the field.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says:—Vienna, 24th ult.—The Exchange is in a panic at the orders given to the armies in the Tyrol and Voralberg, and part of those in Hungary and Italy, to such an Austrian army of 150,000 men, is to be concentrated 60,000 men in the neighborhood of Vienna. The *Journal Lloyd* informs the public, with semi-official authority, that the Bavarians and a battalion of Austrians were to cross the Hesse frontier yesterday. The new *Munich Gazette*, an official paper, states that the Austrian troops in the Tyrol and Voralberg have now received orders to take the field.

Although various rumors are current as to the bad understanding still existing between General Changarnier and the French Government, little credit is attached to them in well-informed quarters. The commercial accounts from Lyons are still unfavorable; the mills are waiting orders from England, and United States wheat is falling, with very little doing. The potato disease progresses. The quantity of wine will be larger than last year, but the quality inferior.

The German papers confirm the reports of a cessation of hostilities, because both parties think that no success would attend any advance.

Private letters state that a French merchant at Reunion, had effected a commercial negotiation with the Queen of Madagascar, by which, for a present payment of £50,000, he had secured the monopoly with that Island.

The Spanish steam frigate *Hibernia*, late one of the Halifax squadron, has left the Mersey, for Cadiz, *en route* to join her sister ship the *Caledonia*, in the mail service between Cadiz and Havana. The *Hibernia* was rigged in man-of-war style, and presented, as she steamed down the river, a very interesting spectacle.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 5th instant, in the *Constitutionnel*, says, "The English (Greek) lady who, some time since, killed one of her eunuchs, has been condemned to six months imprisonment, and her accomplices to a month's punishment."

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton contradicts the statement that he had lost his hearing.

The steamship *Cambria*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool, on Sunday, the 27th ult.

One of the Paris journals states that M. Emmaus Lind, a chemist of some distinction, and brother of Jenny Lind, has just arrived in Paris, and is about to proceed to Havre, to embark for the United States, to join his sister.

The Paris *Union* says, upon the authority of its German correspondent, that there is a strong religious feeling at the bottom of the complicated questions which now agitate Germany, and that a war must arise which will terminate in the extinction of Protestantism in the centre of Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

HALIFAX, November 15—10, A. M.

The *Cambria* left Liverpool on the 2nd Nov., and is just arrived. She has been detained off the harbor several hours, owing to the very dense land fog. She has 26 through passengers, and 17 for Halifax.

Since the sailing of the *Atlantic* Cotton has receded ⅛d.; sales on Friday from 4000 to 5000 bales. Market closed very quiet.

Corn, Flour, and Wheat—No perceptible change. Provisions generally dull. In Beef, nothing doing. Pork do, but stock low. Bacon—In demand, with light stock. Shoulders well supplied. Lard—Firm at previous rates. Tallow—6d. lower. Linseed—The same, and without change. Ashes—No change. Coffee—Quiet. Tea—Moderate, steady demand. Sugar—Transactions limited, but prices firm. Naval Stores—Particularly Rosin, go off well. Tobacco—Unabated demand from the trade and speculators, at an advanced rate. Consols closed on Friday at 97⅞, after a very fluctuating market. American Stocks have been in fair demand.

Captain Hesseraft, of the *Emma Searle*, whose trial for the murder of the cabin boy Quinley occupied the Court at Quebec several days, has been found guilty of assault only, and recommended to mercy! This is a very strange verdict, and we know not how it can be justified. The poor boy was manifestly used most cruelly.—*Pilot.*

To Square the Circle.

Form a square in the given [illegible] sides,—from the points of bisection [illegible] diculars and prolong them [illegible]—bisect those perpendiculars [illegible] points of bisection, draw [illegible] jacent sides of the square [illegible] parallelogram formed by these [illegible] required square.

Montreal, 16th November [illegible]

Seduction in the Army.

INTERESTING TRIAL [illegible]

Hamilton vs. Munro. [illegible] Esq., for Plaintiff; J. H. [illegible] fendant. This was a [illegible] seduction of Plaintiff's [illegible] The case was [illegible] elicited much interest [illegible] of the parties concerned [illegible] position in the same regiment [illegible] Plaintiff, in conducting [illegible] upon the evils to society [illegible] rence of the offence [illegible] the misery for ever after [illegible] victims in such cases [illegible] this instance, he [illegible] relative position of the [illegible] being the subaltern of [illegible] along with him [illegible] ment, under which [illegible] timacy grew up with [illegible] Plaintiff's family [illegible] daughter, who was [illegible] of her own unhappy [illegible] stated to the Jury [illegible] dant's commission [illegible] would be the only [illegible] that would be inflicted [illegible] his conduct, would [illegible] The counsel for the defence [illegible] stained from offering [illegible] causing embarrassment [illegible] putting any question [illegible] evidence. In his [illegible] not desiring to appear [illegible] but to set the Jury right [illegible] erroneously stated [illegible] said that nothing [illegible] the propriety of [illegible] however, could not [illegible] was incumbent on [illegible] ing over them. [illegible] claim for damages [illegible] realized by the [illegible] in the army [illegible] revenge, than [illegible] for the wrongs inflicted [illegible]

The circumstances [illegible] been briefly these [illegible] to Captain Hamilton's [illegible] became on intimate terms [illegible] April, 1849, the company was [illegible] island opposite M[illegible] first paid any marked [illegible] third daughter of Captain H[illegible] of nineteen. He avowed [illegible] acknowledged his love [illegible] poisoned her mind against [illegible] her that she no longer [illegible] her father thought [illegible] of his attentions being [illegible] of her elder sisters [illegible] the only one in the world who [illegible] her. He finally declared [illegible] her so soon as he had obtained his [illegible] Commission.

Having thus gained her confidence [illegible] her affection, he played the base part of be[illegible]trayer and seducer [illegible] He continued his attentions [illegible] months after, when he coolly told [illegible] that he could not think of marrying [illegible] not money.

The parties at this time removed [illegible] on learning from the young lady [illegible] likely to become a mother, M[illegible] "Good God! then I must clear [illegible]" About three weeks after, he left [illegible] had no communication with [illegible] Miss Hamilton, broken-hearted [illegible] was taken ill, and for months [illegible] under the continual care of [illegible] The Doctor attending her discovered the cause of her complaint, and at her request communicated it to her parents.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict of £700 damages.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday a fatal accident occurred to a girl named Emily Murphy, a servant in the Post Office, Great St. James Street. She was engaged cleaning the window of the second story, and for that purpose was standing on [illegible] just inside, when she suddenly fell to the pavement. She fell upon her side, and a thick stream of blood flowed from her mouth. Upon being taken into the Post Office, she expired almost instantly.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Mr. Coursol, on Thursday last, upon the body of James McMullen, an old soldier [illegible] Regiment, who was found in a low brothel in [illegible] Street, close to Lagauchetiere Street. The verdict of the jury was, "Died from intemperance."—*Herald.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Rumours are current of a terrible murder committed last night at a Dutch bar in Dey Street, in this city, by a man who was taken in out of charity. He is stated to have murdered the proprietor and his two sons. He was taken in his attempt to escape, with a considerable sum of money. Two of the victims is not yet dead. They were natives of Belgium. The old man's name was Rasseau. The murderer's name is Carrol, a Swede.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market.—Report for the Week ending SATURDAY EVENING, 16th November, 1850.

POTS.—The demand for Pots has been [illegible] in the early part of the week, the current rate for best was from 31s to 31s 6d, and for inferior sorts, 30s 6d. Yesterday and to-day they have declined—the former to 30s 6d, and the latter to 29s, at which rates they are [illegible]

PEARLS.—Have been in demand during the week, and are still so, at 23s to 28s 6d.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK:
(See Inspector's Certificate annexed.)

JAS. SCOTT, Jr.,
Ashes Broker,
No. 27, St. Francois Xavier Street.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER.

Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
1277	187	1464 barrels.

E. M. LEPROHON,
Inspector.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 15th instant, Mrs. GEDDES, of a son.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. J. HUTCHISON, (Notre Dame Street,) of a daughter.

In this city, on the 6th instant, Mrs. L. BEAULT, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. T. KELLY, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 9th instant, Mrs. CHARLES BALLARGE, of a son.

At Howick, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. JOHN WILSON, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Chateauguay, by the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Mr. CHARLES GARTH, of Montreal, to MARY ANN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. JAMES HOLMES.

In this city, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. W. Taylor, Mr. JAMES REID, Farmer, Jamestown, County of Beauharnois, to Miss JANE ELIZABETH WEIR, of Montreal.

At Sorel, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. William Anderson, JOHN EDWARD JOHNSTONE, Esq., Surgeon, to AMELIA JANE, widow of the late Dr. CHRISTOPHER CARTER, of Montreal.

At Quebec, on the 12th instant, at St. Louis Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. ED. BONNEAU, NAPOLEON BALZARETTI, Esq., son of the late G. D. BALZARETTI, Esq., to MARIE ELISE BONNEAU, daughter of the late Mr. PIERRE BONNEAU.

On the 5th instant, at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Rev. E. W. SEWELL, Mr. JAMES EDWARD WALSH, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of GEORGE BLACK, Esq., J. P.

At Trinity Church, Toronto, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. RICHARD MITCHELL, A. M., of Trinity College, Dublin, the Rev. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Toronto, to ISABELLA, only daughter of the late RICHARD VAN VLIET PEMBROKE, Esq., of Frelighsburg, Missisquoi, C. E.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 10th instant, JULIA AGNES O'LEARY, aged 1[illegible] years, daughter of the late Mr. CORNELIUS O'LEARY, Culler.

CONFECTIONARY AND ARTICLES AT WHOLE[SALE]

J. TAYLOR, 337, BROADW[AY,] YORK, has received, and [illegible] Stock of Envelopes for Mottoes; [illegible] Small Fancy Articles to fill in wit[h] [illegible] ry; Chocolate Figures and Imitati[on] Vegetables, Insects, &c.; and a va[riety of] Confectionary and Fancy Articles [illegible] fers to the Trade at a small advanc[e] [illegible] Crystallized Jelly, Cordial, Gum, [illegible] Orange, Raspberry and Jujube Dro[ps,] [illegible] Almonds, Vanilla Cordial Beans, Crystal[lized] Fruits, &c., for Sale at reasonable prices. All sales to the Trade for cash only. Orders by mail attended to without delay.
November 9, 1850. 256-c

ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE & FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000 STERLING.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1824.
THE Undersigned CONTINUES to [illegible] PERTY against LOSS or DAMAG[E] [illegible]
RICHARD GERRA[RD,] *Agent for Canada.*
Montreal, November 18, 1850. 256

MEDICAL HALL.
JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—
Hecker's Farina
French Gelatine
Genuine Bermuda Arrow Root
Tapioca
Pearl Sago
—ALSO,—
Orange and Raspberry Gum Drops
Liverwort Paste
Jujube Paste,
&c., &c., &c.
ALEX. URQUHART.
November 18, 1850. 256

GOUT.—This disease attacks, at certa[in] [illegible] We would advise all those who are afflicted with this most distressing complaint to procure a bottle of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation, and be cured. It never fails.—*See Advertisement.* 256

WONDERFUL EFFECT OF BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—Tom Thumb, who has been on exhibition at the Marlboro' Chapel building for some time past, used the Hyperion Fluid upon his head for three days in succession, and it not only added to the beauty and luxuriance of his hair, but it raised his business, by increasing his stature to the height of mankind generally. 256

THROUGH WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.
THE First-Class Steam Propeller WESTERN MILLER, W. F. PURDY [illegible] Subscribers will receive GOODS [illegible] ed by this conveyance after the [illegible] CORNWALL CANAL.
For Freight apply at this Off[ice] [illegible]
MACPHERSON, CRA[NE] [illegible]
November 11, 1850.

FOR TORONTO AND [illegible]
THE Steamer OTTAWA [illegible] CANAL BASIN on THUR[SDAY] [illegible] instant, at SIX o'clock, P. M., for the above PORTS, calling at COBOURG and PORT HOPE.
Superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal Basin.
November 18, 1850. 256

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.
THE Schooner ENGLAND is now Loading for the above PORTS, and will have immediate dispatch.
For Freight apply to
DAVID TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal Basin.
October 29, 1850. 246

NOTICE.
ON and after FRIDAY [illegible] VEMBER, the Stea[mer] [illegible] DENHAM will leave for Q[uebec] [illegible] P. M.
DAVID TO[RRANCE]
Montreal, 29th October, 18[50.]

CONSIGNEE W[ANTED] [illegible] quantity of BAR IRO[N] [illegible] Quebec to Montreal, ex [illegible]
GILMOUR & Co.,
No. 9, St. Sacrament Street.
November 13. 255

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British-Built Regular Trader TAM O'SHANTER, RICHARD TURNER, Master, will be ready in a few days to Load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch. Apply to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
Montreal, 24th October, 1850. 242

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A 1 coppered and copper-fastened British-built Brig VIVID, THOMAS, Master, is now ready to load for the above Port.
Apply to Captain THOMAS, on board, or to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
October 9. 229

FOR LIVERP[OOL.] THE fine A 1 Copper[ed] [illegible] ened Brig ENGINE[ER] [illegible] LEES, will be shortly [illegible] above Port, and will have qu[ick dispatch.] Apply to
LEMESURIER, [ROUTH & Co.]
Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850.

FOR LIVERP[OOL.] THE fine A 1 Coppered [illegible] ened Barque SAXON, [illegible] GAL, Commander, is now discharging, and will be ready in a day or two to load for the above Port.
Apply to Captain CORRIGALL, on board, or to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850. 236

CLEMENT WOOD.
ANY person who will give to Messrs. REED & PHILLIPS, Law Stationers, Bishops Court, Chancery Lane, London, England, any information as to whether CLEMENT WOOD, who left LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND, about the year 1785, is still living, and if not, where and when he died, and whether he has or not left any children, shall receive TEN POUNDS REWARD; and should this Advertisement meet the eyes of the said CLEMENT WOOD [illegible] his Family, they are requested [illegible] communicate their present [illegible] Messrs. REED & PHILLIPS [illegible] them of something greatly to [illegible]
London, October 4, 1850.

Public Record Office Reference: C.O. 47/54
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