THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1850. [VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 261.

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMERS.

From Montreal.	From Laprairie.
9½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers for Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.	8½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers, on arrival of Cars.
12 o'clock, 2½ o'clock, P. M., Passengers for Lake Champlain.	1 o'clock, P. M., Freight.
	3½ o'clock, P. M., Passengers from Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.

RAIL-ROAD CARS.

From St. Johns.	From Laprairie.
6 o'clock, A. M., Freight.	9 o'clock, A. M., Freight.
7½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers.	10½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers for Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.
12 o'clock, Noon, Freight.	1½ o'clock, P. M., Freight.
2½ o'clock, P. M. Passengers from Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.	5½ o'clock, P. M., Lake Champlain Passengers.

SUNDAYS.

Steamers.	Cars.
From Montreal. 3 o'clock, P. M.	From St. Johns. 7½ o'clock, A. M.
From Laprairie. 8½ o'clock, A. M., Or on arrival of Cars.	From Laprairie. 4 o'clock, P. M.

A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.

RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, Montreal, Oct. 28, 1850. } 247

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS TO UPPER CANADA.

THE Executive Government have issued instructions to the Collectors of Customs to permit the TRANSIT of GOODS to UPPER CANADA, via the OGDENSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

SHIPPERS are, therefore, notified, that the CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY will RECEIVE and FORWARD all descriptions of FREIGHT with care and dispatch, and at very moderate rates.

A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.

Montreal, November 2, 1850. 251

UPPER CANADA PASSENGER AND FREIGHT LINE.

THE attention of Travellers, Upper Canada Merchants, and Shippers of Goods to Canada West, is directed to the NEW LINE NOW OPEN VIA *The Champlain & St. Lawrence and the Ogdensburg Railroads.*

PASSAGE THROUGH TO OGDENSBURG IN ABOUT 9½ HOURS!

FIVE-THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF.

FREIGHT carried with care and dispatch, and at very low rates.

This will be found the cheapest and most expeditious Line for Shipping Goods to Upper Canada. Application to be made at the OFFICE of the CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.

November 1. 251

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD FROM MONTREAL TO BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BRITISH STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 1, 1850.

DAILY TRAIN each way, SUNDAYS excepted, leave BURLINGTON at EIGHT o'clock, A. M., or upon arrival of Lake Champlain Steamers.

Passengers from Montreal, via Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road and Lake Champlain Steamers will find CARS at the STEAMBOAT LANDING at BURLINGTON for BOSTON, NEW YORK, and intermediate Stations, avoiding all Coaching and Staging, and reaching the Seaboard in LESS TIME, and with LESS DISTANCE than by any other route.

Passengers leaving Montreal at 4, P. M., will take the 8. A. M., TRAIN from Burlington arriving in Boston at 5½ P. M., of the same day, and in New York at 5, A. M., of the day following; giving Passengers an hour for Dinner at Bellows' Falls.

Baggage taken from the Steamboat, and delivered in Boston or intermediate Stations, FREE OF EXPENSE AND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CAR.

Freight Train leaves Burlington at 4½, A. M., Daily Sundays excepted, through in 24 hours.

Regular Cattle Train for Cambridge and Brighton Markets leaves Burlington every Tuesday morning at 4½, A. M.

For Tickets, with all necessary information, apply to

H. D. DOANE, Agent, *At the Office of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., No. 24 McGill Street, Montreal.*

L. BIGELOW, Superintendent.

Burlington, July 1, 1850. 147

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, June 3, 1850, the Passenger Cars will run as follows, viz.:—

Leave Boston for Burlington DAILY, Sundays excepted, via Boston and Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Northern and Vt. Central Roads, at 7½, A. M., and 12, M. Also, via Fitchburg, Vermont & Mass., Cheshire, Sullivan & Central, at 7 and 11, A. M. The 7½, A. M., Trains will arrive in Burlington at 6, P. M., the same day, and 11 and 12, M., Trains next morning at 7½, A. M.

Returning, leave Burlington at 8, A. M., and 2, P. M., for Boston, by both the above routes. The 8, A. M., Train will arrive in Boston at 7, P. M., same day, and the 2, P. M., Train next day at 1, P. M.

Both Trains connect each way at Burlington DAILY, with the STEAMERS on LAKE CHAMPLAIN; and at NASHUA, FITCHBURG and GROTON JUNCTION, with trains to and from WORCHESTER, MASS., and NEW YORK CITY.

Passengers leaving Montreal at 10, A. M., and 3, P. M. arrive in Boston at 1, and 7, P. M. the next day and in New York at 6, A. M., the second day. Returning leave Boston, at 7½, 11 and 12, A. M., and arrive in Montreal at 9½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., the next day.

Freight Trains leave Boston and Burlington DAILY, Sundays excepted.

No Charge will be made for Truckage or Wharfage at Burlington, on freight between Boston and Burlington, any part of the State of New York or the Canadas.

For further information see Pathfinder Railway Guide; or to JOS. H. DALEY, Agent, No. 2, Great St. James' Street, Montreal.

JAMES MOORE, Eng. and Superintendent.

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NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND MILLEWAUKIE.

FARE REDUCED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND KINGSTON

OTTAWA ..... Captain LAWLESS.
CANADA ..... Captain O'CONNOR.
LORD ELGIN ..... Captain STEARNS.

PASSENGERS by this Line, leave Montreal every Week Day at 11½ o'clock, and on Sundays at 10½, by the Railroad Cars, for Lachine, where they take one of the above splendid Steamers for KINGSTON, calling at Beauharnois, Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Williamsburgh, Matilda, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Brockville and Gananoque, and arriving at Kingston in 26 hours from Montreal! Connecting with the staunch and commodious LAKE ONTARIO MAIL STEAMERS, for Coburg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, Queenston, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Chicago and Millewaukie.

The Traveller for Pleasure, or on Business, will find this Line to possess superior advantages over all others, being decidedly the most pleasant and expeditious, passing through the whole of the delightful scenery (including the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence) by daylight, and can rely on arriving at Niagara Falls or Buffalo *sixteen hours in advance of the American Line*, leaving Montreal the same day.

The Steamers of the Mail Line are First Class, and fitted up in the most modern style, with Upper and Lower Cabins and State Rooms—no expense having been spared to render them unequalled for elegance and convenience as they are unsurpassed for speed and comfort.

Montreal to Buffalo in 52 Hours!

N. B.—No indigent or sick Emigrants carried by this Line.

For Tickets to any of the above places, or further information, apply at the Canada Stage and Steamboat Office, 40, McGill Street.

A. MILLOY, *Agent.*

Montreal, July 24, 1850. 164

SAINT LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 16th instant, the *DAILY PASSENGER & FREIGHT TRAINS WILL LEAVE* ST. HYACINTHE at 8, A. M. LONGUEUIL at 4, P. M.

Extra Train from Longueuil on Mondays at 5, A. M.

Extra Train from St. Hyacinthe on Saturdays at 6, P. M.

No Trains on Sunday, except when specially required.

PASSENGER FARES.

	1st class.	2nd do.
From Longueuil to St. Hyacinthe	5s	3s 9d
From Longueuil or St. Hyacinthe to Belœil or St. Hilaire	2s 6d	1s 10½d

The LONGUEUIL FERRY BOATS receive Freight for the Railroad at all hours of the day, and leave with PASSENGERS for the TRAIN at 3½, P. M.

BLACK, WOOD & Co.

Arrangements are being made for a Steamer to run to the City, in connection with the Railroad. A Stage runs daily from St. Hyacinthe connecting with all parts on the Eastern Townships.

F. FRANCIS CEILY continues to convey Freight to all parts of the Eastern Townships from the Company's Terminus, at St. Hyacinthe.

Longueuil, September 7, 1850. 205

1850.

OTTAWA ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN *MONTREAL AND BYTOWN.*

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

THE ELEGANT AND FAST NEW STEAMER *"LADY SIMPSON,"* Captain R. W. SHEPHERD, *Between Lachine and Carillon;* AND THE COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL STEAMER *"PHŒNIX,"* Captain A. PATTERSON, *Between Grenville and Bytown.*

THE above Vessels will, on the Opening of the Navigation, commence to ply DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) leaving LACHINE at 8, A. M., (or on the arrival of the 7½, A. M., Train from Montreal,) and BYTOWN at 6, A. M. By the present arrangements Passengers by the Quebec Steamers will reach Montreal in time to proceed to Bytown the same day, and those from Bytown will be enabled to proceed to Quebec by the Steamer of the same evening.

The passage between Quebec and Bytown will be made in 26 hours up and 22 hours down.

Montreal, 29th April, 1850. 90

IMPORTANT.

TO THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SECURITY OF THEIR PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform the Public, that he will Manufacture FIRE ENGINES, of the most approved Patterns, at prices from £75 to £350 each, with all the Articles appertaining to a First-Rate Fire Engine.

N. B.—All Articles guaranteed.

GEORGE PERRY, Craig Street.

Montreal, June 24, 1850. 138

FIRE!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, at his MANUFACTORY, Small PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES on Wheels—warranted the best article of the kind in Canada—and at the following exceedingly low prices:—

£ 6	0	0
£12	10	0
£15	0	0
£20	0	0
£25	0	0 and upwards.

The ENGINES are complete, with SUCTION and LEATHER HOSE, (Oak Tanned Leather,) HOSE-REELS, and FIRE-BUCKETS.

ALFRED PERRY, Craig Street.

OTTAWA GLASS WORKS.—The Undersigned, having purchased the above extensive Works, at Vaudreuil, and having also erected Works for Hollow Glass Ware, are prepared to execute Orders for the following, upon the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch:—

Window Glass, of all sizes, to 30 x 40, thin & thick.
Do do do colored.
Hollow Ware, Soda Bottles, Apothecaries' Bottles, Phials, Tubes and Cylinders, and Mineral Water Bottles, to any pattern.
Glass Shades & Covers, Gas Bells, Milk Tureens, &c.
Door & Sash Knobs and Plates, glass or porcelain.

The Undersigned respectfully solicit Orders from the Trade in Canada, as soon as possible, so as to have them executed in advance, which being done, the Goods will be forwarded to any part of Canada, or elsewhere.

Orders received at the Works, at Vaudreuil, or at the People's Hotel, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, punctually attended to.

BODEN & LEBERT.

February 16. 90

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.

A SAFE, certain, and speedy remedy for Headache, Catarrh, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Influenza, &c. For Sale by R. W. REXFORD, McGill Street.

Montreal, November 15, 1850. 255

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

PERCY'S LOTION A CERTAIN CURE FOR RING-WORM.

A few applications, according to the direction on the bottle, will effect a permanent cure. Sold by most of the respectable Druggists; and may be had, Wholesale or Retail, of R. W. REXFORD, 29, McGill Street, Montreal, *Sole Agent for Canada.*

Dec. 17, 1849. 33

DRUGS.

B. WORKMAN & Co., *No. 172, Saint Paul Street, corner of Custom-House Square,* have received, per CALEDONIA, JOHN BULL, and other vessels, their usual assortment of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for Cash, or approved paper. Intending buyers are respectfully solicited to favor them with a call, before making their purchases.

B. W. & Co. will warrant their Goods to be Fresh, Pure, and of the Best Quality.

They also have constantly on hand, a general assortment of SPICES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Montreal, Oct. 11, 1850. 231

THE Subscribers are now receiving:—
Saltpetre
Soda Ash
Bay Salt
Lump Alum
Epsom Salts
Pipe Clay
Double Sifted Pepper
Pimento
Cassia
Cloves
Nutmegs
Mace
Genuine Cayenne Pepper
Fine East India Castor Oil
Salad Oil
Genuine (English) Patent Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

May 7, 1850. 97

BROWN'S CANTHARIDEEN TISSUE
Sir James Murray's Fluid Camphor.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

May 7, 1850. 97

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

THE Subscribers have received from London a supply of ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS; also, ELASTIC KNEE CAPS for Weak Knees, &c.; ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACES; TRUSSES of all kinds, including Hull's, Salmon's, Dody's, &c.; SUSPENDERS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, constantly on hand.

S. J. LYMAN & Co., Chemists, Place d'Armes.

July 26. 166

DR. PHELPS' TRUSSES.

NO better proof can be given of the superior excellence of Dr. PHELPS' TRUSSES than their rapidly increasing sale. Orders are daily received from all parts of the United States and British America, together with testimonials from the highest sources as to their excellent qualities. These Trusses are at once easy to be worn, convenient, durable, and afford immediate relief.

Agents for Montreal, S. J. LYMAN & Co., Place d'Armes.

November 11, 1850. 253

NEW PERFUMES.

JUST RECEIVED from LUBIN, of Paris, a supply of the following choice PERFUMES:
Extracts Bouquet Jenny Lind,
Jockey Club
Marechale
Patouly
Pois d'Odeur
Violette
Bouquet d'Caroline
Rose
Millefleur
&c., &c.
—ALSO,—
Lubin Bandoline
Cere a Moustache
&c., &c.

S. J. LYMAN & Co., Place d'Armes.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 235

MEDICAL HALL.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., just received, and for Sale:—
Dissecting Instruments
Pocket Instruments
Brass and White Metal Patent Enema Syringes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Respirators, &c., &c.

ALEX. URQUHART.

November 20, 1850. 257

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

MEDICAL HALL.

ENGLISH MEDICATED LOZENGES, &c., &c.:—

Camphor Lozenges	Opium Lozenges
Cayenne Lozenges	Peppermint Lozenges
Cinnamon Lozenges	Rhubarb and Ginger Lozenges
Fruit Lozenges	Rose Lozenges
Gelatine Lozenges	Tolu Lozenges
Ginger Lozenges	—ALSO,—
Ipecacuanha Lozenges	Bath Pipe
Lavender Lozenges	Cotsfoot Rock
Lemon Lozenges	Jujubes
Lettuce Lozenges	Pontefract Cakes
Magnesia Lozenges	Refined Liquorice
Morphia Lozenges	Extract of Liquorice
Nitre Lozenges	Fig Paste, &c., &c.

For Sale by ALEX. URQUHART.

October 3, 1850. 224

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, No. 131 Nassau Street, Clinton Hall, NEW YORK, Publish Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Magnetism. Verbal and Written Descriptions of Character, furnished when desired.

ORSON S. FOWLER, LORENZO N. FOWLER, SAMUEL R. WELLS.

January, 1850. 12tr-40

THOMAS E. LOVETT & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 42, *WATER STREET, NEW YORK.*

T. E. LOVETT, [illegible]
J. K. BETHUNE, [illegible]
J. DEWAR, [illegible]

January, 1850. [illegible]

Royal Canadian Institute.

The Council of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association, Montreal, begs leave to report upon its progress during the past year, and its present condition.

During the first half of the year, the affairs of the Association were under the management of a Board, elected at the Regular Annual Meeting, held on the 4th December, 1849. This Board was composed of the following gentlemen:—Theodore Lyman, President; Alex. Morris, Vice-President; John Lewis, Cor. Secretary; John Barry, Rec. Secretary; W. H. DeLisle, Treasurer; and W. Rae, J. Boyd, W. Benning, B. Chamberlin, A. Cameron, J. M. Graham, A. W. Atwater, S. R. Evans, G. A. Sargison, and A. McDonald, Directors. The Honorary Directors subsequently elected by this Board were Messrs. John Young, W. C. Evans, John Leeming and Alex. Arthur.

The position of the Association, at this period, was, in more respects than one, embarrassing. Its financial prospects were particularly discouraging. It appears from the Report of Mr. Campbell, Treasurer for the year ending November, 1849, that the liabilities of the Association then amounted to £517 12s. The arrears of subscriptions were stated at £80 12s., £40 of which was considered "bad and doubtful." The board thus constituted, felt that it was deemed expedient, in some measure, to alter the business arrangements usually followed; and the museum, heretofore under the superintendence of a committee specially appointed for that purpose, was placed under that of the Library Committee; and that a Finance Committee was also appointed, whose office was to oversee the monetary affairs of the institution. It furthermore appears by the minutes referred to, that efforts were immediately made, to relieve the Association from its difficulties; but, in consequence of the events about to be related, these efforts did not arrive at fruition.

Soon after the Board had entered upon the discharge of its duties, the question, respecting the admission to the News-Room of a certain religious journal, called the "Christian Inquirer,"—a question which had created no inconsiderable discussion, during the latter part of the preceding year,—was again revived. The result of the deliberations was the exclusion of the journal.

In consequence of this, a requisition was presented to the President for a Special Meeting of the Association, which was accordingly held on the 8th April, 1850. At this meeting, the action of the Board, expelling the "Christian Inquirer," was sustained,—the votes, as registered, being 72 to 71.

At the semi-annual Meeting, which occurred on the 6th May, 1850, the question was again brought up, when, by a vote of 58 to 39, the Resolution of the Board, expelling the paper, was ordered to be expunged; and consequently the "Christian Inquirer" was restored to the News Room where it still remains.

This decision of the Association was followed by the almost immediate resignation of a large proportion of the Board,—including the President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. Those who remained in office, were Messrs. Lewis, (Corresponding Secretary), Boyd, Chamberlin, and Atwater, Directors; and Messrs. Young, Leeming and Arthur, Honorary Directors.

Steps were immediately taken, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Association, to supply the vacancies thus created; and the result was the organization of the Board as it now exists.

In accepting office, under the peculiar circumstances just detailed, Your Board was actuated by a desire to serve this institution. It was its belief that the best interests of the Association depended upon its preserving intact its unsectarian character; and this belief the events of the succeeding period have effectually confirmed.

At the time of the re-organization of the Board, the position of the Association, as will be seen on reference to the annexed report of Mr. W. H. DeLisle, late Treas., was perilous in the extreme. Its liabilities then amounted to £324 8s. 5½d. and its means of payment were entirely exhausted. A strenuous effort was therefore resolved on. The city was canvassed for new subscribers, and a large accession of these was obtained. A considerable proportion of the arrears due the Association was collected. Still, much more was necessary. An appeal was made to the public for assistance,—an appeal which was at once and most generously responded to. To those who, in the hour of gloom and trouble, aided us, the warmest gratitude is due. From their timely aid, the Association, but lately frail and tottering, has derived a fresh and invigorated existence. The Report of your Treasurer (Mr Stuart) annexed hereto, will satisfactorily explain its present favorable position and cheering prospects.

During the month of October last, a special course of Lectures on various historical subjects, was delivered in this city, under the auspices of the Association, by John Lord, Esq., of Boston. In a pecuniary point of view, nothing was derived from this, further than the liquidation of the attendant expenses; but in every other respect, the advantages arising from it were numerous and valuable. The Association may, with just pride, congratulate itself on being the first Literary Institution in Canada, to undertake and successfully conclude an enterprise of such a character.

In this connection, it is proper to observe, that during the last winter, a variety of interesting and instructive lectures were delivered before the Association, by gentlemen of this city. To these gentlemen the Association is deeply indebted for the intellectual entertainments which their kindness afforded. The following is the order in which these lectures were delivered:—

Introductory Lecture—John Leeming, Esq.
Omnipotence and Wisdom, as displayed in the Creation—A. Hall, Esq., M.D.
The Temporal Advantages of Revelation—Rev. W. Bond
Some of the Characteristics of Scripture Poetry—Dr. Barber.
Genius of Thomas Hood—J. S. Lee, Esq.
Last Hours of Celebrated Personages—W. H. Pleet, Esq.
Industry and Perseverance viewed in connection with the progressive development of the mental faculties—Alex. Morris, Esq.
Modern Improvement in Science—T. S. Hunt, Esq.
National Character—C. Dunkin, Esq.
Commerce, its effects and achievements—S. L. Taylor, Esq.
Religion and Philosophy of the Hindoos—Rev. J. Jenkins.
Capital Punishment (French)—J. G. Barthe, Esq.
Taxation—John Dougall, Esq.
Concluding Lecture—W. Bristow, Esq.

Your Board has pleasure in stating, that arrangements have been made, by which it is expected an exceedingly valuable and complete course of lectures will be delivered before you during the approaching season. The satisfaction with which this announcement is made, is confirmed by a glance at the list of lecturers subjoined. (This list, however, is not yet completed.) They are Dr. Sewell, Rev. Dr. Cramp, J. S. Talmer, Esq., Rev. F. H. Marling, Hon. W. Badgley, Rev. John Cordner, W. G. Mack, Esq., E. Goff Penny, Esq., Rev. A. DeSola, Wm. Bristow, Esq., J. M. Ferres, Esq., G. R. Robertson, Esq., Dr. Gibb, Dr. Wright, John Leeming, Esq., and others.

Respecting the Library, the Board has to report, that during the year it has been enlarged by three liberal donations, viz.: one from Joseph Knapp, Esq., of this city, of "Malcolm's History of Persia," in two splendidly bound and illustrated folio volumes; one from Henry Gassett, Esq., of Boston, including two volumes (two copies), of "John Quincy Adams" "Letters on Masonic Institutions," Odierne's "Selections of Opinions on Speculative Masonry," and a "Collection of Masonic Documents," and one from Mr. Ewing G. Smith, of this city, of twenty-five volumes of Harper's "New Miscellany." These donations are hereby gratefully acknowledged. The number of volumes now upon the shelves is 2000.

Soon after its accession to office, the Board found it necessary, on account of the length of time which the new books were sometimes kept from the library, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining them when wanted, to enforce more strenuously than ever, the prescribed rules in that regard; and, furthermore, to adopt an additional regulation, whereby a member entering his name upon a book to be kept by the Superintendent for that purpose, might receive the volume desired, immediately after its return. This regulation is still in force, and as it is believed to have been salutary in its effect, it is strongly recommended for continuance.

It is gratifying to observe, on reference to the entry-book, the number of readers among the members is steadily increasing. Last year there were issued 1,356 volumes to 175 readers. This year there have been issued 2,574 volumes to 220 readers.

In connection with this subject, some disagreeable statements must here be made. The Board, in its examination of the Library, has observed that two valuable volumes—the first of Prescott's Mexico, and the first of Steinmetz's "History of the Jesuits,"—have, in some unknown manner, been abstracted,—reason to believe that they were so abstracted during the past year. The Board is also led to believe, that there are many books belonging to the Association, now distributed through the city, having been taken from the shelves in former years, when the regulations were less strict than now, and never since returned. Efforts have been made to recover these, but unfortunately without success. It is hoped that this notice will induce such persons as have those books in their possession, at once to restore them.

The attendance at the News-Room has been good, and the number of readers increased. It is to be regretted, that the depressed state of the funds of the Association has, during the year, occasioned an irregularity in the receipts of the European Journals and Reviews. The Board has, however, to announce, that steps have recently been taken, by which this irregularity will be, for the future, removed. The English Journals may be expected at the Room in a few days, and will thereafter be regularly received. The News-room list will then stand thus:—(Here follows a list of Periodicals and Newspapers.)

Through the kindness of gentlemen connected with the principal forwarding houses of the city, the Association has regularly been put in possession of valuable items of commercial intelligence, such as the arrivals of vessels and the receipts of produce.

The Athenæum Club, a literary debating society in connection with the Association, founded some three years since, is still in existence. Its past success, it is trusted, is but an earnest of its future.

Your Board has further to report, that the prize offered by the Association for the best essay on "Self Education," was awarded to Mr. Alexander McDonald, of this city, to whom will be presented a silver medal.

The Museum remains in the same state as when last reported on.

The Association now consists of—

Life Members	50
Honorary do.	26
Merchants do.	159
Senior Clerk do.	173
Junior Clerk do.	72
	480 in all.

The number of Members last year, as stated in the last Annual Report, was 509. During the first half of the present year, there was a considerable falling off; for at the time of the re-organization of the Board, in May last, there were connected with the Association but 334 ordinary members; the list now stands at [illegible] the same as now, with the exception of one increased. The number of ordinary members is now 404, showing an increase of 70 since May. There has been an increase of 24 in the number of Merchant members during the year; but it is greatly to be regretted that a corresponding decrease has taken place among the Senior Clerks—a class for whom the Association was chiefly founded, and from whom it ought materially to expect its chief support.

Your Board desires to express its approbation of the faithful and efficient manner in which the superintendent, Mr. H. W. Jaques has, during his incumbency, discharged the duties of his office.

From this report it appears that the Association has but very lately been placed in a position of extreme pecuniary difficulty,—a position from which it has only been rescued by the liberality and exertions of those who would continue its existence and extend its usefulness. It is now almost entirely relieved from its embarrassments, and its prospects are cheering.

Such being the state of affairs, the Board resigns its trust into your hands, earnestly hoping that its successors may still further elevate the character of this Association, and promote its beneficial influence.

JOHN LEWIS, Vice-President.
WM. P. CARTWELL, Rec. Secrtary.

Montreal, 25th Nov., 1850.

(The preceding report after a warm discussion was only adopted by the majority of the casting vote of the Vice President, the passage relative to the Christian Inquirer, having given offence to a portion of the members.)

The House of Lords.

Few of our readers, perhaps, may have seen the House of Lords, still fewer must have beheld it on the day when Her Majesty delivers her Royal Speech. We shall endeavor, in the following article, to give them an idea of what it is, and of the aspect which it then presents.

The present Chamber of the Peers is by no means imposing in its aspect. It is an oblong, ill-constructed apartment, consisting, we believe, of one of the libraries of the House prior to its destruction by the conflagration in 1834; and neither in its arrangements nor its decorations does it harmonize with what we might anticipate in the seat of the hereditary legislators of England. On entering it, we see a short and somewhat narrow drab colored chamber, rather imperfectly lighted by windows from the upper sides, and so dark at one extremity, that it is with difficulty a stranger can discern a large, and by no means elegant gilt chair, which, with a somewhat cumbrous canopy, is designed for a Throne, at the other. In front of that Throne is an ungainly bale of purple velvet, called the Woolsack, which, how desirable soever an object of ambition it may be, must afford an exceedingly inconvenient place of repose for a generally aged man like the Lord Chancellor, who is thus compelled to sit upright for many hours each evening, without the slight est support to his spine, and so experience, in all senses of the word, the inconveniences that are said to be attendant upon elevated rank.

On the immediate right, and somewhat behind the Woolsack, is a dark view of benches intended for the Bishops, who, there being no such provision on the opposite side, are thus always presumed to support the Government of the day, though it sometimes happens—as when Henry of Exeter is aroused—from no other Member of the House does a Ministry encounter such a fierce, able, and uncompromising opposition as from a Spiritual Peer. Their seats is so dark, that were not their Reverend Lordships distinguished by their white lawn sleeves, they would be wholly undistinguished from the Ministerial Lords temporal, who sit on another row of longer and more conspicuous benches more in advance of the Lord Chancellor, or nearer to the Bar of the House, where the spectator stands. Opposite these, and on a similar line, are arrayed "Her Majesty's Opposition" in the Upper House; and, standing both, are two small galleries, in which the Members of the respective parties sit when the House is crowded, or they are unwilling to take part in the strife below. The whole are covered with red velvet, which is the only appearance of regality about the scene.

But if the spectator be surprised by its plainness, he can hardly fail, on reflection, to be struck with the impressiveness of the ideas associated with the place. Independently of being the Seat of the Peers of England, and the final Court of Appeal for all the property throughout the Empire, the Chamber recalls to memory many glorious recollections. From its earliest era till the present, the House of Lords has claims to be considered as amongst the first assemblies in the world, and second to none whatsoever; as superior to most for the splendor of its deeds, and inferior to none for the combined wisdom and courage by which those deeds have been achieved. Here, he will recollect, are the descendants of the bold adventurers, who came over with the Conqueror William, and superadded that Norman fire to Saxon solidity, which in subsequent ages has mainly stamped the English nation with its physical power and its mental energy. Here are the offspring of those still more transcendant men, who at Runnemede extorted from the feeble, but flagitious John, the charter of their country's liberties. That quiet-looking, plain-dressed gentleman, whom, if you enter in the morning, when the House is sitting in appeal, you may observe in modern habits, is perhaps the representative of one of those steel-clad warriors who fought with the Black Prince at Cressy, or with Henry at Agincourt. Here may still be found the titles that were resplendant throughout the wars of the Roses, and many an ensanguined field in the interval; for though, in the first of these struggles, nine-tenths of the nobility of England are calculated to have been cut off, their name and their offspring still survive. Here are the descendants of men who might have studied political economy under the frugal but sagacious Henry VII., and assisted in Catholic spoliation under his son, the prodigal and ferocious Henry VIII. Here are the descendants of men conspicuous for their devotion to Mary, and their fidelity to Elizabeth. The titles of Salisbury, Exeter, Effingham, and others, who contributed so much to the lustre of the latter Princess's reign, still exist in the persons of their posterity; and we have yet, though of another and a loftier race, those names of Buckingham, &c., which were familiar at Court in the reign of the grotesque James I. and his favorite "Steenie." Here are the representatives of men who fought, but fought in vain, to uphold the cause of the unhappy First Charles; and conspicuous amongst our ducal nobility are several names which took their rise from the gallantries of his "merry," but more guilty son. Here are the descendants of that grief-stricken, yet placid old man—the father of Lord William Russell—who, when appealed to for aid by James II. in his hour of adversity, so crushed the Monarch's conscience by his reply—"I once had a son who could have served you, but he is no more;" and here are the lineal successors of men conspicuous in the reigns of William and Mary, and Anne, when James and his dynasty forever passed away. The forefathers of some of those Peers may have aided in suppressing rebellion under the First George, or they may have participated in it during that of the Second. Here Chatham spoke, and Chatham fell. An immense number of those men owe their titles to his scarcely less illustrious son, or to the stirring events which marked the long reign of George III.; and, until lately, might have been seen numbers who flourished in the Court, or in Opposition, in the days of George IV. Many of the Counsellors of his successor, William, may yet there be seen; and, finally, there are to be witnessed part of the Constitutional Ministers, and the equally Constitutional Opposition, of our present gracious Queen!

But when the House of Lords first assembles, a stranger will find great difficulty indeed in obtaining an entrance; and potent as the Press is, even [illegible] favored by the Lord Great Chamberlain, who rules with supremacy for that eventful day. On any other morning he will find no difficulty in entering the Chamber of the Peers, for the House being then a Court of Justice, it is presumed to sit with open doors, and, in fact, excludes no respectable person who seeks admission; but he will then find little to amuse or engage his attention. On entering, he will shortly be arrested by a Bar, beyond which the Commons themselves must not advance, and before which they, in common with all subjects of the realm, must stand uncovered; but beyond the solitary aspects of the House, nothing then is striking. In front of him, at the Bar, he will discover a few full-wigged barristers, one of whom is engaged in stating a case to their Lordships, possibly involving a Peerage, perhaps concerning a butter-tub; for the House, being a Court of Appeal from the decisions of all the other tribunals in the Empire, is often obliged to take cognizance of very incongruous subjects; and we remember one very weighty case in which a whole day, if not more, was spent in adjusting a dispute between a Scotch barber and a refractory apprentice, whose conscientious scruples had prevented him from shaving on Sundays. In general, however, the proceedings are grave, and, truth to add, dull also. The one or two quiet country-looking gentlemen, who with the Chancellor and an equal number of Law Lords then constitute the House, seem to be of this opinion, for they apparently take little interest in the matter, and invariably decide in whatever way the Lord Chancellor may suggest.

But let him enter on the day when the Queen of England addresses her assembled Legislature, and he will find the scene superb indeed. The Peers are then clothed in their robes; the Peeresses, glittering with jewels, more gorgeous still, are present; and scarcely an assembly in the world can present such a galaxy of splendor and beauty. Most of countries contribute to it; all climes lend their aid to increase its attractions. In yonder Ambassador's box may be seen the plumed Representatives of the different Courts of Europe, Envoys from the East and the West, an Indian Chief or a Hindostan Prince. And all, save perhaps the solemn Turkish Ambassador, are engaged in elegant or animated talk, until the sound of the trumpet announces that the Sovereign is at hand; and attended by her Consort, and the chief Officers of her Court, Victoria enters to take her seat amidst her congregated Peers.

All rise on her approach, but she graciously invites them to be seated; and the Chancellor in her name orders the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to hear the Queen speak. A few minutes elapse, during which, perhaps, Her Majesty chats familiarly to some Member around her—generally her Royal Uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, whose voice has most likely a little before been the loudest amongst the talkers in the House. By-and-by a clattering noise is heard, gradually increasing in loudness and distinctness; until, at last, in a confused, disorderly mass, the "faithful Commons," preceded by their Speaker and the equally important Mace, burst into the Chamber. "Order! order!" is cried by the sonorous voice of the Chancellor; and order being restored, the Lordship, on bended knee, presents his Royal Mistress with a copy of the Speech, on which expectation has been deeply hung, and Her Majesty reads it with what melody of tone and elegance of elocution, we need not mention, to both are now proverbial.

Having concluded, the Queen gracefully bows to the House, and retires with the same ceremonies she entered. Their Lordships retire to her example, but resume their meeting at five o'clock, to discuss the subject of a Reply; to which, how ever, we need not further allude, as in the Upper House the Address hardly encounters opposition, and is almost invariably an echo of the Speech.

These are the proceedings which usually characterize the first meeting of the Lords, after the prorogation of the Legislature have terminated for the Session; and the Senate generally only sits for several weeks longer, to transact signature Reports. The Commons are, in the meanwhile,