to the distance of about five miles before they could reach the schooner, which they found in a sinking state, and the crew nearly exhausted. After a few hours hard labor, working at the pumps, etc., they succeeded in bringing the *Monsoon* safely into port, where she soon afterwards sank.

Note.—We are happy to add, that the owners of the schooner *Monsoon* generously presented this intrepid boat's crew with the sum of $400.—*Kingston Whig.*

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—We observe that the last division of this road is to be put under contract on the 10th of November.—This will complete the line between Portland and the Canadian boundary.

The *Journal de Quebec* in noticing the *Mercury's* paragraph concerning Mr. Cameron, says:—"Mr. Cameron having been sworn in as President of the Cabinet, it could not be said that he had not accepted the office, though it might, perhaps, be stated that he would relinquish it, if he had had any such intention. But under any circumstances the rumour given by the *Mercury* must be taken in a modified sense, for the sake of consistency."

THE PASSPORT.—The steamer *Passport* left Kingston at six, P.M., on Thursday, but was obliged to put back in consequence of the violence of the gale, and did not arrive at this port until late on Friday night.—*Toronto Patriot.*

NOTE.—The recent severely heavy weather on Lake Ontario has well tested the seaworthiness of the above popular steam packet. On the occasion referred to by the *Patriot*, the *Passport* left Kingston at her usual hour with the Mail on board, it blowing very great at the time. When the vessel reached the open lake the gale increased to such a degree that it was deemed prudent by the excellent Master, Capt. Twohy, to put into South Bay until the weather moderated. Next morning the steamer proceeded on her course; but the gale was so severe and the lake so rough, that being short of fuel, she was compelled to put back into Presqu'isle Harbor for a supply. This it was that detained her. No finer or more seaworthy vessel floats on Lake Ontario than the *Passport*; and though Upper Canada is famed for the nautical skill of its lake steamboat Captains, no steamer is better commanded.—*Kingston News.*

THE SON OF MR. PETER PERRY.—We received a communication from an influential gentleman in Whitby, touching election matters, and amongst other things he mentions Mr. John Ham Perry as likely to be selected as a candidate to represent the Third Riding. He states that when Mr. Perry's name was mentioned at the late election, when absent at Boston, it was opposed on the ground of his youth; but if this be a fault it is *always mending*, and it would be well to remember that many of our greatest statesmen have commenced their political career while young. Witness Hon. Mr. Lafontaine at little over 21; Hon. Malcolm Cameron about the same age; Mr. Roblin of Prince Edward; and the illustrious William Pitt, who, if we mistake not, was Premier of England before he was 22. If Mr. Perry is old enough in knowledge, he is old enough in years; and with such a tutor as his lamented father, we cannot see why he should not be well fitted to discharge the duties of M.P.P. We have no doubt but that the son of "Canada's best friend" would fill the place of his father as well in politics as in business.—*Kingston Whig.*

PISCOPAL ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 26th ultimo, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese held his annual Ordination at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Orders of Priests and Deacons:—

Priests:—Rev. William Belt, Rev. Archibald Lampman, Rev. John Kennedy, Rev. William Logan, and Rev. Charles Brown.

Deacons:—Mr. James Godfrey, Mr. Walton R. Beck, Mr. Frederick J. S. Groves, Mr. William Arthur Johnson, Mr. George Armstrong Bull, Mr. Charles Pettit, and James Harris.

The several candidates were presented to His Lordship by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, under whose able and judicious care they have all passed their Theological studies.

We have not heard as yet all the appointments of the latter gentlemen, but we fervently hope that, wherever they may be scattered on this world's wide stage, they may prove themselves faithful to the important trust committed to their charge as Ambassadors of the Glad Tidings of Christ, the Saviour of the world.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

WARNING TO MOTHERS.—On the 21st instant, a child 5 years old, the daughter of Mr. Alex. McCray, of Tyendinaga, was hurnt to death under the following circumstances:—Mrs. McCray had left the house to dig a few potatoes, leaving the child in the house; during the mother's absence the little girl's clothes caught fire in some way, on perceiving which she rushed from the house, and endeavoured to reach Salmon River, (a short distance from the house), but unfortunately did not succeed; she became exhausted and fell on some logs near by, and horrible to tell, actually tore chunks of burnt flesh from her body. Her mother hearing her agonising screams hastened to render her all the assistance she could, but it was too late; one glance satisfied the mother that her child's recovery was hopeless. The sad affair occurred about two o'clock p. m., and at about two o'clock on the following morning the little sufferer expired. Mothers should be careful not to leave their children without competent protectors.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

ROWDYISM.—We would call the attention of the "proper authorities" to a public nuisance in the shape of a band of rowdies, who nightly prowl about our streets disturbing the peace and quiet of the town. The favorite *amusements* of these *nightingales* are singing bawdy songs—using the most profane and obscene language—hooting and yelling like so many disbanded infernals—*trying* shop-shutters—besmearing door-handles and door-steps with dirt—and, in fact, doing everything that is abominable and reprehensible, worthy only of genteel rowdies—acts which common blackguards would blush to be suspected of committing. We trust His Worship the Mayor will look after these *gentlemen*, and use the necessary means to put a *quietus* on their disreputable movements.—*Ib.*

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, M.U.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of three Members, and also three of the wives of Members of this Order, all within the last few days. One Member died at Galt, one at Dundas, one at Hamilton, and three members' wives at Toronto.—The gifts given by the Order to the families of the deceased will amount to over fifty pounds. A new Lodge of this useful Order has lately been opened at Amherstburgh; thus the Order has now extended from one extremity of the Province to the other.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—We have received the following particulars from an extract of a private letter dated at Vittoria, C. W., Oct. 27, 1851:—

"Adam McKay, of Vittoria, M. D., an excellent classical scholar, a man of acknowledged professional talents as a Physician, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, was found dead in his own house in Vittoria on Wednesday last. He had not been seen by any person for two or three days before; he had been intemperate for a year or two past, and committed that his wife with the oldest and youngest of his family, a daughter and son, should go home—to Dumfries, in Scotland, where his father lives. A letter from Mrs McKay, addressed to her husband, dated at ——— in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on her way home, came to the Vittoria Post Office the day on which the inquest was held. After a post-mortem examination, the verdict, in substance, was, "That he was found dead, and the Coroner's Jury were of opinion that his death was caused by voluntarily taking Strychnine under the influence of temporary mental derangement." He had not completed the 33rd year of his age.—*Colonist.*

The village of Cayagua appears to have been taken by the ears by the arrest of some eloping parties there. In answer to interrogatories, the father of the girl, an old man named Watson, said: "Yes, I have been robbed, robbed of a fair daughter, and that by a villian whom I have fed and clothed; oh, if I only knew where there was a magistrate." Upon being further pressed he related the whole story:—he had a daughter Nancy, a good looking girl, fifteen years of age, to whom he intended to give a couple of hundred pounds as a marriage dowry; and that upon Sunday she eloped from his house with a fellow who had been to work for him, named Brown; that he had been on the search for them ever since. He finally found the parties at Cayagua, and recovered his daughter.

A short time since, an American family who had been staying some weeks at the southern side of the Falls of Niagara, took it into their heads to cross over for the purpose of having it to say that they "stood on British ground." They remained a day or two at the Clifton House, enjoying themselves, and were preparing to return, when one of the party, a slave girl of about 18 or 20 years of age, demurred to returning, saying she was "in a free country now, and would prefer to remain."

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—Five candidates for the Presidency are now in Washington city, viz:—Millard Fillmore, J. J. Crittenden, Daniel Webster, Winfield Scott, and Stephen A. Douglas.

Twenty-eight of the thirty-one States have fixed upon Nov 27th, as a day of thanksgiving. All the New England States, we believe, celebrate thanksgiving on that day.

An arrangement has been made with the Sangus Branch Railroad, says the *Salem Gazette*, by means of which it is expected that the Eastern Railroad Company will be enabled to enter into the heart of Boston, before the expiration of many months, and entirely to discontinue the ferry at East Boston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1st.—Chevalier Halseman, the Austrian Minister, had an interview with Mr. Webster at the department this morning, and I have no doubt that the rumor is true that he is instructed to ask his passports as soon as Kossuth arrives.

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) Nov. 3.—The splendid steamer *Empire State* ran afoul of one of the piers to-day at noon, in a high wind. She afterwards got off, with great difficulty, but afterwards sank in the river, carrying down all the goods on board. No lives lost.

About forty of the Hungarians who lately arrived in Chicago, have taken a job on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about four miles from town.

A poor man, named John Carson, has died at Bainbridge, State of New York, of Hydrophobia. He had been bitten in the hand, by a grey-hound, which died two days afterwards. After lying dormant for ten weeks, the virus displayed itself, with all the usual distressing symptoms. During his paroxysms the unhappy man seized a stick, cleared the house of all the inmates, and was with difficulty secured. In his fury he attempted to bite. The inhalation of chloroform was prevented by the violence of his spasms, and untimely death put an end to his sufferings.—*Watchman.*

A JEWISH DIVORCE.—A Jewish divorce was granted in this city a few days ago. It is the first case that has occurred here during 13 years. The applicant was the husband, and the "old story" was the cause. The mode of untying the knot is simple. The aggrieved party lays the case before the Chief Justice Rabbin, and the three hear the statement; call witnesses; and if satisfied that there are grounds for a divorce, give to the suitor a writing of 12 lines—no more or less—on parchment. This is sign'd by witnesses, who also see that this party deliver it to the party criminated. When it has been done the separation is complete though the parties can be remarried, if they wish; but if the wife—as in instance—should marry another man, and he should die, the former husband cannot ages in marry her.—The woman in this case is not a Jewess by birth or education. She was connected with no church. Shortly after her marriage, she appealed most strongly to the Rabbis here, to be admitted to the Jewish faith. After considerable opposition, her wish was granted. This is very rare, and only one other instance has occurred, so far as we can learn.—*Cleve. Plaindealer.*

DESTRUCTION OF A NEW BEDFORD SHIP BY A WHALE.—The following remarkable case of the prodigious powers of a whale, is related by a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from New York, where he was in company with Capt. Deblois, the master of the unlucky ship, who arrived in that city Saturday afternoon in the steamship *Cherokee*. Capt. Deblois of the whaleship *Ann Alexander*, of New Bedford, stated that on the 20th of August last, when in lat. 5 50 S, lon. 102 W., while in pursuit of whales, two of his boats that were out in pursuit were attacked by a large sperm whale, and completely demolished.—The captain promptly ordered out a third boat, and proceeded to the assistance of the men, who were thrown into the sea by the destruction of their boats. He succeeded in rescuing all of them, and reached his ship in safety. But the whale, becoming more frantic with rage, immediately directed his course for the ship, and struck her abreast of her foremast, injuring her so badly that she instantly filled. All hands took to the boats on the 22d, and were subsequently picked up by the ship *Nantucket*, Capt. Gibbs, of Nantucket, and arrived at Payta Sept 15, whence the captain took passage for New York, on his way home. This is certainly an extraordinary instance of the fearful capabilities of the whale, and we believe the like has occurred but once before, which happened in the case of a Nantucket ship many years ago.—*Boston Journal.*

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, when off Cape Elizabeth, the steamers *Ocean* and *Admiral* came in collision, doing considerable damage to the latter. As we learn the facts, the *Ocean* was on her outward trip with a full, heavily steam on, and the *Admiral* was inward bound. The *Ocean* ran "head on" striking the *Admiral* just forward of the wheel-house, carrying away her guards, and staving through into the bunks occupied by the engineer and firemen, both of whom were in their cots at the time, but fortunately neither was hurt. The fireman was unable to get out of his room until the broken boards and rubbish were cleared away. We were unable to learn upon whom the blame should be placed, or whether any blame should attach to any one.—*Ib.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, as Mr. William Johnson was engaged at the freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in hooking some freight cars together, one of his feet was caught between the planking and the iron rail in such a manner that he was unable to extricate it. Before he could make known his situation, the train started out, and he was knocked down by a car, the wheels of which cut one side of his boot completely off, and traversed the entire length of his body, crushing him in a most shocking manner, and killing him almost instantly. Coroner Pratt was called to hold an inquest on the body. Mr. Johnson leaves a wife to mourn his sudden and melancholy death.—*Ib.*

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—British brig *Mexican*, Capt. Morrill, hence Oct. 25th, for St. Stephens, N.B., where she arrived on 30th ult., lost her mate and three men on Monday morning last by being swept off the top of the round-house in a gale, while in the act of furling the mainsail. Mr. Perry, the mate, was a fine, promising young man, who had sailed with Capt. Morrill a number of years. The Capt. carried the vessel into port with one man, and his son, a lad of 15 years of age.—*Ib.*

FRESHET AT THE NORTH.—The heavy rains of last week occasioned a rapid rise in the Merrimac river, and other streams in the northern part of New Hampshire, from which damage to the railroads and other property in the vicinity is apprehended.

On the Montreal road, this side of Plymouth, we learn that a portion of the track was badly washed, but it would be repaired so as to allow the passing of the trains to-day with their accustomed regularity. At Warren, (on Baker's river,) about four rods of the road were carried away, and there was also some damage sustained at Wentworth.

The *Portland Advertiser* reports that the Montreal and Waterville roads were badly washed by the flooding rains. The Atlantic road was rendered impassible in several places above West Bethel. The embankment at either end of the bridges of Wild and Peabody Rivers, were gullied out, and the road was otherwise injured—so that no train arrived from Gorham, N.H., on Saturday.—*Ib.*

TELEGRAPHIC DECISION.—The suit between the two lines of telegraph between Philadelphia and New York, using the Morse Patent and the Bain Patent, which has been on trial for some weeks in Philadelphia, before the U. S. Circuit Court, has been decided in favor of the Morse Patent, and an injunction granted against the working of the Bain line.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as one of the hands employed in the perfumery manufactory of A. & J. Ramsey, No. 25, Maiden Lane, was sealing a bottle of cologne, it bursted, and the liquid catching fire, the building was quickly in a blaze. The firemen turned out in large numbers, and by their exertions soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until about $15,000 damage was sustained to the store and its contents. The first floor was occupied by E. & H. Weyman, clothiers, whose stock was sadly damaged by water, but fully insured. The second floor was occupied by Smith & Darrow, pen manufacturers, who sustained trifling damage to their stock and materials by water. The fourth story in which the fire originated, was chiefly destroyed, together with the roof. The building was insured. Messrs. Ramsey's loss amounted to $7,000 or $8,000, which was partially covered by insurance. The Indian rubber warehouse (No. 27) adjoining, caught fire, but the flames were generally checked, and only slight damage sustained to a portion of the attic. The clothes of a young woman in the perfumery establishment caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before she was injured.—*N. Y. Courier and Eng.*

STEAM FOR GALWAY.—We take pleasure in being enabled to announce that a new steamship, recently built for Messrs. James & Johnson, of this city, and now nearly completed, has been chartered to run between New York and Galway for the term of one year. The vessel, we are informed, is not yet named. We hope to be able to make further particulars known within a few days.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A CURIOUS RELIC.—We saw a man yesterday, who had in his possession a pocket knife upwards of 80 years old. The blade was about four inches long, and an inch wide, rounding at the point. It was manufactured by an Indian in the Mackinaw country, the blade being a part of a sword taken from a Frenchman in the celebrated French and Indian war, the bone on one side of the handle was from the thigh bone of an Indian, and that on the other from the thigh bone of an English soldier, killed at the heights of Abraham in Canada, where General Wolfe lost his life. From the associations connected with it, it has become a great curiosity. It is really a relic of the past.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A negress named Betty died in Schoharie village last week at the advanced age of 110 years. She was brought from Africa when very young.—Her faculties remained unimpaired till the last, and she was able to thread the finest needle without the aid of spectacles.

Among the passengers by the *Franklin* we notice the name of Chevalier de Sodre, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Brazil to the United States. He is accompanied by his lady and family.

A Catholic priest, 110 years of age, preached at Dayton, Ohio, a few days ago.

We learn from the *Observer* that at the late meeting of the Presbytery of New York, that body adopted an earnest resolution, condemning the practice of preaching in the streets to those who cannot be brought into the houses erected for public worship.

A proposition is on foot for building a new opera house in Baltimore, to cost $50,000. It is proposed that it be built after the model of the Astor Place Opera House, New York.

The present term of the Superior Court at New Haven, have granted thirteen divorces. Six on the ground of desertion, five intemperance, and two for adultery.

A Boston paper says that among the implements of farm labour exhibited at the Manchester Fair, was a waggon with machinery attached for gathering potatoes—the recent invention of a New Hampshire farmer. The waggon is placed at one end of the potato field, with oxen or horses attached, and as it passes down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them in the waggon!

A great deal of excitement prevails in Cambridge, Mass., with regard to a number of incendiary fires that have occurred in that city. Threatening letters have been received by many of the citizens, and some of the threats have been fulfilled. A strong watch is at every night, and private citizens stand guard over their own property.

It seems they build quaker houses in New York. The Oswego *Times* says the block of four brick buildings, one stories high, which completely blown down in that city, during the gale on Sunday morning. The New York *Times*, says "the thirteen well of the block, in any part of it, are only the length of a brick. The mortar must be better than common sand, is any at all.

HOW MUCH IT WAS HIM.—The Lockport *Times* says that a certain new mill in that vicinity was struck by lightening last week, and adds:—"Mr. Townsend, one of the proprietors, was in the third story of the building at the time it happened, and *received a pretty severe shock. He estimates the damage at $100.*"

A CHARITY.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, the respectable portion of the inhabitants of our village (the Bellevue *Messenger* says) were annoyed by a set of low-lived vagabonds, met together for the purpose of charivying a young couple who had just been married. The affair was kept up each night till after midnight, by firing guns, beating old tin pans, blowing horns, and yelling as if the devil and all his host of infernal spirits had broken loose and come to pay us a visit. The worthy candidates for the Penitentiary and gallows were not satisfied with making the most hideous noises, but actually went up to the house where the wedding party were assembled, and discharged five or six guns through the window into the sitting-room, smashing five pans of glass, and filling the room with smoke. But this was not all. Parties were stationed at different points about the house, armed with stones and brickbats, which they hurled at the heads of those who dared to venture out of the house. Mr. J sse Vancamp, at whose house the party were assembled, went out to remons rate with the rabble, and narrowly escaped having his head smashed, as several stones were thrown at him, but fortunately missed him.

There were between six and seven thousand Indians in the council at the recent meeting at House Creek, near Fort Laramie, representing the following tribes, viz:—Chayennes, Sioux, Arapahoes, Crows, Snakes, Assiniboins, Grovonters, Arickaras, and Mandans. The council was in session 12 days, and the treaty was concluded on the 23rd of September. About $60,000 worth of goods were distributed among the Indians during the sitting of the council, and the treaty guarantees to them the payment of $50,000 annually, in money or goods, for fifty years, upon their faithful compliance during that time with the terms of the treaty. The Indians are required to abstain from hostile depredations upon the whites, whether emigrants or otherwise, and to pay due regard to the advice and requirements of the United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Later and Important from the Mexican Frontiers.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—The steamship *Louisiana* has arrived with Galveston dates to the 24th. The report that Wild Cat was about to join the Government forces is confirmed. Gen. Smith has received orders to employ all the disposable force in his power to prevent any American expedition from crossing the Rio Grande. It is the intention of Gen Smith to make a complete change in the present system of frontier operations against the Indians.

The San Antonio papers think that the Gulf Railroad will certainly be constructed. The miners on the Sierra River have been highly successful. Great depredations continued to be committed by the Indians at El Passo.

The attack made on Matamoras on the 23rd was by a body of 500 Texans, who, as before stated, were driven back. The steamer *Neptune* had not been able to land her reinforcements up to the 24th. Col. Caravajal was hourly expecting more men from Camargo. A letter received here states that the insurrection is only a smuggling movement.

The steamer *Falcon*, which arrived this afternoon, was detained by a severe storm off Cape San Antonio. She reports the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* as having arrived at Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The steamship *Fanny* has arrived from the Rio Grande, bringing dates to Oct. 30, six days later. The attack on Matamoras was commenced by the revolutionists on the 21st, and on the 23rd Caravajal had possession of the city, within four squares of the Plaza.

The Government troops still held out, suffering a loss of 150 killed and wounded. The revolutionists lost but 3, including Capt. Ford, who commanded a company of Texans. General Avalos was wounded during the engagement.

Orders were issued to give no quarter to the Americans. A Mr. Longstreet, a merchant doing business at Matamoras, was killed. The city was set on fire on the 23rd, and the Custom House, together with other buildings, was destroyed on the 25th. Mr. Devines' store was also set on fire and destroyed, and the American Consul wounded.

LATER NEWS.—Despatches from New Orleans to day, giving an account of the attack upon Matamoras, are essentially the same as those published in the evening papers, except that Captain Ford, of the Rangers, is reported wounded, but not killed. The insurgents had fifteen wounded, besides three killed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—We have just received advices from the City of Mexico to the 16th of October. The British Minister had had an official interview with President Arista, where he demanded a final answer to Lord Palmerston's despatches. It is reported that the Mexican ports will be blockaded, unless a satisfactory answer is given.

The revenue cutter *Forward* was still at Vera Cruz, waiting for despatches from our Minister, Governor Letcher.

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☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

☞ *We are not answerable for the opinions and sentiments of our correspondents.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We understand that at a Cabinet Council held on Wednesday last at Quebec, it was resolved to dissolve Parliament yesterday; and that the Writs for the new Elections should be issued immediately.

We have published Mr. Young's manifesto, and we have given our opinion freely; and as we think fairly, of that address. If we have estimated it at less than it is worth, the fault is not in what the *Pilot* calls our Tory politics and Tory bias, but in our own pure and unsophisticated opinion of Mr. Young's utter unfitness to represent us, so long as we take his published address as the measure and, so far as it goes, very objectionable exponent of his objects and opinions.

The *Pilot* talks very conceitedly of us, among others of our cotemporaries, and prattles about the "complaisance of these exemplary gentlemen." We, speaking for ourselves, never had any extra complaisance for Mr. Young, or indeed for any body else, farther than that we were somewhat anxious to have a member of the mercantile community to represent us; and as Mr. Young, being a merchant of high character, had, as we understood, shewn a disposition to confer benefits upon the citizens in his private capacity, we thought very naturally that if we contributed to put him into a public one we would be conferring a favor upon the citizens at large, and giving him an opportunity of more extended usefulness.

In following the *Pilot's* commentary, we are not aware that we ever called Mr. Young a "most detestable politician," nor did we ever say that he "was the best man in the Province" for that or any other office. We merely, keeping Mr. Young's manifesto in view, insinuated, or said, that if he had no better guarantee than this, this "would never do." And we say now, that neither it will. We wonder at the vague and inconclusive language of the *Pilot* yesterday morning, and that he could have found no better argument for Mr. Young's fitness to represent us than in the objections raised by his opposing cotemporaries. As to Mr. Young's political sins "going on multiplying with fearful rapidity," surely our usually clear-headed cotemporary is in jest; no one has ever imputed any political sin at all to Mr. Young, farther than charging him with those suspicious and *Rolphish* vices which he unfolds in his manifesto. Indeed we question very much whether, in the present position of public affairs, a *placeman* of any kind, or of any shade of politics, is a fit representative for the electors of Montreal.

The *Pilot* tells us very oracularly, that there is "nothing consistent in Toryism," and we tell him, quite as prophetically, that there is "nothing true in Mahometanism." The one assertion is quite as much to the present purpose as the other. The *Courier*, at least, is as far from advocating the cause of the old, though dignified, buckram Tory, as it is from joining the skulking ranks of the present whalebone Whig. The latter may be very convenient and suitable in a Colony, in which the ingredients of rebellion are like the contents of the witches caldron in "Macbeth," always "slab and good;" but the former can never exist in its native dignity, unless it bask under the rays emanating from the immediate influence of Royalty. The Throne is the heart of a Kingdom, and the stream of its life flows but languidly through its Colonial extremities, engendering diseases there which the regular physician sometimes cannot cure, but upon the treatment of which the quack doctor often makes a fortune.

We have no wish to follow farther the special and not very acute pleading of our cotemporary. If he would only say less we think he would serve his political friend more effectually. It seems to be the general opinion that, if Mr. Young be determined to go to the poll, he must address the constituency with more frankness and at greater length than he has yet done. He is not the only man, however praiseworthy he may be, in Montreal, who deserves the suffrages of the electors; and if he be really in earnest, which we cannot help saying we very much doubt, he will take more effectual and more strenuous measures to secure his return than he has yet done or seems disposed to do.

GOUGH, THE TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—We perceive by the *Kingston British Whig*, that in consequence of certain personal allusions made by Mr. Gough in his lectures, that at his next appearance his veracity would be challenged by certain persons with whose characters he had taken undue liberty. That every possible fair means should be taken to put down and discountenance intemperance is undeniable, and every one who has the well-being of society at heart must lend his aid to the furtherance of this important object; but it is a very questionable way of advancing a public good, to go about the country calling together large assemblies, and on pretence of shewing up the evils of intemperance, pointing the finger of public degradation against individuals, and holding them and their families up to the laughter and derision of the small witlings of the Meeting House. We have been told by more than one gentleman who heard Mr. Gough a few weeks ago in Montreal that he was far from being free from this charge, during his prelections here, and should he on any future visit give the same latitude to a tongue which seems to be more celebrated for its length than its discretion, we have been assured that he will not get away without a challenge.

MISS MATTHEWS' CONCERT.—This distinguished singer, with her two young friends, appeared again last night, to a very numerous audience.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the decease of Alexander Buchanan, Esq., Q. C., who died on Wednesday last, after a somewhat protracted illness. In the death of Mr. Buchanan, the bar of Montreal looses one of its most distinguished ornaments.

We are sorry to hear, and from a source too which cannot be impugned, that the would-be Hon. John Young, for some cause best known to himself, has so interfered with the Directors and Contractors of the Quebec and Richmond Railway, that the contract which was determined upon for the whole distance, terms settled, &c., has been knocked in the head. It is said that the reason of his opposition to the contract being executed, was because he did not wish it to be commenced at all, until that great piece of humbug, the Halifax Road, is determined upon and located, so that the Richmond Road may become subservient to it. They say again, that it is owing to private pique against the Contractors.

Whatever may be the reason, the Quebecers have no reason to thank him for his interference in the matter, as it will probably put a stopper on the Road for some time. If this is the course the Hon. John Young is going to adopt—to oppose all works of a public nature, unless they agree precisely with his own pet views and schemes, which are, generally speaking, not any too extended—the less we hear of him as a Statesman the better, and particularly in the office to which he has been appointed.

Support of that receptacle and receive-all for Provincial funds for years to come—the Halifax Road—is enough, we think, to prevent the electors of Montreal from giving him their votes; but in addition to that, we have another scheme, of which he stands the particular friend and supporter—the Caughnawaga Canal—and if the people of Montreal are in favour of that, they are no better than suicides. We do not, and will not, believe it, however. Time is the verifier of prophecies, "and we shall see what we shall see."—*Communicated.*

REGIMENTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—The following reliefs will take place in the spring of 1852:—Royals, 21 battalion, Cork to Nova Scotia; 49th Regiment, Cork to Malta; 83th Regt., Portsmouth to Malta; 57th Regiment, Cork to Gibraltar; 31st Regiment, Cork to Gibraltar; 76th Regiment, Malta to Nova Scotia: 24th Regiment, Gibraltar to Canada; 42d Regiment, Nova Scotia home; 97th Regiment, Nova Scotia home; Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion, Canada home.

LAKE ST. PETER.—An experiment is to be tried in the channel now being dredged by the Harbour Commissioners, on Saturday morning, when the *City of Manchester* is to proceed downwards. It is expected that the channel now dredged will be found to contain two feet more water than the rest of the flat; but the *City of Manchester* will not put down quite so deep as the expected depth of water.

CONVICTION UNDER THE NEW LICENSE LAW—On Wednesday Pierre Leclaire was convicted under this law in Petty Sessions, held before W. Ermatinger and R. B. Johnson, Esqrs., upon two suits—the first Durnford vs. Leclair, for selling spirituous liquors without a license; judgment, a fine of £12 10s. and costs; the other for having a sign with the word "Hotel" thereon, without a license for retailing spirituous liquors; judgment, £5 and costs.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, for the election of office-bearers, was held in their rooms, Great St. James Street, on Monday evening, the 3d instant. The report submitted to the meeting (which will shortly be published) shews the affairs of the Institute to be in a most prosperous condition. The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:—

President—W. A. Townsend; 1st Vice do—Henry Bulmer; 2nd do do—C. P. Ladd; 3rd do do—James Hayes; 4th do do—Alexr. Bertram; Corresponding Secretary—John Fletcher; Recording Secretary—Alex. Murray; Treasurer—Jas. A. B. McGill; Librarian and Cabinet Keeper—N. McIntosh; Committee—D. Brown, D. McNevin, E. Baird, J. McArthur, J. Spiers, T. D. Reed, N. B. Corse, H. Lyman, J. Snedden, D. McFarlane, C. Cogan, K. McAuley.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Thistle Curling Club took place on the 21st ult., when the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—A. Urquhart; Vice-President—F. Noad; Treasurer—F. Cramp; Secretary—J. Moir; Chaplain—Rev. R. McGill; Representative Members—A. Allan and A. Edmonstone; Committee of Management—D. Mair, R. U. Innes, J. Rough, J. Benning.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers, (to whose exertions the successful campaign of the "Thistles" last season was mainly due,) was carried by acclamation, and several new members were admitted.

MONTREAL, November 6, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—The row in the Government Wigwam seems to have extended its effects to the "Organ" in this city, inasmuch as the chief Organist has been unceremoniously cashiered, and rather scurvily treated when dismissed. It is not given us to know the nature of his earlier position as the candidate for this city. Hazarding a guess, we may not be far wrong if we infer that he received a negative encouragement to offer himself; but a hasty reconstruction of the Ministry, and the difficulty of opening any other constituency for John Young, compelled the authorities to withdraw their qualified assistance from Mr. Bristow. He has turned restive, and intends appealing to the Electors, forgetful of the fact that he is now at war with the Ministerialists, and can bring no influence with him into the Opposition ranks. He has committed political suicide, a fatal act, as a party man. He ought to have been silent, and remembered Napoleon's counsel—"not to wash his dirty linen in the street."

A Ministry that contrives to make use of a clever man for years, and then shakes itself clear of him, as in Mr. Bristow's instance, is certain to gain by the transaction. It is like the process of sucking an orange, or (to speak more critically, remembering the pungency of his humour) the squeezing of a lemon, and then throwing away the skin. They have sucked him dry, and are ready to enter the market and employ another. They have relieved themselves from the obligation of making a situation for him; and he has the poor consolation of "advertising" in the *Pilot*, his former Journal, his present wrongs. He cannot expect sympathy from the Opposition Journals, but a generous enemy will suffer him to escape reproach, when he no longer wields a weapon of offence. The Ministry, moved by pure selfishness, discard Mr. Bristow to fortify Young's position. Their policy is open to exception. Bristow fighting under Ministerial colours would have recruited his ranks from the followers of Devins; he is now without a party, or a cause, and Young must withstand the concentrated assaults of the anti-Ministerialists, combined with the forces of the Devinites, who heretofore did the rough work of the election. This is not an encouraging aspect of affairs for "Young," and explains "Morin's" timid reluctance to enter so animated an arena.

Peter Devins has not condescended as yet to favour us with his political opinions. Of course he will go for a Reform of the Bench, drawing his inspirations from those scenes he has watched, when Judges cast aside their official costume, and their reserve. Peter Pindar was no mean man in his day—why should Peter Devins remain silent, enriched as his memory must be with such racy recollections?

What if Peter Devins were to proclaim himself the member for the *suburbs*; it is a new name, and novelty has its charms. Peter has the cash, and the boys at his back, and what's to prevent him indulging in a whim?

Our worthy Mayor and Colonel Horne of the 20th Regiment must combine to aid the firm of Hincks & Co., unless they manage to buy Peter at his own price. What do you say, Peter?

"ECHO."

MONTREAL, November 6, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 3d instant, I find an address to the Electors, signed "John Young," in which he complains of the great personal sacrifice that he is making for the public good. I would beg to inform him that I have never heard, although living in the community, a single wish expressed that he would accept office at any personal sacrifice; and would beg to suggest to him (if the pleasure of being elevated to so high an office will not recompense him for the loss he may sustain in a pecuniary point) the propriety of withdrawing his name. And, further, should he still insist upon aspiring to the honorable position of representing us, I think it would be very desirable to know what he means by *entire religious equality*. While he has no doubt of the co-operation of those that have offered themselves to the country, we, on the other hand, have many fears as to the good that may arise from such co-operation. And while he is so ready to serve the public, I hope he will not feel it beneath him to explain himself to a humble

CITIZEN.

COMMERCIAL.

Quebec Ashes' Inspection Store.

Comparative Statement, November 1, 1851.

	1851. Pots.	Pearls.	Total
In Store	33	4	37
Delivered	604	405	1009
	637	409	—1046
	1850.		
In Store	33	18	51
Delivered	691	578	1269
	724	596	—1320
Less in 1851		bels	274

JAMES HAYES, Inspector.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,

Nov. 1.

Schr Briton, Youlden, Halifax, order, sugar, &c

Brigt Nova Scotia, Bruce, do, do, do

Nov. 3.

Brigt Fame, Benier, Halifax, J & J Mitchell, sugar and fish

Nov. 4.

Brig Forth, Auld, St Jago de Cuba, Holmes, Knapp & Co, sugar

Cleared,

Nov. 4.

Bark Home, Kidston, Glasgow, Andw McFarlane, flour, ashes &c

Brig Mary, Watson, Glasgow, James R Orr, do

Schr Julia Eliza of Halifax, Mason, Halifax, Jno Young, flour, &c

.... True Blue, Benoit, Halifax, J Gordon & Co, do

.... Industry, Allard, Quebec, order, herrings, &c

Exports.

Per HOME:—John Whyte, 6 bbls milled seed 77 kegs butter; T Kay & Co, 81 do do 49 bbls apples; E Way & Co, 150 do pot ashes; A Walker, 84 kegs butter; H Jones & Co, 199 do do; Jas Scott, 2 bbls flour 2 kegs tongues 1 do butter; G Dempster, 130 brls pot ashes; A Denniston & Co, 500 do flour 3433 bushels wheat; John Kershaw, 4333 minots pease; Frothingham & Co, 27 brls pearl ashes 14 do pot do; W Darling, 2 do apples 1 do flour 1 keg butter; G D Watson, 2 brls meal 4 do apples; A McFarlane, 762 brls flour 4104 pun staves 1248 pipe do 12 tres beef 10 brls pork 350 lining boards 16 kegs butter.

Per TRUE BLUE:—James Gordon & Co. 325 brls flour 50 do pork; Gilmour and Co, 273 do flour 75 do pork.

Per JULIA ELIZA:—John Young, 466 brls flour 250 do do 50 kegs butter.

Per INDUSTRY:—Capt Allard, 4 bls salmon 136 do herrings.

Per MARY:—H N Titus & Co, 4 brls apples; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 1 hx maple sugar 2 brls flour 1 keg butter; E Way & Co, 25 barrels pearl ashes 50 do pot do; John Macfarlane, 4 do apples; Jno Whyte, 8 kegs butter; Binmore, Brodie & Co, 25 do do 43 brls pot ashes 1 do flour; W Macfarlane, 207 do pot ashes; J J Keille, 1 keg butter; Geo Dampster, 115 brls pot ashes; Campbell & Williamson, 13 do do; Wm Learmont, 1 bx wax flowers; J Kershaw, 264 kegs butter; J Fairbairn, 17 brls pot ashes 53 kegs butter; J J Orr