[illegible] in my room into a neighboring chamber, sat himself down silently by her side, and let her—cry.

"What ails thee?" asked he several times. He remained unanswered.

"I thought the feast would be welcome to thee—thou wouldst truly—"

"Ah!" sighed the maiden, and raised, for the first time, her eyes glistening with tears; for she honored her uncle, as she would honor her father, and kept no secret from him.

"Is Mr. Quint, then, unpleasant to you?" said he, "you will not have him? Own it; I shall not be angry. It is only a very stupid foolo-play that I did not tell you previously, or sound you as to your feelings. Your aunt was mistaken, and did not know which way the wind blew. It is not my fault."

Bessie, when she heard her uncle's words, and perceived the error into which her tears had led him, would have answered, but her voice died in a whisper; she blushed through her tears, and leaned her head on his shoulder.

"Yes, it is a cursed affair!" cried the embarrassed uncle, and rubbed his hands in his anxiety. For him the question now was—how he should conceal in the best manner the failure of his plan of operation, and make the guests and witnesses imagine that in the intended betrothal he merely wished to have a little joke? Care darkened his brow. "Only be quiet, Bessie. The matter can be amended yet; one must not lose his senses in great misfortunes. That is the main point. If you would but tell me, Bessie of my heart, whether Mr. Quint is entirely and insuperably disagreeable to you? Whether you think you could love him in time? I could tell you stories, one after the other, in which the happiest marriages have grown out of forced ones. Unfortunately, the time is too short, and here there is danger in delay. It is not yet the last of all days. If you would but try the betrothing, provisionally so to speak, the rest will arrange itself."

"But," stammered the maiden, "do you know certainly that Mr. Quint likes me?"

"Like you? Bessie of my heart?" screamed her uncle, and the question brought him entirely to life.—"Like you, God be merciful! he loves you distractedly—with all his heart—till death!"

Bessie sunk on her uncle's breast in strong emotion.

"My God!" cried Mr. Pyk, and his anxiety was again as mighty as before; "explain yourself, my treasure! only speak, only try. Try the betrothal, you think the matter much more difficult than it is. No girl ever died of it yet."

The maiden heard not the exhortation of the troubled uncle; she only heard in her inmost soul the echo of the words—"He loves you with all his heart till death!"

She raised her arms, entwined them about her uncle's neck, hid her face on his breast, and said: "Say to him, for I cannot say it, I also love him with all my heart!"

Mr. Pyk had nearly fallen to the ground. He hearkened, as if he would again listen to the echo of these words. "Eh! you little fool," cried he, "*ultimissum*? Bravo!" He kissed her and cried—"Now I will send you Mr. Quint, you must say it to him yours if."

He had said it. In vain Bessie detained her room, to seek him. He flew from them into the room, to seek the bridegroom. There the assembled guests all sat in their glory. Mr. Quint alone was not to be seen, and had not been seen.

Mr. Pyk drew forth his watch. It was already half past one. "Does not every thing to-day seek to thwart me?" growled he, and went out in front of the house.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1850.

The Clear Grits at Markham.

If we may accept Mr. Perry's speech at Markham as an indication of the tendency of the public mind in Upper Canada, and we have no reason to doubt the fact that he gives utterance to the sentiments of the independent yeomanry—there cannot be a question that we are rapidly approaching a solution of our difficulties. It is now notorious to every well-informed man that the Colonial Ministry have forfeited the confidence of the party who placed them in office; that Providence has paralyzed the intellectual powers of some; that some have again yielded to those seductive influences which re-assert their empire over feeble minds; that the actual business of the Colony has devolved upon Messrs. Price and Hincks; and that the avowed leaders of the English and French interests in the Ministry have almost ceased to be regarded as politicians. Such unquestionable disorganization in the staff might, in the palmier days of Responsible Government, under the auspices of self styled Reformers, suggest the expediency of seeking fresh recruits—but this resource is dried up—one attempt was made in the case of Mr. Wetenhall, a gentleman deservedly respected—yet that attempt laid bare the unwelcome truth to the Ministry that their favored champion, in his chosen field, was foiled, defeated, and rejected, by a Reform constituency. It is to be inferred that those who control the Administration deliberated long and seriously before they decided upon a champion and a constituency—that they played their best card when they produced Mr. Wetenhall, and that his failure is but a prelude to that graver mark of humiliation when the country pronounces as its verdict—"want of confidence." Few men will accuse Mr. Hincks of being over-straight-laced on the score of political morality—his principles have always hung about him so loosely, that they were readily altered to suit the prevailing fashion; he has been covetous of the post of leading Radical, and based his popularity upon his open advocacy of an unsparing demolition of all those restrictions which fettered the freedom of the people. Yet it must be confessed that, with all his selfishness and unscrupulousness, he has proved himself singularly incompetent to deal with a political crisis—he may be a clever accountant, and understand figures admirably, but he is devoid of foresight, and a blind observer of passing events. The blundering stupidity which urged him to sneer at Retrenchment, and treat it as the petulant irritation of disappointed office seekers, is on a par with the untimely presumption of Justice Draper, lecturing the public upon the treasonable character of Annexation doctrines; when, about the same period, the English Premier was voluntarily, on behalf of England, renouncing all right of interference in our affairs, and anticipating the demand for Elective Institutions and Retrenchment. If we accept Mr. Perry as an exponent of the views of his party, and remember that Mr. Perry's party placed the Ministry in power, we may measure the gulf which now severs the two; and the conviction is forced upon us, that the latter have ceased to represent public opinion. It is most true that, when the Ministry entered office, the Elective principle was not a test question, and, if the Ministry had remained unchanged, we might not have been in a position to condemn their conduct; but, within the last few months, the Cabinet has undergone material alterations, new men have been introduced, and they have been brought forward as the antagonists of Elective Institutions, and the opponents of Retrenchment. The Ministry have thus pitted themselves against the recorded demands of the people, whether proceeding from the Perry Clear Grits or the Leagues; they retain the honor without those attributes which can alone impart vigor or command respect. The Colony is ripe for a change, but the direction of the movement must be entrusted to worthier hands; a Coalition Cabinet might flatter personal vanity, but it would impair the reputations of those who yielded to the promptings of self-presumption. What Canada requires is a Convention to revise the Constitution, and prepare the Colony for the adoption of those Republican Institutions which alone can qualify us to enter upon equal terms into the great American Confederacy. Mr. Perry and the Clear Grits have rendered an essential service to the country, by bringing prominently forward a few leading principles—they may for the moment be in advance of the masses, but the period is close at hand when a Cabinet pledged to Elective Institutions and Retrenchment will solicit public confidence.

Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before.

We have been for some time aware that our fellow countrymen, speaking the French language, and dependent on the Government, now resident in Toronto, have been subjected to much insult and annoyance since their removal to that city. We deeply regret that such should be the case, for it must be clear to every reasoning man, that until the people of this country make up their minds to drop their national prejudices and distinctions, there can be neither peace nor prosperity within our borders. To the Government, it ought to teach a lesson. Lord Elgin's cowardice, and their own miserable poltroonery, caused them to fly like hunted hares before popular violence in Montreal. If all we hear be true, the Ministers and Lord Elgin have escaped from the frying-pan into the fire; for certain measures, if attempted to be forced through Parliament in Toronto, will be the signal for a popular demonstration, compared to which the scenes of the latter end of April, 1849, will be a mere nothing. Canada being inhabited by two races, pretty nearly equal in numbers, common sense would show that the city in which the inhabitants are also pretty nearly on an equality in race, must be best suited to be the Seat of Government. We very much err, if the Governor and his Ministry do not yet most bitterly rue the day on which they abandoned Montreal. If they had had a shadow of confidence in themselves, or an atom of either moral or physical courage, they could have maintained their position in this city. Does any one suppose that had a measure been passed in the time of Lord Metcalfe, as unpalatable to the Radical party as was the Indemnity Bill to the Conservatives, that nobleman, with the garrison and the British population at his back, would have [illegible] who in India marched up the breach of a formidable citadel, with a walking-stick in his hand, at the head of the stormers, merely to remove, in his own person, an imputation that had been cast on the courage of the civil servants of the East India Company, would neither have barricaded his house nor at last fled before a mob—and he was a plain Yorkshire gentleman, and not a descendant of the BRUCE!

Homestead Exemption.

NEW YORK.—The doctrine of Homestead Exemption is rapidly working its way into popular favor. It is no longer deemed either pernicious or chimerical. Good men of all parties adopt it, as eminently practical and humane. It reaches far beyond and above all mere pecuniary considerations. In it is involved, to no inconsiderable extent, the stability of the State, as well as the happiness and moral well being of the individual. While patriotism has other and higher springs than property, an interest in its soil tends to strengthen the bonds which unite the citizen to his country. There is a sanctity in a mere ideal "hearth and home." But the elevating emotions which this idea excites, are infinitely augmented by the reality. We cannot doubt the passage of the Bill now pending in the Legislature. Thus far, members of both parties have cordially acquiesced in the appropriate and eloquent recommendations of Gov. Fish. Those recommendations were equally honorable to the Statesman and to the Philanthropist. Their endorsement by the Senate and Assembly will be alike creditable to them as Men and as Legislators. We await their action with hope and confidence. If they shall adopt the PRINCIPLE, they will do more to promote the virtue and happiness of the people than has been done for many years by their predecessors. —*Albany Evening Journal.*

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—The Ohio House has passed the Senate Homestead Exemption Bill, which exempts a Homestead from sale on execution, by a vote of yeas 27, nays 21.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—The Bill known as the Homestead Exemption Bill, was discussed in Committee of the Whole in the House yesterday. A vote was taken to reduce the value of the Homestead below $1,000; but it failed. When this principle in the Bill was settled it was referred to a select committee of nine to report complete.—*Albany Evening Journal, 28th ultimo.*

The above extracts from the Journals of the Republic prove how resolutely the interests of the industrial classes there are advocated and protected. In almost every State of the mighty Confederation, including the scarcely baptised territory of California, the law preserves the Home of the agriculturist from seizure or sale. Accident, ignorance, intemperance, or a succession of unseen misfortunes may visit the head of the family—but his errors, failings, or necessities, afford no plea in the eye of the law for unhousing his family, and turning them destitute upon the world—the Home which they assisted to create remains in their possession beyond the reach of casualty. It is the family Homestead, and, as such, is consecrated to their use. There is not a family in this Province engaged in agricultural pursuits to whom this principle does not appeal for support. Under ordinary circumstances, questions of a Legislative character fail to interest the masses, but the Homestead Exemption question is the exception to the rule; and we suggest to the wives and children of our farmers, that where they have so much at stake, they should exert an influence in the domestic circle which will extend to the Hustings, and extort from every candidate, who presents himself to a constituency, a solemn pledge that he will promote the enactment in Canada of a Homestead Exemption Law. We attach deep importance to this measure, because it embodies an element of a purely patriotic and conservative character. It creates a proprietary class, and stimulates their patriotism to defend the soil; it anticipates all the objects for which standing armies and police corps are maintained in Europe, because where the majority of the population are in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed by the Homestead Exemption Law, they are the conservators of the public peace—the voluntary supporters of law and order. We are aware that there are serious impediments to the introduction of such a measure in those districts where the Feudal Tenure prevails; but the irritation which is expressed by those who suffer from that Tenure, pre-supposes some early modifications, which might be opportunely seized to introduce the measure. Those who are inimical to Annexation doctrines, would do well to bear in mind that our incorporation in the Republic would insure to the agriculturists of Canada a Homestead Exemption Law.

Colonel Prince.

This gentleman has received a curt and not over courteous letter from the Provincial Secretary, demanding to know whether or not he was the writer of the document bearing his name, in which Canadian Independence is openly advocated. Colonel Prince as curtly replies that he is the author—that he believes every word in the letter to be true—and hopes that his proposition will be carried out, promising to give it a helping hand. In another letter, he forwards Lord Elgin the copy of a Petition, now in circulation in his County, Essex, in which Parliament is prayed to take measures for the consummation of the desirable object. Colonel Prince has, of course, made up his mind to the destitution of his rank as Queen's Counsel and Colonel of Militia at the hands of the "Vindictive Humbug;" but as he has the people on his side, we don't think he need afflict himself much at the paltry revenge of the egg-pelted Governor.

On Dit.

That Mr. Merritt is to be the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, and Mr. Bourret Assistant Commissioner and President of the Council! A thousand pounds will be certainly saved by this arrangement; but the idea of making Mr. Bourret a Supervisor of Public Works, is so ridiculous that it will excite a roar of laughter from one end of the Province to the other. Mr. Hincks' friends are earnestly importuning him to take the Montreal Collectorship of Customs, but it is said that he will not be persuaded. The salary of the Collector of Customs' is to be reduced to £600 per annum, but that officer also enjoys a salary of £280 per annum for collecting the harbor dues, and £100 per annum as Naval Officer of the Port.

The Quebec Board of Trade, in their Annual Report, recently published, made a gross error in estimating the amount of Tonnage Dues collected by the Montreal Trinity House, from Steamers and River Craft, under the 41st Section of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 117, passed last May, at Six Thousand Pounds per Annum.

We have ascertained that the total amount collected for the Season of 1849, from Steamers, Barges, and Craft navigating the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, did not exceed Nineteen Hundred Pounds. We may add, that, of the River Craft, a considerable proportion were Wood-Boats, which seldom descend below Three Rivers.

Perhaps the Quebec Board of Trade meant *Dollars* instead of Pounds, which would be nearer the mark. We trust some of our Quebec contemporaries will notice this.

PARLIAMENT.—The *Official Gazette* contains the Proclamation calling Parliament together on the 14th of May for the despatch of business.

CLERGY RESERVES.—We understand that every French Canadian member from the District of Quebec, and some from Three Rivers and Montreal, will oppose any interference with the present settlement of the Clergy Reserves. 'Tis of no use, and but prolongs the question, to the injury of the tranquillity of the country. The popular mind is opposed to the occupation of landed property by ecclesiastical bodies in any shape, and the day will come when the Clergy of all Religious sects must depend for support on the voluntary offerings of their congregations.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.—The subscriptions to the Bishop of Toronto's proposed University now amount to £20,191 in money and building stock, and 2,640 acres of land.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. Stone has consented to give a second series of his illustrations of this mysterious science. The series commenced on Friday evening, and will be continued throughout the week.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIVIDUALS.—Mr. Bourret left this City yesterday for Toronto.

Plantagenet Mineral Waters.

We translate below a certificate given by the Mayor of Montreal in favor of these celebrated Waters. We believe we are correct in stating that many of our most eminent physicians continually prescribe them with benefit to their patients, and their reputation is extending through the whole Province:—

I, the Mayor of the City of Montreal, in Canada, certify and attest, as being within my own knowledge, the facts hereafter mentioned:—

1. The physicians who have given certificates setting forth the virtues of the Plantagenet Waters are well known to me as enjoying a large practice, and occupying a distinguished rank among the members of the Profession.

2. On my own behalf, I may say that I have used the Plantagenet Water, and know by experience its beneficial effects during the intense summer heats. I have often preferred this natural fluid to the Soda Waters and refreshing Syrups commonly used in hot climates.

I think myself fortunate in being able to add my disinterested testimony to that of the physicians of this city, and confidently recommend to the public the use of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters. In doing so, I believe that I fulfil a duty imposed on all good citizens, that of assisting in the maintenance of the public health

E. R. FABRE, *Mayor.*

THE QUACKS.

Invocation.

Great Esculap! whose cause I plead
Against the Quacks, vouchsafe your aid!
Grant me the talent to expose
The hurtful ignorance of those
Who hold unmerited possession
Of eminence in thy profession!
Sage Galen and Hippocrates!
From Stygian banks, assist my lays!
Harvey and Sydenham infuse
Your inspiration in my Muse!
And all you, regular-bred men,
Sharpen my wit and point my pen!

CANTO I.

What is more precious to a man
(And justly) than the little span
Of life, which Heaven has decreed
Before he mingles with the dead?
Would he not rather lose his wife,
Children, and parents, than his life,
And, to preserve it, would he not
Give every farthing he has got?
What, then, too pungent can we say
Of those who squander life away,
Not for security of self,
But for the sordid sake of pelf.—
And many such (the more the pity)
Are to be met with in this city,
As worthy of the name of "Doctors"
As some of "Barristers and Proctors;"
Whose skill consists in nothing but
A stiff formality of strut
And certain gibberish; whose use is
To varnish over their abuses.
Thus, to sick carpenters they chatter
Of pineal gland and dura mater,
And, with affected science, tell 'em
Of cerebrum and cerebellum,
Instruct a smith to whet use nerves,
The system of the glands and nerves,
And, by a cobbler's bed, explain
The form and texture of the brain.
The patient hears, with wonder struck,
And thinks himself in great good-luck
To have plac'd his indisposition
Under the care of a physician
Whose sounding epithets and science
Seem to set Pluto at defiance;
Hourly expects to be relieved,
Nor is the poor wretch undeceiv'd
Until the icy hand of death
Congeals his blood, arrests his breath,
Spreads a dark mist before his eyes,
And, victim of the Quack, he dies!—
And, yet, there is no scarcity
Of doctors in this fair city,
Men, whom a proper education
Has qualified for their vocation,
Not fish'd for knowledge in the slop
Of an apothecary's shop.
Why, then, should people be so mad
(When such attendance can be had)
As to trust those who are, in truth,
Scarce able to extract a tooth,
And would, in other countries, thrive ill,
With every barber for a rival?

GREENCUCKLE.

(*Canto II. hereafter.*)

The False Witness.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MONTREAL MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to call your attention to a few facts concerning the part which the newspaper, called the *Montreal Witness*, has taken in the late discussion among us respecting the expulsion of the *Christian Inquirer* from your News-Room.

The *Witness* has made efforts to influence your minds on the question at issue, and has not been over scrupulous in the means used, or in the veracity of its assertions. In the number published on the 1st of April, instant, (Vol. 5, No. 13.) it quotes the following sentence as an extract from the columns of the *Inquirer*, and avers that it appeared in that journal not long since, viz.: "If our Saviour had lived at the present day in Boston, he would not have been the perfect character he was, as he had not the same temptations to contend with that he would have now."

I have diligently searched a file of all the numbers of the *Inquirer* sent to your News-Room by me, and cannot find this sentence. I had the same file examined by a friend, and he could not find it—have enquired of several subscribers to the paper, who have assured me that they have not noticed it, and have written to the Editor in charge of the journal, who says that, in his best belief, such a sentence "never appeared" in it. None who have asserted that such a sentence was in one of the *Christian Inquirers* sent to your News-Room, have been able to find it when a file of all the said papers was laid before them. Am I not warranted, then, in pronouncing the *Witness* to have violated truth? I do this, not without having previously given the Editor an opportunity of verifying or retracting his assertions; this he could not, or would not, do.

The *Witness* asserts that the paper was forced into your News-Room. This you know to be incorrect, for your minute-book tells you that it was admitted by vote of the Board of Directors. It also states its belief that "the few Unitarian subscribers to the Room were subscribers to the paper in question." This assertion is made in the absence of any communication with the subscription list of the *Inquirer*. It was made at random, and is not true. Such have been the means used by the *Witness* to deceive you. I now leave to your candid consideration what amount of credit ought to be given to a journal which makes such high pretensions to orthodoxy and piety, and is so rash and truthless in its assertions.

I conclude by assuring you, that had language so derogatory to the character of the Saviour of mankind been used in any Unitarian journal, as that which the *Witness* pretends to quote, it would have given very serious offence to Unitarians generally.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN WOREMAN,
Agent for the *Christian Inquirer.*

Montreal, April 13, 1850.

CITY NEWS.

The Steamers *Iron Duke* and *Prince Albert* came up from winter quarters (Boucherville Island) on Friday evening. It is expected that the *Iron Duke* will proceed to Laprairie to-day.

No account received of the ice in the lower part of Lake Champlain having given way; but it is supposed that the southerly wind on Saturday must have broken it up; if so, we shall hear of the arrival of a Steamer at St. Johns to-day.

The Railroad Cars between St. Johns and Laprairie have been running for ten days past, making one trip per day each way.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday, April 10.—Francis Dube v. Jean Latret.—Mr. Blackburn (Advocate) appeared for the Prosecutor. The Defendant endeavored to impugn the testimony of the Prosecutor, inasmuch as the latter has been incarcerated in the Penitentiary. Mr. Blackburn remarked, it was gratifying to witness the salutary effects it had produced upon the Prosecutor, as he was reclaimed, and become a good member of society, as would appear from evidence. The depositions having been taken, the Prosecutor stated that there were other witnesses to be examined, who were not forthcoming. The case was therefore adjourned.—A man named Enright, appeared in Court, and lodged a charge of robbery against two men, who were conducted, on his information, to the Police Station; one of them was a butcher, residing in Quebec, and the other a young man about 28, who, as Enright stated, was the chief person in the robbery. Prosecutor stated that he lives in Quebec, and on his way to Montreal, having stopped at Lachine, he fell into company with the Prisoners; having occasion to give the landlord some money, he changed a piece of money, and received from him a two dollar bill, and which he would produce, as having been found on the elder Prisoner. (This was a two dollar bill of the Merchants' Bank of Toronto; upon examination, it was found to be "a forgery!" there was also found with the younger Prisoner a well-executed attempt at a half eagle piece, defaced by its contact with other coin.) From the evidence given before Col. Ermatinger, three persons are implicated—the elder Prisoner as having been found with the note in question, the younger as having had a forged half eagle piece and purse, which latter was the property of the Prosecutor, and the landlord, who has certainly done wrong in giving bad money to his customers.—A widow, named Frideau, appeared in Court to represent the conduct of her son. He appears to be quite insane, though while in the Police Court perfectly harmless. His mother stated to the Court that his conduct has given her alarm, and would, if some constraint were not put upon him, probably lead to much danger, if not worse. Col. Ermatinger remarked, that some specific charge should be brought against him, otherwise the Court could not take cognizance of her information. It was necessary that an indictment offend some part of the law before it became effectual. The Prisoner, whose appearance created only pity for his malady, without much hope for his restoration, was committed to custody as loose, idle, and disorderly.

POLICE COURT, Thursday, April 11.—A man, severely beaten, who stated he lived in Mary Street, appeared to lodge a charge against another who lived in the same street with him, who, after having given him insolent language, struck him so as to do him severe bodily harm. Plaintiff's head was bound up with linen, so as to indicate that he had been severely beaten. The Defendant stated that he was able to give bail for his appearance, if the Court would take it. He returned, accompanied by two persons, laborers, who went as bail for him in £10 each, until his trial be called.—A frenzied looking man, named Jean Baptiste Gibeau, was, with great difficulty, brought into Court between two Policemen. While in the Court, he struggled violently to make himself free, but was prevented by the handcuffs. From the deposition of the Prosecutor, Francois Xavier Hounier, it appeared that Gibeau, who is by trade a stone-cutter, lives in the neighborhood with him; the Defendant has, on several occasions, behaved in so frantic a manner that it was with fear and terror complainant found himself in his company even for a moment; he threatened several times to strike him, and attempted to do so lately. The Court ruled that he be sent into custody to await further sentence, should a warrant of lunacy be found against him.—From the proceedings at the Police Court this past week, it is plain that lunacy (owing to what cause we really cannot determine) has become prevalent in the country. If this be owing to an intemperate use of drink, how earnestly would we recommend our readers who are not teetotallers, to continue in the maintenance of the cause of temperance, and beware how they desert it.

RAILROAD TRAVELLING TO LACHINE.—This line of conveyance will be open to-day. We have seen the carriages at the terminus, and they appear in excellent repair. The 1st and 2nd class are as commodious as any thing we have met in the Old Country. There will also be a 3rd class of carriages on this line.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—This Company have kept their carriages in operation during the winter. Their office is in Little St. James Street, near the English Church.

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD.—The office of this Company is about to be removed (as we are informed) from the "Montreal House," Custom House Square, nearer to the Market, and right opposite the Steamboat Wharf.

SINGULAR INCIDENT IN A MAD HOUSE.—Some months since, an incident occurred in our city Lunatic Hospital, of a very peculiar character. A mother and daughter both became inmates, and were placed in the same story of the building, where they had access to the same hall. They met, and recognized each other, though one had left the other years ago, in Ireland. Both had crossed the ocean, become residents here, and lost all knowledge of the other's history or fate; both became bereft of reason, and came upon the public for support, and in a mad house, surrounded by those who were hopelessly insane, the child and parent met, and though reason was demolished, and each was there with a "mind diseased," yet nature triumphed over the disordered intellect, and for a brief moment, the parties talked of the land of their birth, and when they had separated from each other. This incident is of no mental interest, sufficient to suit the most anxious inquirer after extraordinary adventures.—*Boston Herald.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The School Act—Mr. Chabot—The late Defalcation at Quebec—Megantic Election—The Lake Ice—Maple Sugar.

THREE RIVERS, 9th April, 1850.

I perceive a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, which states that the Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska are altogether opposed to taxation for Educational purposes. I wish to remove the supposition that such is the case. The generality of the inhabitants of these two Counties are not opposed to the Education of their children, but to the present law as it is; they have no objection that a locality should meet together and subscribe, (upon the principle existing in regard to the Agricultural Societies,) among themselves, a sufficient sum of money, to be met by an equivalent from the Government, thereby allowing them to obtain proper and efficient tutors for their children. I have learned that, in most instances, the Commissioners whom the Act allows to be appointed are not qualified for the respective duties they have to discharge. The difficulties in respect to this Act are not of such a nature that they cannot be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Country, and no doubt the Legislature will amend upon this Bill in the ensuing Session. The violence attributed to the Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska is very much exaggerated; I think it is done in order to create agitation.

The Hon. Jean Chabot passed through this Town on Sunday last on his return to Quebec. I sincerely trust he will be able to vindicate satisfactorily to his constituents the motives for his resignation; he is fully qualified to do so, if the bitter pill, which probably he has been forced to swallow, has not operated against his *hitherto unblemished reputation.*

The late defalcation at Quebec was generally known here a day or two after the delinquent passed through this Town; but, as the Province is the loser, evil doings are not so sharply looked after, as if it was the private individual who suffered; but, in these days of political degeneration, an immoral feat is but a nine day's wonder.

Touching the Election for Megantic, I hear that it is fixed for the 19th instant. Messrs. Layfield and Ross appear the popular candidates—Macguire will hold to his post—the two latter will pull the purse strings open, and the one which has the heaviest teller may win the stakes, for I have heard from several voters they expect something tangible from the candidates for their votes. Mr. Pacaud of this place also stands his ground, he will poll, he says, several votes, and appears to anticipate success, but, I believe, will not come up with his purse to meet his opponents. If you judge from the requisition to Mr. McDonald, he also will poll several votes—but I am afraid this manufacturer will have but little chance against so many professional gentlemen.

The ice from the Lake has not yet passed, it will be sometime before we see it, to-day being exceedingly cold, which will tend more to strengthen it than otherwise.

Maple Sugar is getting made in abundance, it sells upon our market at 3d. per lb., and 28s. the cwt.

Yours, Z.

{ ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th April, 1850.

GENERAL ORDER:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Militia Force of Canada, viz.:—

REGIMENT OF BERTHIER.

First Battalion.

To be Major:—Captain Albert Farlie, vice Faries, promoted.

REGIMENT OF LOTBINIERE.

First Battalion.

To be Ensigns:—Athmase Beaudet, Gentleman; Henri Gustave Joli, Gentleman.

REGIMENT OF PORTNEUF.

Third Battalion.

To be Captain:—Lieutenant Pierre Plamondon.
To be Lieutenants:—Ensign Joseph Beer; Michel Dery, Gentleman.
To be Ensigns:—Robert Nurten, Gentleman; J. B. Jobin, Gentleman.

REGIMENT OF LEINSTER.

Third Battalion.

To be Major:—Captain Philip Mount.
To be Captains:—Lieutenant François Pauze; Lieut. Felix Villeneuve.
To be Lieutenants:—Ensign Charles Migneron; Ensign Nicaise Deflasaye.
To be Ensigns:—William Mount, Gentleman; Joseph Bioudiet, Gentleman.

REGIMENT OF NICOLET.

Second Battalion.

To be Captains:—Lieutenant Joseph Valerie Genest, Lieutenant F. X. Turcotte.
To be Lieutenant:—Ensign J. B. Guillaume Descormiers.
To be Ensign:—Laurent Genest, Gentleman.

By Command,

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt. Col.
Deputy Adjt. General of Militia.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.

{ RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April 5, 1850.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest, at 6 per cent.

Previously issued	£660,442	10	0
Issued during week ended this day	415	0	0
Total issued	£660,857	10	0
Less received for Public Dues since 1st issue, 17th July, 1846. £447,430 0 0			
Less amount matured and redeemed in Cash, exclusive of Interest	£ 65,842 10 0		
	513,272	10	0
In actual Circulation	£147,585	0	0

(Signed) E. P. TACHE,
Receiver General.

Certified,
(Signed) JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector-General.

From Jamaica.

By the *Cherokee*, we have received dates from Kingston to the 27th ult. There is no news of especial importance. The *Kingston Journal* mentions a rumor that Santa Anna was a passenger in the schooner *Anita* which left that port for Carthagena on the 17th March. The General insists that Carthagena is to be his future residence; but this rose gains little credit.

The "Society for the Reform of Colonial Government" has, through its Council, put forward an Address to the Public of Great Britain and the Colonies—defining the objects sought, and pointing out the Colonies which desire self-government. The Address specifies these as follows:—

"The Council are therefore of opinion that it is right and expedient to delegate to all the British Provinces whose population has been mainly formed, or is being still augmented, by emigration from this country, full authority to administer their own affairs.—

"That the Colonies which are at present entitled to self-government, are the North American Colonies, the South African Colonies, the Australian Colonies, Van Diemen's Land, and New-Zealand. To these Colonies the Council have determined to limit their operations in the first instance. They therefore abstain, for the present, from offering any opinion as to the government of those dependencies in which the mass of the population is composed of the colored race, such as the West India Islands, Mauritius and Ceylon; and they consider that military stations, such as Malta, Gibraltar, &c., ought not to be considered Colonies, and need not necessarily be treated as such."

The cultivation of cotton in Jamaica has given rise to a correspondence between a prominent tea-mission of Kingston, Wm. Wright, Esq., and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wright observes that land was never more cheap in Jamaica than it is at present, (writing on the 19th January,) owing to the number of estates that have been thrown out of cultivation since the Sugar Bill of 1846; and the facilities of transport are trifling in comparison with the East Indies. Throughout the island, he says, there are extensive plains, well adapted to the growth of cotton, now lying totally unproductive and of no value to any one, which could be procured on the most favorable terms. The plains of Westmoreland for one District, are mentioned, as covering a space as large as the whole Island of Barbadoes. The Manchester Chamber replied that the subject would be brought before the first meeting of the Directors. The matter is exciting a great degree of interest among the Jamaica merchants.

The arrival of Admiral Dundonald on the West India station elicits lively demonstrations of regard from the citizens of Kingston, who have addressed a letter of welcome to His Lordship.

HALDNESS CURED.

The following is from Sumner F. Barrett, Saratoga Street, East Boston:

EAST BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1847.

Mr. William Sagle,—Dear Sir: For several years past, my hair has been troubled with baldness on the crown of the head, about six or seven inches in circumference. After repeated failures of other so-called remedies, and by the advice of friends, she was induced to use your Hyperion as a wash, for the purpose of restoring her lost hair, and I am happy to say that its effect has been to cause the hair to grow all over the part affected. She has used only two bottles, and that very sparingly; and she used it oftener and more regular, I am convinced that the growth of the hair would have been accelerated. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, SUMNER F. BARRETT.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mrs. [illegible] a son.

At the Glasgow Tavern, [illegible] instant, Mrs. WILLIAM ROBERTS, [illegible]

On the 8th instant, at Caledonia, [illegible] GAUDRY, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. [illegible] D. Cairns, to HARRIET ANN [illegible] SAMUEL R. WARREN, Esq., [illegible]

DIED.

At Beauharnois, on the 7th instant, [illegible] River, JOHN ROSS, only son of the [illegible] Merchant, of that place.

At his residence, near Coleraine, [illegible] Hon. WALTER BOSWELL, R.N., [illegible]

On the 14th ultimo, at his residence, [illegible] Captain ALEXANDER MCFIE, [illegible] Greenock, Scotland.

At Hamilton, on the 14th instant, [illegible] COWAN, aged 22 years.

At Brantford, on the 3rd instant, [illegible] Principal Chief of the Mohawks, [illegible] years and 10 months.

In Milwaukie, after a short [illegible] at the house of Mrs. Woodward, [illegible] the 15th January, WM. LAWS, [illegible] Scotland, aged 43 years. Mr. L. was connected with the editorial department of the *Argus.*

At Sacramento City, Upper California, [illegible] nuary, 1850, Mr. JOHN HAYES, [illegible] City of Montreal, Merchant, deeply [illegible] rous circle of friends.

At Govan, near Glasgow, [illegible] Rev. PETER PETRIE, A.M., [illegible] —deeply regretted.

Opening of the Navigation [illegible]

WANTED, immediately, at the [illegible] *Montreal Courier.* NEWS-BOY [illegible] Rounds. Venders applying [illegible] satisfactory references as [illegible]

Centre Ward.
West Ward.
East Ward.
St. Antoine Ward.
St. Anne's Ward.
St. Mary's Ward.
St. Lawrence Ward.
St. Louis Ward.
St. James' Ward.

—ALSO FOR—

Lachine Rail-Road Terminus [illegible]
Lachine Rail-Road Terminus [illegible]
Champlain Rail-Road Steamers [illegible]
Champlain Rail-Road Terminus [illegible]
Champlain Rail-Road Terminus [illegible]
Quebec Steamers.
Lake Champlain Steamers.
Portland Rail-Road Steamers.

DR. SHAW ON CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease which [illegible] affected, which sweeps off annually [illegible] that fell destroyer of the human [illegible] What a vast amount of suffering [illegible] many hamper if they would but [illegible] of the remedies which nature has [illegible] and which science has reduced [illegible] within the reach of all. Let [illegible] those who are suffering with this [illegible] fering you a remedy, we do not [illegible] representation of those who might [illegible] and pecuniary motives, but we give [illegible] timony of some of the most respectable [illegible] Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, this [illegible] self a reputation that cannot be [illegible] Shaw of Washington, N. C., writes [illegible] 1846, as follows:—

"I have heard of many cases of decided [illegible] from its use, especially in Asthma, and [illegible] spasmodic character. I have used the [illegible] deal in practice, and with marked good [illegible] cases of great nervous debility, and [illegible] philosophical patients are subject. I have [illegible] fect form in which the effects of Prussic [illegible] as a sedative on the constitution without [illegible] tient. Every one knows the reputation of [illegible] and Balsam constituents in protracted coughs, [illegible] bination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam [illegible] Cherry is ingenious and judicious.

"Medical men are justly distrustful of [illegible] in general, but candor must discriminate [illegible] gous nostrums, and humbugs, and those [illegible] have proven salutary, and in many [illegible] curative."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS [illegible]

For Sale in Montreal by WM. LAMB [illegible] CARTER & Co., Saint Paul Street; [illegible] SAVAGE, Notre Dame Street, and S. J. [illegible] d'Armes.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above REWARD will be paid to any person who can give information [illegible] WILLIAM YOUDALE, a Tailor by [illegible] who left COCKERMOUTH, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ENGLAND, for MONTREAL [illegible] twenty-five years since. Said YOUDALE [illegible] alive, is about sixty years of age. All [illegible] cations must be addressed to JONATHAN YOUDALE, 51, Chatham Street, New York. April 15, 1850.

GRAND LOTTERY.

THE Subscribers beg to acquaint the Public that the GRAND LOTTERY of ART[illegible]

COMPRISING

PIANO-FORTE, WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND FANCY WARES.

will be drawn without fail on SATURDAY [illegible] 11th MAY.

The PRIZES are at present on view at the STORE, 133, Notre Dame Street. Ladies or Gentlemen desirous of obtaining Tickets [illegible] cure them by calling at

M. ROSSIN & Co's,
153, Notre Dame Street,
SCOTT & GLANSFORD,
204, St. Paul Street.

April 15.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having, or pretending to have any CLAIMS against the ESTATE [illegible] SUCCESSION of the late JOHN CASS [illegible] lifetime, of this City, Tavern-Keeper, are [illegible] notified to send in the same, duly attested, [illegible] before the 17th of April, now instant, to [illegible] MARY McMAHON, (Widow CASS,) No. [illegible] Mary Street, or to the Undersigned, Notary Public, at his Office, St François Xavier Street.

JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,
N. P.

Montreal, April 13, 1850.

TO