☞ The Montreal Courier is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars ($6) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ The Tri-Weekly Courier (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All Letters must be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ Voluntary Correspondence solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. A liberal use of the pen is hereby invited; the information will be liberally remunerated.

# THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

Our Canadian Guests.—The residents of the Canadas who did not leave our city on Saturday morning, called upon the Mayor at the City Hall during the forenoon, and tendered to him an address, to which his Honor made an appropriate reply. The Canadians then retired outside the Hall, and gave three cheers. His Honor was also waited upon by the Canadian Cabinet, and addresses were interchanged.

The Mayor of Toronto and the citizens of Toronto also separately paid their respects to the Mayor. We also learn that the citizens of Montreal have in preparation an address to the Mayor and City Authorities, expressing their thanks for the attention which has been shown them during their visit to our city.

We copy the above from the Boston *Morning Journal*. These complimentary reciprocations are pleasant to record. Persons of a sour temper might seek to trace them into the hidden depths of selfish feeling and prospective mercantile advantage, but there is no necessity for this. It is enough for us to know that mutual courtesies have been exchanged, and these are sufficient to establish kindly intercourse, and also to perpetuate it. The recollection of these passages of friendly feeling will, we trust, tend to soften much future acerbity, and allay a great deal of that national jealousy which has always, more or less, subsisted between the countries.

The same journal says:—

That this celebration will exert a beneficial influence there can be no doubt. It has strengthened the bonds of amity between our people and those of the Canadas. It has brought our city into notice among those by whom its resources and advantages to trade and commerce will be appreciated. It has shown to our fellow-citizens of other States what industry, enterprise and public spirit can do to make a city prosperous. It has shown that our mechanics excel in their several branches of business. It has proved that in all which tends to make a community prosperous and happy, Boston is not behind any city on the Continent. The immediate effects of this celebration have been beneficial, but the more remote results, when duly developed, will justify the importance which has been given to the celebration of this great era in our history.

We publish to-day a somewhat lachrymose article from the *Toronto Patriot* on the removal of the Government to Quebec, or rather upon the hardships entailed upon the officials in consequence of that removal. Though we are alive to the absurdity of these itinerating Parliaments, and consider it indicrous that the Governor General and his tail of officials should go periodically out of one locality into another, like Adam driven from Paradise, with "the world all before him where to choose," or that he and his staff of aides-de-camp, clerks, doorkeepers, white-rods, black-rods, cooks, butlers, and tag-rags, should, like a troop of wandering Arabs, with their sheikh at their head and their "*traps*" strapped to their shoulders, wander out in search of new settlements; yet, considering the circumstances, we do not see how the *Patriot's* grievances could have been obviated. "This squabbling over disputed rations" is, we think, rather beneath the notice of a dignified journalist, and ought to be merged in the great question of propriety or impropriety of having a nomadic Government at all. It is plain enough that while we have a wandering Governor, dependents with small salaries must suffer hardship. But the *Patriot* would do much better by attacking the system or the principle than by shedding tears over the torn feathers of the poor buzzed, while the heart of the anguished bird was throbbing with pain. The *Patriot* is mistaken in supposing or saying that either Montreal or Quebec is at present sickly in any very extraordinary degree; we have rather reason to believe that the very reverse is the case, and that these two cities are at this present moment unprecedentedly healthy. There is, therefore, no reason whatever in sounding a fever tocsin to frighten those poor women and children, who are from circumstances obliged to move down the river. Remaining till the spring, since they must remove at last, is absurd, because by going now they can have leisure to settle down into familiar domestic habits before the business season commences, whereas waiting till spring, when professional duties would be sure to press heavily upon every head of a family, would be the sure means of producing embarrassment to all, besides incurring an expense which can be obviated and escaped by moving while the river is swarming with craft, and the fares comparatively lower.—

A Parental Government.—The removal of the Government offices at the present moment is verily to the very etrellest and most tyrannical movement which the "stone" Government has yet made. It is notorious, although the papers of the Lower Province have been so studiously silent on the subject, that sickness of the most virulent and shocking character has been prevailing at Quebec for a considerable time—and, if we are not misinformed, Montreal and other places in Lower Canada are also suffering. This sickness is currently reported to be Cholera, but whether it be this particular disease or not, its fatality is well known. This also is just the commencement of a season which, in the Lower Province, is always unhealthy, and must by full the more severely as even gustes of leaving a climate like Toronto. But this would be a small matter, if the families going down had had the means or opportunity of procuring suitable habitations without much difficulty—no, not (mark!) however, the weaker portion of the community have been ordered to follow their masters, and be at their beck and nod, notwithstanding the sickness and danger of their contemporaries, and that in high, Under these circumstances, the greater part of these families will be subjected to the most serious inconvenience, and for what? For no earthly purpose whatever! There is not a single department of the Government which, for all practical purposes, might not have been kept in Toronto till next spring, when a renewal would be effected without one tithe of the serious expenses which must now inevitably be inflicted on a class of deserving and virtuous men, whose positions have not the means of making their appearance known. But all Toronto knows, and Quebec is well known, and yet the deep and bitter feelings of the Government officers are really those with which we can small relative. Young married men may, and must, have certain events without any particular feelings of pity being excited, these are in spirit to complain; but can we truly say for one moment that men of middle age, with five, six, or perhaps ten in family, and salaries varying from £120 to £250 per annum, can do otherwise than dread the misery and distress into which they are likely to be plunged by this unwarrantable move at the beginning of winter, to a place where rents have to be sought out and compited for, fuel dear, perhaps six dollars a cord, provisions high, besides all the losses entailed on a forced move. True it is that Government has made some allowance to their subs to assist to the expense, but it is universally felt that this allowance has been distributed with the most extraordinary caprice and seeming injustice, though the injured and oppressed parties have of themselves been utterly disregarded. A very short time perhaps will more than suffice to prove what we have now asserted.

Sir, our Wood, the new residence of the Governor General, is pronounced as not being habitable.

Panorama.—This beautiful and artistically painted series of views continues to attract a crowd of visitors. That part of it which represents the Rhine is full of the most stirring memories, whether the spectator may have been a tourist among these beautiful scenes or only become acquainted with them through the pages of some travelled author. On approaching the picturesque Castle of Schoenberg, the exhibitor, Mr. Bayne, mentions a tradition connected with this fortress which has been verified in the following manner, and as Mr. B. is an elocutionist, we recommend it to his attention—premising, however, that in his representation of Ober-wesel he has omitted the "seven rocks" which lie in the river beneath that city:—

The Castle of Schoenberg was lofty and fair,
And seven Countesses ruled there;
Lovely and noble and wealthy, I trow,
Crowned Duke and belted Knight
Sighed at the feet of these ladies bright;
And they whispered hope to every one,
While they vowed in their hearts they would favor none.

Gentles, list to the tale I tell,
'Tis many a year since this befell;
Ladies are altered now, I ween,
And never say what they do not mean!

At the Castle of Schoenberg 'twas merrymeant all,
There was dancing in bower and feasting in hall;
They ran at the ring in the lift yard gay,
And the months flew faster than thought away!
But not only moments—the days fled too—
And they were but as when they first came to woo;
And spoke they of marriage or bliss deferred,
They were silenced by laughter and scornful word!

Gentles, list to the tale I tell,
'Tis many a year since this befell;
Times have changed, and we must allow
Ladies are not so cruel now.

Morning dawned upon Schoenberg's towers,
But the sisters were not in their wonted bowers;
Their chamers sought them the Castle o'er,
But upon earth they were seen no more.
Seven rocks are in the tide
Ober-wesel's walls beside,
Seeming their cold brows to lavave—
These are called "the sisters seven."

Gentles, list to the tale I tell,
'Tis many a year since this befell;
And ladies now may love deride,
And their lovers alone be petrified.

The Hobbies. Mr. Morris, Postmaster General; Mr. Ellis, Board of Works; Mr. Hincks, Inspector General; and John Egan, Esq., M.P.P., arrived on Tuesday evening from Boston, and are now at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The London correspondent of the Mercury says that Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, lately arrived from Quebec, has gone to Antwerp along with Viscountess Dungarvan and suite, Sir James and Lady Anne Macdonald, and Lady Bettingham.

Mr. DeGlenholmes collected in the Parish Church of this city, as we are informed by the Mercury, the sum of £720—a sum nearly sufficient to pay the present due by his Diocese (Toronto) to Montreal.

Use of Cinders.—The Common Council of New York have directed the Committee on Ordinances to prepare an ordinance restraining or prohibiting the use of camphene spirit gas, and other combustible materials used as burning fluids. They deem it dangerous to public welfare and the lives of citizens.

Mr. Kinch, the Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, England, has published a letter offering £2,500 premium to any ship that will make the voyage from New York to Galway within nine days, and £50 per hour for every hour inside the nine days.

Reviews.

The Canadian Farmer.—We notice this first number of the Canadian Farmer with much pleasure, its quarto size and other features peculiar to the trades give it much more imitating candidates for public support than any of its rivals. One of its characteristics is that it mixes a very considerable amount of literary matter with the practical details of the farming operations, which are the legitimate objects of its publication. Thus the Canadian farmer can not only have in this valuable little periodical all the practical information he may desire to obtain from the experience of operative agriculturists, but he can also solace his vacant hours, when the sweat of honest toil has been wiped from his sunburnt brow, with the overpowering of something allied to literary relaxation; which, however, we perceive, is, by the judicious management of the conductors of the Canadian Farmer, not altogether foreign from the interests of the agriculturists, but rather agreeable and relaxing to the ambitious effort of the soil, and calculated to promote his interests and add to his comforts in the arduous and meritorious duties he has undertaken as his profession in life.

The Literary World. New York, September, 1851. Duyckinck: Nassau Street.

We have more than once had occasion to speak with approbation of this very meritorious publication, and the present number contains matter of even more importance than almost any of the preceding. We express this opinion, or rather make this assertion, because it exhibits less of light reading and writing than any of the previous numbers, and contains a considerable amount of matter upon moral subjects, which must eventually secure to it a wide circulation in the family circle. We extract the following remarks on "Williams's Lectures on the Lord's Prayer," and we add one or two excerpts from the same work:—

Williams's Lectures on the Lord's Prayer.

This noblest theme of Christian exhortation, the most condensed expression of wisdom, the prayer which rises alike from little child and hoary sire, the wisest and the simplest, the universally received summary of Christian supplication in all ages, is one which has probably engaged the pen and voice of every faithful teacher of God's word since perhaps it first passed the lips of its divine author. In the ordinary routine of clerical duty, Dr. Williams produced the work before us, the various discourses on the separate petitions of the Lord's prayer having been delivered to his congregation prior to any plans for the press. We are glad to see them in book form, multiplying myriad fold the voice of the preacher. They will be a most acceptable addition to any library, whether at parsonage or wayside cottage, and will increase the honored reputation gained by the volumes which have preceded them. Dr. Williams writes in the quiet tone of the student; but as one whose study window looks out on the public street, and who peruses the folios of the daily sheet wet from the press as well as the dust-covered folios of past ventures, in the varied suggestions of the two being blended by him with a rare felicity.

Dr. Williams's imagery is always fresh, poetical, and exact. The following is admirable:—

"Satan and sin are as much intruders on God's plans, as is the spider an unwarranted visitant in the king's palace; but as the insect cannot, by all her spinning and building, alter the architecture of the edifice which she is suffered for a time to infest and disfigure, so Satan's wire and artifice, all, kept within the margin and circuit of God's wise designs; and the wrath—the sinful, malignant, and tempting wrath of man and of fiend—shall praise the Lord, and 'the remainder of wrath,' which would not so subserve God's purposes, and could not thus swell His praises—that residue, 'will He restrain.'"

And how beautiful is the passage on

"Surely, my brethren, it is still for the believer himself that he should not escape all collision with temptation. It gives an energy of holy decision to his character—a rich and transparent enamel to his graces—that he has walked through the fiery furnaces, in the train and under the charge of one 'like unto the Son of Man.' And Jesus himself, how was He glorified—He—the Captain of our salvation, in bringing many sons unto glory, in being Himself made perfect through sufferings. If angels were bidden to adore the Son of God, when the Father brought Him into the world, methinks we, who are of the race of man, who are the children of Adam—we, who, one our common ancestor, that first Adam—should especially adore and magnify our Lord, the Second Adam, as He is seen led of the Spirit, and led of the Father, *through temptation*. As our great progenitor, the author of the Fall, looked down from Heaven on his human descendant and Divine Redeemer, methinks the tone of that parent's triumph, and his wonder, must be tempered with greater, and yet wondering, humility. His Excellency would be chiefly excited, as he saw Christ, coming out of the wilderness of temptation, pale and faint, but victorious over those mightiest assaults, which, in less formidable and less fascinating forms, had made the heart of Adam and Eve succumb and yield. And in Christ's close and death-grapple with the powers of Hell, shall we see how much the body could stand, and how twist heaven and earth, could we know now, as Christians shall one day know, all that the Saviour's soul encountered from Hellish suggestions, we should feel, that one of the brightest of the many crowns that gleam on His blessed brow is that which commemorates Him as the Trampler upon Temptation. If the Hebrew prophecies could cry over the scattered forces of the Gentile, 'O my soul, though hast trodden down strength, what higher energy and what wealth of significance has that shout, in our Redeemer's lips, as He comes radiant and sinless out of the coils of the Dragon, and with the victor-heel yet upon the adder's brain: 'O my soul, THOU HAST trodden down strength.' Yea—Amen!—Thou crowned Deliverer!"

The appendix to the volume contains among other choice extracts, two from the celebrated English Divine, Maurice's Nine Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, whose excellence makes us long for the republication of the work in this country.

We regret to observe the exhorbitant prices charged for firewood this season—no less than from four to four-and-a-half dollars per cord.—We see no prospect at present either of the prices being reduced, nor there is much reason to fear that unless a large supply arrives soon, the winter will be one of great suffering to the poor.

Assembly of Bishops.—We understand that a meeting of the Bishops of the various Dioceses of the church of England in these Provinces, will shortly be held in this city. The following Prelates are expected to be present on this occasion:—Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Newfoundland, and Fredericton. Their Lordships come for the purpose of Ordination, and also doubtless to confer with the interests of the Church in their respective Dioceses.—Quebec Mercury.

Very Improbable.—The London Sunday, of the 6th inst., contains the following:—

Tenny for yer Sarr on Cuba.—The authority which we believe to be quite trustworthy, we learn the terms of the negotiation now going on between London, for the sale of Cuba to the American government. It is understood that General Lopez will be left in the island, and that the Spanish government has then cleared its hands, the island will be sold to the United States, to which sum of money. More than one person will be given to amongst others, an immense sum to the Queen Mother of Spain. But the most remarkable thing is the allotment of half the purchase money to the English holders of Spanish bonds.

It is said that Lord Palmerston disliked these terms.—Cedar Judson.

Narrow Escape.—A distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania, whose name and state name, both very long, and who had but lost his teeth, in order that his mouth and chin might be supplied, was told, "I am afraid your mouth and chin will fight before long." "Why?" inquired the gentleman, anxiously. "I am afraid of that myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

The Yankees called for.

Having tested the qualities of our locks, ploughs, reapers, mowers and rolling presses, the Yankees are now disposed to take a look at the Britishers. At least, the radicals, both of England and the continent, argue that the sympathetic republicanism of Europe will not be, in future, so much with the Americans as it has been in the past. The London Leader, edited by Leigh Hunt, and which represents one of the advanced parties of the European democracy, in discussing the late arbitrary decrees of Austria, remarks as follows:—

"What hope remains of resisting the march of Cossacdom across Europe. We can but pause, and if in time to call forth that hope into active life. It is an appeal to the democracy of Europe, indeed, not only of Europe, but the democracy of this whole world. England has waived her right for the past 40 years; but there is another hopeful Europe not so bound by the so-called rods of diplomacy and court influence—the Anglo-American republic. That republic is the natural head of the democratic movement. Thus far Italy has preserved her against Austrian intervention; but when Cossacdom (an equal) shall point on the shores of the Atlantic, it will be too late to discuss the policy of intervention, too late to utter the initiative. Besides, the people of that republic can act without waiting for that government. Nor would it really be an alien intervention. Her aims can not with justice be more than cousins, they are brothers of the whole blood, needing only a common action to develope all our brotherhood. And in the democracy of the world they are the very hottest of their relatives. Let an American force in the battle-field of Europe, raising the standard of democracy, would call down every people of the continent, in hope, courage, and irresistible numbers. Floating in that field, the star-spangled banner, would strike terror and despair into the heart of yet despotism, conscious of its doom. I a very cousin would be victory."

This writer, then, proceeds to show that while the governments of the more liberal powers are so hopelessly embarrassed to intervene with effect in the coming struggle of the people, the first word of events from America would be the signal for a more tremendous democratic movement than has ever taken place in the old world. The governments of Great Britain, he says, may be excluded by diplomacy, but the people sympathize with the people. Once send forth the word of credit, and the masses would shout as echo to the sentiment, and would soon place in power men with heart, head and influence enough to lead England to her true post.

We are not prepared to say that the great "Anglo-American Republicans" will accept the honorable position assigned them, or that they seem disposed, certainly, to have a brush with Mexico or Cuba. But we know enough of the spirit of our people to say, that while they will not rush heedlessly into European quarrels, they will speak no offences from the absolutist governments. Should a general continental war arise—an event of which the English statesmen and the English newspapers are obviously apprehensive—our alliances, if we depart so far from our previous policy as to form any, can only be with those who battle on the side of liberal principles and free institutions.

We say that there is an evident apprehension in England of continental disturbance; and, we think, no one can read the journals of that country without coming to the same conclusion. Nor is it any loss at all, that in the event of a general war, England will stand almost alone on the side of freedom, and she will naturally look to this country for sympathy and support. The remarkable change which has recently taken place in the tone of the English press in regard to this country is significant. A little while ago, the organs of public opinion there, which referred to us at all, abounded in slurs and abuse, but now they go out of the way to utter compliments. The most trifling incidents on the part of the "Yankees," are hailed with good feeling, and even jubilation. Our power is admitted, our enterprise extolled, and our future painted in the glowing colors of prophecy.

Now, there may be a little of the spirit of trade in this; the nation of shop keepers, as Bonaparte has been termed, may design to play the generous to her best customer; but we are inclined to believe that a deeper policy is at the bottom of the movement. It contemplates a closer bond than that of mere commercial interchange, and perhaps, also, a possible continentaloise, a free-trade alliance against the system of conti-mental despotism.—*N. Y. Post.*

Brother Jonathan.—The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the *Norwich Courier*. The letter on which it was communicated by a gentleman now upwards of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the events of the revolution. The story is as follows:—"When Gen. Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organize it, and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion, at that anxious period a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His Excellency turned to Mr. Trumbull, the elder, was then governor of the state of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the general placed the greatest reliance, and remarked, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject.' The general did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties arose, and perplexed the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan.' The term Yankee is still applied to a portion, but 'Brother Jonathan' has now become a designation of the whole country, as John Bull has for England."—*Dictionary of Americanisms, by John Russell Bartlett, 1849.*

Sea Sickness.—At the last meeting of the British association, a paper was read by Mr. J. Atkinson, "on sea sickness, and a new remedy for its prevention," from which he makes the following extract:—

"Let a person on shipboard, when the vessel is lying close over the waves, and, himself, sitting upright, hold of a tumbler nearly full of water, or other liquid, and at the same time make a determined effort to prevent the liquid from running out, by keeping the mouth of the glass horizontal or nearly so. When doing this, from the motion of the vessel, his hand and arm will seem to be drawn into different positions, as if the glass were attracted by a powerful magnet. Continuing this effort to keep the mouth of the glass horizontal, let him allow his head, arms and body to go through the various movements as those observed in rowing, pitching, pumping, throwing a spot, and which he will be able to do, without fatigue, after a tolerably to perfection; and he will find that this has the effect of preventing giddiness and nausea, that the rolling and tossing of the vessel have a tendency to produce in inexperienced voyagers.

"If the person is suffering from sickness at the commencement of his experiment, so soon as he takes the glass of liquid in his hand and suffers his arm to take its course, and go through the motions as allotted to, he feels as if he were performing them of his own free will—and the nausea abates immediately, and very soon ceases entirely, and does not return so long as he refers his arm to d body to assume the position into which they seem to be drawn. Should he, however, resist the free course of his hand, he instantly feels a thrill of pain of a peculiar stunning kind shoot through its hand, and experience a sense of dizziness and returning nausea. From this last circumstance the number of the paper before it so presents, that the attack, generally speaking, ought to the sensations of the sea, and the effects of the motion of the ship, and abnormal theory; and he is of opinion that the method of preventing sea sickness just described (which he has found by experience to be effectual) depends on the circumstance that the involuntary motions communicated to the body by the rolling and tossing of the vessel are by the means brought, apparently converted into voluntary motion."

Burning to the Dead Sea.—Hunter and fatigued we prepared for a general bath—as a private party; for the pilgrims determined to witness their origin for the morrow. Joshua, the Sheikh of Ghoraiyeh, had led us to a secluded creek, where the bed of the lake was hard, the sand, powdery, dazzling, and having called a halt, we prepare the plunge, dashed into the liquid element, while chuckling like an elf bit on the bank. The plunge! Glorious was the plunge—rapidly enough head after head popped up from the convulsive waters—hair matted, and tongues burning from the intense sulphurous bitter saltness of the delectable fluid in which we were immersed, for water it was not, nor bitumen, nor salt, nor sulphur, but a compound of all four.

It happened as it would serve us to excite for of Acid Water, and have some ingredients to spare against the next epidemic; you could neither sink nor swim in it. Tons of it by its parallel for a bath in the dead sea. Not for suffering of my companions were a trifle to what I felt. Cut not my tongue in the presence of my persecutors homeswoggle, I jumped into the water as raw as a beef-steak, and immediately out of it—as if I were flayed alive. However, let me be just, in this abominable mixture; it is good for it, my wounds are effectually cauterized, completely abloned over—this cure has perfect to a minutiae. We dressed with the comfortable sensation of man who had been well coated with mutton suet; stiff, greasy, and extremely out of sorts, with a tingling creeping feeling over the skin; and remounting, turned our steps to the fords of the Jordan.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Two Quakers in Vermont had a dispute; they wished to fight, but it was against their principles; they grasped each other, one threw and set on the other, and squeezing his head in the mud, said, "Why hey, friend, then eat all the days of thy life?" The other soon gained the victory, and when he had attained the same position, said—"It is written, the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head!"

Characters of the English, Irish and Scotch.—Looking at the population of the three Kingdoms, it will be perceived that there is considerable difference among them with respect to temperament. The Irish are gay and ardent; the Scotch are cool, steady and cautious; the English are, perhaps, a fair average between the two. I remember it was ingenuously observed by a friend of mine, that an Englishman thinks and speaks; a Scotchman thinks twice before he speaks; and an Irishman speaks before he thinks. A lady present added, "a Scotchman thinks with his head, an Irishman with his heart." This sagacious remark, operating more rapidly than deliberation, is akin to Miss Edgworth's remark, that an Irishman may err with his head, but never with his heart; the truth, however, being that he obeys his heart, not always waiting for the dictates of his head.

Some years ago there was a caricature very graphically poortraying the difference between the actors of these three nations. An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotchman, are represented as looking through a confectioner's window at a beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh!" exclaimed Mr. Patrick, "do let us be after spending half a crown with the dear creature, and have a bit of a chat with her." "You extravagant dog!" says Mr. George in reply; "sin sure one half the money will do equally well. But let us go in, by all manns—she's a charming girl." "Ah! wait a wee," interposed Mr. Andrew, "gudsake ye ken it'll serve our purpose equally, just to ask the bonnie lass to give's two sixpences for a shilling, and inquire where's Mr. Thompson's house, and sich like? We're no hungry, and may as well save the siller."

## COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market.

New York, September 20, 1851.

There is a steady fair demand for both Pot and Pearl. Sales 300 barrels Pots at $5,12½ 50 barrels Pearls at $5,50 @ $5,56½. Stock, 2,5.. Pots, 348 Pearls.

Exports from 1st to 16th September:

| | 1851 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Pot | 765 | 1533 |
| Pearl | 28 | 284 |
| | 793 | 1817 |
| | | 793 |
| Decrease, 1851 | | 1024 |

London, September 5, 1851.

Ashes.—Stock, 1,287 barrels Canada both sorts, and 207 U. S. Pots. We quote Canada Pots at 28s; Pearls, 30s to 31s; U. S. Pots, 27s.

Liverpool, September 6, 1851.

Ashes are in fair request; 200 barrels changed hands at 27s 6d @ 28s; Pearls, 29s 6d.

Montreal, September 24, 1851.

Pots.—Small bills in demand at 28s 9d @ 29s, and 29s 1½d for heavy shipping lots of firsts.

Pearls.—In fair request at 30s 6d @ 30s 7½d.

## PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
Sept. 22.

Ship Niagara, Munro, Liverpool, Jas R Orr, flour, &c

Sept. 23.

Per NIAGARA:—Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 7380 minots wheat; J R Orr, 634 pipe staves 3600 pipe do 100 brls flour.

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

Cleared,
Sept. 22.

Bark Pollok, McIntyre, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co

Brig Abana, Rose, Sydney, (C B,) H J Noel & Co

Wilkinson, Barton, Whitehaven, LeMesurier & Co

Schr Dove, Gamache, Richibucto, G E Symes & Co

DIED.

At Lacolle, on the 16th instant, Mr. Alonzo Hotchkiss, aged 31 years.

At Grantham Hall, Drummondville, on the 18th instant, Susan, youngest child of Robert Nugent Watts, Esq., M.P.P., aged 14 months.

At Point Aux Trembles, on the 21st instant, after a short illness, Mrs. Lucie Vinet (née Gadigan), widow of Mr. Hypolite Beaudry, aged about 42 years.

ST ANDREW'S HALL,
(OLD ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,)
SAINT PETER STREET.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT for a Short Season.

BAYNE'S CELEBRATED SERIES OF GIGANTIC PANORAMAS,
ENTITLED
A VOYAGE TO EUROPE,
EMBRACING magnificent Views of Boston, its Harbour, Halifax, the Atlantic, River, Mersey, Liverpool, CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, Westminster Abbey, LONDON, from the Thames, passing under the Bridges, and ending with a magnificent View of THE THAMES TUNNEL.
Brilliantly illuminated, and both banks of the beautiful
RIVER RHINE.
☞ An Exhibition Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE o'clock.
Admission, 1s 3d. Children under 12 years of age, Half Price.
Doors will Open at Half-Past SIX o'clock. Panorama to commence moving at Half-Past SEVEN o'clock.
September 17. 441

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NEW ENGLAND IRON RAILING CO.,
Whose Manufactures are PATENTED in London, viz:
GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES,
And have now in Store a Supply of
IRON FENCES, GATES, POSTS, &c.

THE lightness of style, combined with the strength and durability of these FENCES, have secured for them extensive introduction in the United States; and they are specially adapted for GARDENS, WINDOW BALCONIES, HATCHWAYS to WAREHOUSES, STAIR-RAILINGS and PASSAGES, GRAVE LOTS, &c. And a great variety for other purposes; and may be had in great variety of patterns and strength.

☞ Full Particulars to be duly announced.

LEEMING & SABINE.

NEW THROUGH LINE.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO DIRECT.

THE new, fast and magnificent Upper-Cabin Steamer CHAMPION, A. Mathews, Commander, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above and intermediate Ports, on THURSDAY, (THIS DAY,) at ONE o'clock, P.M., and LACHINE on the arrival of the FIVE o'clock Train.

For Passage, apply at the New Through Line Office, No. 204, M'Gill Street.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Canal Wharf.
September 25. 448

FOR RIDEAU CANAL, BYTOWN, AND OTTAWA RIVER.

THE Steamer "CHARLOTTE," Crowley, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above PORTS, on THURSDAY next, at SIX o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO,
Canal Wharf.
Montreal, September 24. 447

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

CALLING AT COBOURG, PORT HOPE, AND WHITBY.

THE Steamer ONTARIO, Captain C. L. Anderson, will LEAVE for the above PORTS, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at SIX o'clock, P. M.

Superior accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal.
September 24, 1851. 447

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON, CALLING AT COBOURG, PORT HOPE, AND WHITBY.

THE Steamer OTTAWA will LEAVE the CANAL BASIN on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at FOUR o'clock, P. M., for the above Ports.

Superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
D. TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal.
September 17. 441

FOR PORT STANLEY AND PORTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

THE Schooner MIDDLESEX, Captain McBride, is now LADING for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER,
Agent.
September 20. 444

FARE REDUCED
FROM
MONTREAL TO BOSTON.
RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILWAY.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Shortest and most Expedit ous Route from Montreal to Boston.

In connection with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad and the Steamers on Lake Champlain, forming the Great SOUTHERN RAILWAY ROUTE between Montreal and Boston or New York, and being the shortest, quickest, cheapest, and most direct Route to those Cities, or to Brattleborough, Greenfield, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and the several Towns in the Valley of the Connecticut River, or Worcester, Lowell, and intermediate places.

Passengers leaving Montreal at 11, A. M., arrive at Rouse's Point by Cars, take Champlain Steamboat, and arrive at Burlington at 4, P. M., leave Burlington at 6.00, P. M., and arrive at Rutland at 9—lodge. Leave Rutland at 7.30, A. M., and arrive at Bellows Falls at 9—Boston to dine, and New York at 7, P. M.

Or, be found leaving Montreal at 6, P. M., arrive at Rouse's Point by Cars—go on board of Steamer United States, Captain Davis, which leaves on arrival of Cars, and arrive at Burlington same evening 10.30—lodge. Leave Burlington at 5.30, A. M., arrive at Bellows Falls 12.45, giving one hour for dinner and to view the great Falls of the Connecticut River, and reach Lowell, Worcester, and Boston, at 6.30, same evening, or New York at 11.30, same evening, passing down the Valley of the Connecticut through Brattleborough, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven.

Passengers for White Mountains will stop at Bellows Falls, and spend some three hours, take Sullivan Railroad, arrive at Walls River the same evening, and leave for White Mountains next morning by splendid Stage Coaches. The Scenery on this Route is too well known to need any further description.

This is the only Route by which Passengers will pass on the splendid Lake Champlain, Lake Sunk, through the Southern Vermont, Connecticut, and Lake Valleys, and is a great view of Continental Hotel, and all the scenery of great historic interest associated with the battles, by land and water, in Revolutionary times.

☞ Passengers take this Route to Montreal, avoid all detention between Montreal and Boston.

For further information, with Tickets, apply at Mr. Cauvin's Agent, Clifford House Square, Montreal, opposite Montreal House.

JOHN S. DUNLOP,
Superintendent.
Montreal, 1851. 442

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION.

MERCHANDISE FORWARDED with despatch from BOSTON to ST. JOHNS and MONTREAL by the
RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILROAD.
O. P. Sprague, Agent, Broad Street, Boston.
☞ Mark Packages "R. & B. Railroad." ☜
M. L. Church, Agent,
Custom House Square, Montreal,
Opposite Montreal House.
September 17. 441

GREAT MUSICAL EVENT.

LAST VISIT OF
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
WHO WILL GIVE,
IN THE COURSE OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
A GRAND
LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT,
PARTLY IN COSTUME,
☞ Combining the attractions of ☜
CONCERT AND OPERA!
Arranged on the plan of three Popular, Varied, and New Performances,
Which Madame A. B. has rendered so successful.
In the course of the Evening,
SPLENDID SCENES IN DRAMATIC COSTUME,
BY
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
Popular Songs, Cavatinas, Ballads, &c.
THE CELEBRATED BASSO,
SIGNOR SANQUILICO,
Will sing some Favorite Pieces, and the
EMINENT ITALIAN FEMALE VIOLINIST,
SIGNORINA LAVINIA BANDINI,
Will perform on the Violin, Pupil of her Father,
MAESTRO ANSANO BANDINI.
MR. BOCHSA
Will preside at the Piano-Forte.
☞ Full particulars to be duly announced. ☜
August 29 417

CROCKERY!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, and are daily expecting a further supply per *Africa*, *Gold*, *Emerald*, *Acrocombe*, *Tom O'Shanter*, and other vessels, the whole of which they offer at very low prices.

JAMES FATTON & CO.
42, M'Gill Street.

N.B.—A large number assorted Crates on hand, packed expressly for the Country Trade.
September 22. 445

PREPARED GUANO.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a supply for Fall Seed sowing.

TO THE LADIES.

The *Prepared Guano* is put in boxes, expressly for Gardens. Its fertilizing effect on Green Plants, and all Flowers, Vines, &c., is very great. Price 2s. 6d. per box.

This manure is so combined, that the Ammonia and other fertilizing gases are absorbed, fixed, and are given out to vegetation only as it requires them. No rot, mildew, worms, fly, nor other insects can approach it—an important consideration to farmers generally, but particularly in cotton and potato planting. It will be found admirably adapted for the growth of Cane, Cotton, and Tobacco, in the West Indian islands, and renovating, restoring, and fertilizing such lands as have been worn *out and abandoned*.

DIRECTIONS.

One advantage Prepared Guano possesses over *ordinary* Manure, is, that in sowing a bushel of grain, &c., it should be used in addition after the ground is ploughed, and then harrowed in with the seed. Or it may be used as a top-dressing. *One man can thus manure one acre in a day*, which is an enormous saving of *labor, of the whole cost of the manure*. Ground intended for manuring, therefore, need not be ploughed *before the 10th or 20th of October*, which gives the farmer the advantage of pasturing his land *five or six weeks longer than usual*. It gives him time to gather in his crops, which are often neglected for the sake of preparing the ground he intends to seed down for grain, grasses, &c., and to get them in by the 10th of September.

It is recommended to sow Prepared Guano *should be spread over the surface and not covered in at once*. For Potatoes, a large tablespoonful at could be used, mixed up with the seed, on each hill or drill.

For Greenhouse Plants, Flowers, Vines, Wall Fruit, and the like, it is only requisite to sprinkle a handful or two upon the surface, then water in the manure, and let it lie a little. Being a great absorber of the sun's rays, and of the nitrating gases of the atmosphere, it will be found very beneficial to stir it over the whole of the soil, as a top-dressing in Winter.

*From the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, L. I., May 1, 1851.*

Kenyon's Prepared Guano.—This article of manure has probably been of more essential benefit to the community than any other soap discovery which has been made for many years. It is prepared with reference to the principles of Agricultural Chemistry; and in its effects, stands the great advantage which a scientific farmer must possess over his unlettered and mere practical neighbor. The fertilizing qualities of this species of manure, the labor which it gives in making use of it, and its adaptation to every species of soil and vegetation, have recommended it so highly to the farming community, that it is now, in many sections of the country, the only manure in use. To our agricultural friends we recommend it as the best and cheapest manure which they can use.

Leach Farm, Jamaica, L. I., May 22 1851.

Sir,—I used your "Prepared Guano," last year, on corn, on potatoes, oats, wheat, and turnips. I have used every description of manure, as well as the imported Guano, but I give your preference, for cheapness, durability, and ease in use. It doubled my crops. I recommend it, therefore, strongly to all farmers and gardeners.

William Mills, Farmer.

To Mr. C. A. Kenyon.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Agent,
13, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, September 19, 1851. 446

MONEY WANTED.

£300 on LOAN for THRE