contrary to the express orders of the Physician and High Constable." After the Inquisition, the Coroner issued his Warrent for the apprehension of McGuire, who is now in custody, to stand his trial at the coming Assizes for Manslaughter.—*Hamilton Gaz.Ile.*

THE MICA BAY FARCE.—After an awfully long interval, the public is to be treated to another scene of this ridiculous farce. Three months have passed over since the Messrs McDonell and Medcalf, were threatened with the vengeance of the law, for being *supposed* to do what the law had no jurisdiction over, and for being present when the humbugged and pundered Indians chose to assert their own rights—and took steps to resist the encroachments made upon them. At one period the Government brought down a formidable band of witnesses, including a number of the Indians, to support their cause, but it turning out that the testimony of these people would effectually damage them, they sent them all back again, knowing that they would be important witnesses in favour of Messrs. McDonell. Mr. Medcalfe is now in England, but before he went away he endeavoured to ascertain what course the Government intended to take. All, all in vain!—up to last Saturday morning no intimation was given to any of the supposed delinquents. That day, however, an indictment was laid before the Grand Jury, and they found, no doubt correctly, *on the evidence sent before them*, a True Bill as we noticed yesterday. We are not disposed to enter very deeply into the merits of this protracted and unaccountable business—(unaccountable as to the proceedings of Government)—but we see and hear nothing which can justify the Government in their proceedings. The fact of their sending the Indians away *after bringing them down for this purpose*, and this alone, the whole being at a very heavy expense to the Province—knowing that the defendants were then prepared for them, and their now pouncing down upon them when they might have been off their guard, looks very ill. We do not believe they will venture to come to trial; but if they do, we may expect a rich treat. Is it possible that this is a mere dare up of the expiring Government, like "a dying sniff" on a save-all!" Will they venture to force the papers produced during the last session of Parliament?—*Toronto Patriot.*

WORK BOX BY HUGH HASTINGS PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—We are happy to find in the *London Times* and other papers, favourable notices of the work box presented by Mr. Hugh Hastings, Cabinet Maker of this Town, both as to the workmanship and the material. Mr. Hastings has earned no small fame and name by his royal and dutiful present, and we sincerely trust it may be of benefit to him in his trade.—*Cobourg Star.*

A FORGER.—Yesterday there was sold in this market a hog weighing in pork 700 lbs. The animal was raised by Patrick McCauley from J. McNiece's stock of this city, and was two years old when he came under the butcher's knife.—Another 18 months old, from the stock of Alderman Flanagan, weighed 369 lbs.—*Kingston News.*

UNITED STATES.

MURDER OF DR. CHAMBERLAIN.—On the 15th of September, the Rev. J. Chamberlain, D. D., President of Oakland College in the United States, was murdered at his own gate in sight of his two daughters, who witnessed the tragedy from a window in the second story of the house. It appears that, in the State of Mississippi, an excitement has for several months prevailed between two political parties known as belonging to what is called the "Union" and "Southern States;" and by some means the Doctor, who was of a mild and conciliatory character, and of pleasing and social manners, became obnoxious to some adherents of the latter, one of whom named Briscoe rode to his house in a carriage, and, after some altercation at the gate, struck him with a loaded whip, and finally killed him with a dirk or knife, with an eight inch blade. On the second day after the murder, Briscoe was found in the woods in a state of great prostration, and evidently near his end. He was taken to an adjacent house, and a physician was sent for, but to no purpose, as he soon died in great agony. It was supposed he had taken poison under the harrowing influence of remorse, as parts of his body were much blackened.

RAILROAD AND LAKE BUSINESS AT DUNKIRK.—On the 26th inst., the propeller *Ohio* landed at Dunkirk 1100 bbls of beef, and other steamers 1000 bbls. flour, 500 hogs, and from the country 50 tons butter and cheese. She is said to have been carrying large quantities of freight to the West.—*Troy Whig.*

A TOUGH STORY.—It is well known that an engineer a now engaged in removing Pot Rock, in Hurl Gate, by blasting. A New York paper, describing the operation, says that specimens of the rock were exhibited, and among them the apex of it, worn *smooth by contact with vessels.* The friction must have proved destructive to many wooden bottoms before the obstinate rock yielded!—*Boston Journal.*

Madame Biscaccianti, who has just returned from Europe, gave a private concert and a magnificent supper at the Astor House, New York, on Tuesday evening, to the artists, editors and critics of the city, and the boarders of the house. The occasion was one of unusual interest and pleasure. She has announced a concert for Saturday evening, at Tripler Hall.—*Ib.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A brakeman named Timothy Sullivan, on the Fall River Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car attached to the train which leaves Fall River at 8½ o'clock, when the train was within a mile and a half of East Stoughton Depot, and was so much injured that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was taken up senseless, and carried back to the depot at North Bridgewater, where medical attendance was summoned, and every attention paid to him.—*Ib.*

ACCIDENT AT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—A block of dressed marble weighing ten tons fell from a height of about ten feet at the National Monument on Saturday, and broke three of the marble steps around the base. Governor Floyd and Mr. Rand, the contractor, were standing not more than a yard from the spot where it fell. The stone cost about $600, he injuries can probably be repaired at cost of $150.—*Ib.*

A BARTLETT PEAR IN OCTOBER.—Some of the fruit and forest trees appear to have indulged in curious freaks this season. We have already spoken of the blossoming of the Horse Chestnut tree in front of Dr. Windship's house in Roxbury. It was but a short time since in passing through Dorchester, we saw a large apple tree, about one half of the branches of which were leafless, and the other half were covered with a profusion of blossoms! On the 20th inst. we gathered a Bartlett Pear from the limb of a tree which had grown, during the early part of summer, more than twelve inches, and then put forth a cluster of blossoms. The Pear was fully ripe, and of excellent flavor!—*Ib.*

OPENING OF A MOUND.—The workmen on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad opened an Indian mound on Saturday last, on the farm of B. McMeghen, Esq. The mound was about 70 feet in diameter and 11 feet high. Nearly on a level with the surrounding earth were found an altar of stone, evincing the action of the fire, west of north of the altar the head and body of an Indian extending west of north, at a slight declination from the head to the feet. This body was covered to the depth of a foot or more with ashes, in which the salt was still manifest to the taste, as we are told. The body was remarkably perfect, and was mostly preserved. Around this body were twelve others with their heads centering toward it, and feet projecting. No articles of art were found except a polished stone tube, about 12 inches in length.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

EMIGRATION WESTWARD.—More than one thousand emigrant wagons passed through Indianapolis during last week, all bound West. The number of emigrants this season has been greatly augmented, in consequence of the passage of the Homes Land Bill. Many an old soldier who has been a tenant all his life, is now enabled to become a proprietor and be a free man indeed. Others by this means have secured homes for their children, who may now flourish by themselves to cultivate the soil, and the public improvements lands.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Sept.*

A LEAGUE.—For long since, while passing round a wood adjoining the village of Ashford, we have seen a large number of spiders busily employed in the help-almost-lost art of weaving their webs across the path, and during the hottest days of last week we noticed the same industrious insects busily engaged in the same work. We have seen the spiders at work in the same place for years, and have never before seen them so numerous as this year.—*Ashford Herald.*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 2.

The steamer *Franklin*, from Havre and Cowes, sailed from the latter port at half past 6 o'clock evening of Wednesday, Oct. 22nd, and arrived at her wharf in this city at half past 11 this morning. She brings 130 passengers and a moderate cargo of Continental merchandise.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, 19th ult., after a boisterous passage of 10 days and 15 hours from New York.

The new Philadelphia built steam propeller *S. S. Lewis*, from Boston 4th Oct., arrived at Liverpool on the 21st. Off Cape Clear, on the 15th, she experienced a heavy gale, and was disabled by the loss of her propeller.

On the 23rd at ½ P.M., the *Franklin* passed, off St. Alban's Head, a large steamer, supposed to be the *Washington*. It not being known in England that the *Washington* had been compelled to put back after she sailed from New York, considerable anxiety was felt for her safety.

A telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Liverpool, received at Southampton just previous to the sailing of the steamer, announces the arrival of the Collins' steamer *Baltic* at that port, in a passage of 10 days and 14 hours from New York.

Oct. 27, 9½ A.M., lat. 50, lon. 34, spoke ship *Constitution*, from Liverpool for New York; Oct. 31, John Steers, of Galway, fell from the rigging of the *Franklin* and was drowned.

Kossuth.

Kossuth has not yet arrived at Southampton, but he was confidently expected from Gibraltar in the steamer due on the 24th.

The most extensive preparations were being made in Southampton to give him a hearty and enthusiastic reception. Mr. Crosby, the American Consul, was most active in these arrangements, in seconding the wishes of the Mayor and Corporation.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, had promised to be present at the banquet to be given to Kossuth at Southampton. The Hon. Mr. Walker, late Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, had also promised to be present. After the banquet a great mass meeting is to be held in an open square, fronting the U. S. Consulate, at which Kossuth would be presented with the Hungarian Flag from New York.

England.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble was thrown from her horse with great violence on the 20th, at Brighton. She escaped injury, and in a few hours was able to give a reading at the Newbury Rooms.

Miss Dexter delivered a successful lecture on Bloomerism, in Liverpool, on the 19th, which is reported at length in the papers. Mlle Louise Lapont, also an American, was lecturing on the same subject at Kensington. Two Scotch women were delivering lectures on Bloomerism in the Rotunda, at Dublin.

Ireland.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that a commodation has been addressed to the Galway Harbor Board, that citizens of New York are prepared to embark £100,000 and four steamers in establishing a packet communication with Galway, provided the same amount can be raised in Ireland.

One hundred and sixty inmates of the workhouse at Newtownards, Ireland, had been sent to Dublin on their way to America.

France.

The latest news from Paris announces no termination to the ministerial crisis. M. Billault had declined to form a ministry, although pressed to do so. It was thought the President would not speedily find any public man, with a character to lose, who would be willing to undertake the formation of a ministry on the principle of conniving at a violation of the constitution. It was therefore generally hoped that some compromise would be patched up with his old Cabinet, and that a modification of the suffrage law would be agreed to, and submitted to the Assembly on the 4th of November. In the meantime, Louis Napoleon had sent for M. Ducaso, from Bordeaux, and the arrival of that gentleman was looked for with much interest. The Foreign Ministers in Paris were much alarmed, and were trying to induce Louis Napoleon to retrace his steps. Paris remained perfectly tranquil, and no immediate disturbance was apprehended.

The weekly commercial news was favourable. The city retail trade had, however, suffered slightly from the agitation attending the ministerial affairs. The French funds were pretty steady

The insurrection in the department of Cher had been completely suppressed.

Spain.

From Madrid we learn that the Queen had addressed an autograph letter to the inhabitants of Cuba, expressive of her gratitude for their conduct during the invasion by the "American Pirates."

Austria.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Austrian Minister in London had received instructions to break off all diplomatic intercourse with England if the British Secretary should grant Kossuth an audience.

The King of Hanover had been taken so severely ill that the Duke of Cambridge his only nephew, had been summoned to his bed side. Little hope was entertained of the king's recovery.

The *Corrier Mercantile* of Genoa states that a series of measures are in contemplation to incorporate Tuscany *de facto* with the Austrian Empire.

A telegraphic congress assembled lately at Vienna to originate measures for facilitating telegraphic communications between different countries.

The new Governor, Arch Duke Albrecht, had been received with extraordinary demonstrations of joy in Hungary. Triumphal arches were erected, and flowers strewed along the way.

Greece.

Letters from Athens announce that the Grecian Archipelago was at last cleared of the pirates who had so long infested it. Negros, the chief buccaneer, had been killed, and his band dispersed.

Cape of Good Hope.

Most disastrous intelligence had been received from the Cape of Good Hope, by the British war steamer Birkenhead, bringing dates to September 22nd. The accounts of the state of affairs on the frontiers were very unfavorable, and it was said that additional troops to the number of 10,000 would be required to restore peace. The British troops had suffered a severe repulse in the Fish River bush, and disaffection was said to be extending, and that it was feared there would be an union of all the tribes to drive the white men into the sea.

Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The London Money Market continued easy, and business affairs were pretty prosper us. The unfavorable news from the Cape produced but a trifling effect on the price of the funds, in consequence of the abundance of capital seeking investment. Accounts of the state of trade in the Provinces show some dullness.

At Manchester, in consequence of the decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and the absence of revival in the Indian markets, there was some considerable depression.

At Nottingham there had been a good house trade, but a pause in the export markets. The prospects of the Iron trade were more favorable. Produce markets were firm. Tallow quiet. In Indigo less animation, but with an unshaken demand.

At Mark Lane, on the 20th, the Corn market was dull, and prices with difficulty obtained. Foreign Grain flat, and 30,000 quarters had been re-sold for re-exportation to Holland and Belgium. Indian Corn for Ireland was in good demand at 6 to 9 ⅝ quarter advance. English Flour met a tolerably free sale, but French and inferior marks were dull. Foreign Barley unaltered.—Peas scarce. Beans lower in price. Some qualities of foreign Grain were in good demand.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—The demand for Wheat and Flour during the last week has been languid, and prices for inferior have slightly receded. At this day's market, the business done in wheat was extremely limited, at a decline of fully 1d @ 70 lbs on prices of this day week. Ebl Flour met with a good demand at Friday's prices, being rather under those of Tuesday last. For the cargoes of Indian Corn have met with a good enquiry, and rather more money has been paid. The Cotton market was rather depressed, and prices continued in favor of the buyers, there not being sufficient demand to meet the quantities pressed on the market. Sales yesterday 5000 bales, to-day 4000.

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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.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1851.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The Address of the not yet Hon., in one sense, John Young, who is not yet Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in a legal sense, is now before the citizens of Montreal. We perceive that our cotemporary the *Pilot*, in advocating his cause, speaks, we do confess, in a very straightforward and candid manner; no honest journalist, indeed, requires to have recourse to either disingenuity or subterfuge, when Mr. Young's private character as a gentlemen, or public character as a citizen, is canvassed. In speaking of him, therefore, the *Pilot* is right in saying that "party animosity is disarmed," because, in opposing such a man as Mr. Young, not one single word of "animosity" can ever escape from the pen of any respectable opponent.

We freely and fully grant all that the *Pilot* says of Mr. Young as a merchant and a citizen of Montreal. The youth of the city have been indebted to him for several advantages, which but for him they might not have enjoyed so soon by many years, and he has besides been a liberal and active promoter of every scheme having any prospect of advancing the internal interests of the city. But with all this, we doubt very much whether Mr. Young be the proper person to represent us in Parliament, unless some stronger guarantee is given than that contained in his very brief, vague, and unsatisfactory Address.

The truth seems to us to be, that Mr. Young's praiseworthy exertions and services as a citizen have been so cried up, and he has been so flattered into security of obtaining the suffrages of the electors of Montreal, that he approaches them with the saucy and *nonchalant* air of a conceited coxcomb, to whom a weak and loving girl had said or sung, in the words of the old Scottish ballad, "John, come kiss me now."

Mr. Young may be assured that this will never do. The constituency, which he wishes thus flippantly to represent, are as alive to their privileges as they are convinced of the importance of not being betrayed into measures contrary to their interests. Had Mr. Young been previously a Member of Parliament, so that the electors of Montreal might have had the advantage of referring back to his speeches and his votes, a shorter Address might have been sufficient; but a *novus homo*, so far as Parliamentary action is concerned, must advance a stronger guarantee of support to the real interests of the city than he has chosen to give. Montreal is not the Kingdom of Cockaigne, in which the electors fly about in the shape of apple-dumplings and pigeon-pies, calling out, "John, come eat me."

We refrain at present from any criticism of Mr. Young's Address, because we suppose, if he persists in his resolution, he will speak at greater length and more satisfactorily in a few days. We only remark at present, that he is very unfortunate, not only in some of the plans he proposes to advocate and carry out, but also in the men with whom he proposes to co-operate. Any Ministry who has John Rolph as an ingredient in its composition, must be of necessity considered unsound and poisonous by every Canadian who has the real love of his country at heart.

There are many questions of the greatest importance, which any candidate for the suffrages of the electors of Montreal must answer before he can be permitted to represent them in Parliament, and this honour cannot ever be obtained by a *coup de main* Address, such as Mr. Young has presented to them. But we suppose, if he has really the judgment and common sense which public report unanimously ascribes to him, he will yet explain his views at greater length and without ambiguity.

Missisquoi.

We are glad to find that no doubt remains of Mr. Badgley's success in this county. The exploded absurdity of having what is called a resident representative has not been entertained seriously by any of the more respectable and intelligent Electors, except perhaps for the hollow purpose of a factious opposition. Canadian interests have pretty much the same character throughout the whole country, and it is therefore the duty of every constituency to select such men to represent them as, from their education, profession, and standing in society, will best promote the prosperity of the place represented, wherever the home of the representative may happen to be. This is a recognised principle in England, and if in so densely populated a country, a city or county can with impunity call upon talented men from any distance to accept of their suffrages, it may still be more safe and more proper in Canada, where the population is comparatively thin, and the number of qualified persons more difficult to find.

The English Hospital.

The Roman Catholic Organs are discoursing most discordant music at present upon the affairs generally, and upon the internal management in particular, of this Hospital. Their complaint is just the same complaint that has ever been made at any time respecting any Protestant institution to which they or their Priests have ever gained admission. It is truly contemptible to hear of men who are clergymen, and who call themselves gentlemen, complaining of the conduct of chambermaids and cobweb-dusters for no other reason that we can see than because the servants in this Protestant Hospital are Protestants and not Romanists.

There is no necessity for a lengthened discussion upon the subject, so far as we are concerned. The English Hospital is almost entirely supported by Protestants, who, however, accept a small and very trifling pittance from Government in aid of its funds. The proportion of Roman Catholic subscription to its support is about one in a hundred, while the patients from that body number more than three fourths of the whole. We think, therefore, that it would be much better for both parties that the Romanists should take their own people to their own Hospitals, and that the Government grant to the English Hospital should go along with them, because it is by no means commensurate to the trouble and expense of receiving and treating the Romanist part of the population, and this the more, since they and their *spiritual guides* are so dissatisfied. The Protestant population are both willing and able to support their own Hospital, and the only difficulty in their way all along in the government of this Institution has been the pressure upon their funds by that part of the people who contribute almost nothing. Protestant tracts and Protestant books as well as bibles are very proper and necessary adjuncts to a sick bed in a Protestant Institution, and we hope the Governors of the Hospital, who are the most respectable and dignified persons in Montreal, will not so far forget their duty as to discountenance their *general* circulation among the inmates, whatever may be the faith or want of faith in the Holy Scriptures which these inmates may profess,—and if any of the sick do profess the latter in any degree, so much the more are Protestants bound to supply them, and to surround the dying bed of the Christian with the word of life, rather than the dictum of fallible man. We repeat that the Roman Catholics ought to receive their own people into their own Hospitals, where they would have nurses of their own persuasion, and, above all, sweepers who would drop in a corner with their mops when the Priests happened to pass.

We are far from wishing to have any controversy with the *Gazette*, but when he talks about a *State Church* and applies that term to the Romanists in Canada, he is in a very grievous error. Nor would any amount of income, whether he may choose to call it *tythes*, or rents, or fees, entitle them to *State* consideration in a British Colony. The Church of England is the State Church, not only in England, but also in every one of England's dependencies. At the treaty consequent upon the surrender of Quebec the property of the Romish Church was guaranteed to them by the British Government, and that Church has ever since held it by the same tenor as other dissenting Churches hold property and derive income from it. In proof of this, the Romish Church in Canada, some time towards the end of the Reign of George III, and previous to the Regency, applied to the King in Council for authority to act and to be considered as the Established Church in Lower Canada. This very insidious and as it was thought impudent demand was instantly and promptly denied by his Majesty, who then authoritatively declared that no Church in any British Province could be called Established except the Church of England. And when the *Gazette* or any other person or authority calls a dissenting Church, such as the Roman Catholic Church really is in a British Colony, a *State Church*, he joins the ranks of those unscrupulous persons who would despoil the Church both of her patrimony and her title of superiority, and would reduce her to a dissenting level upon her own native territory. This would never do. The Romanists have property in Ireland, and derive income from it. Are they a *State Church there?* No indeed, nor are they so in any Protestant country. Laws may be made in their favour in the Provincial Parliament under the shadow of Responsible Government, which is but a gentler name for incipient rebellion, but nothing but a surrender of the Protestant character of the British Government and the British Crown can ever make the Roman Catholic a *State Church.*

THE PLAGUE IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.—The latest accounts from Palmas, Canary Islands, represent the pestilence which has raged so fearfully at that port, as abating in violence. Some time since we published a description of the disease. It is not thought to be cholera, for it is very contagious, but it resembles cholera in the quickness with which death succeeds the attack. It is supposed to have been brought from the coast of Africa, but the evidence of this is not very strong. Mr. Torres, the American Consul at Palmas, and his family, with the exception of one child, have fallen victims. The panic and distress on the Island were inconceivable. The people fled before the destroyer, but it was in vain, and the roads are represented as covered with corpses. The fugitives carried the infection wherever they went, and the whole Island became the theatre of terrible scenes. In two months over 6,000 persons died in the city of Las Palmas, and 18 000 in the whole Island—one-fifth of the population being cut off. Great pains are taken to prevent the disease from being carried to the neighboring Islands, and communication is stopped, except from Teneriffe, whence a small vessel sails twice a week for letters to a part that has as yet escaped the malady.

The *Louisville Varieties*—an excellent weekly Journal, has been a visitor to our sanctum for some weeks past. We have no better American paper among our exchanges than the *Varieties*. May it always be as it is, unless, if it were possible, it should change for the better. We hope he will be daily soon, and then he will be better still.

A fire broke out on Sunday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in a wooden house in St. Maurice Street, belonging to Mr. Donegani, and occupied by Mr. Sarsfield and Mrs. Connors. The house in which the fire originated was consumed; but the house opposite, belonging to Mr. Kerrigan, sustained considerable injury, and the one adjoining the latter also sustained some damage. The tenants were not insured. We have not been able to ascertain how the fire originated.

THE MATTHEWS' CONCERT.—We have been unable to attend the Concerts given by this family, which are said to have been excellent. They will remain a few nights longer, and we understand that, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Horn, the splendid Band of the XXth Regiment will attend.

LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, will be held this (Wednesday) evening, the 5th instant, in the Committee Room of the Mechanics' Institute, at 7½ o'clock. All Law and Notarial Students are invited to attend.

At a meeting of the Montreal Section of the Bar of Lower Canada, held on Monday, W. P. Cantwell, Esq., of this city, was admitted to the practice of the law.

There will be a sermon this evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, Great St. James Street, by the Rev. James Caughey, and a Tea Meeting in the basement of the same building to-morrow evening.

The Sale of Fruit Trees, &c., by Mr. Leeming, for account of Mr. Dougall, has to be postponed for one week, on account of the storms on the Lakes causing a delay on the part of the steamer *Cuthcart*, which is to bring them.—*See Adver.*

Bloomerism.

To those who are favourable to this very convenient and really fascinating dress we recommend a visit to the store of Mr. J. R. Boyce, Hairdresser, No. 157, Notre Dame Street, West, in whose window there is a full length figure attired in this far-famed costume. There is not so much of the *Turk* in this very picturesque dress as the most of people think; indeed we consider it a very great deal more modest than the low long-waisted boddice which the Yankee ladies wear with a point hanging down below, nobody knows or dares to know where, and which the high close neck of the dress cannot redeem.

THE MONTREAL EARLY SHOP-SHUTTING ASSOCIATION held their Annual Meeting on Wednesday evening last, when the Annual Report was received, and the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Alex. McDonald; 1st Vice President—J. R. Richardson; 2nd do do—A. Leslie; Cor. Secretary—John McWatters, junior.; Rec. Secretary—David McGregor; Treasurer—John Gardiner; Committee— — Morier, J. Y. Gilmour, H. Leblanc, P. McGuirk, E. Doutre, — Cleghorn, L. Tourville, Robt. Campbell, jr.

The ship *Montreal*, one of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.'s line of regular traders, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th ultimo, after a passage of twenty-two days from Quebec.

Butler, late messman of the XXth regiment, has removed from his cool and airy situation at the corner of the Place d'Armes, to more substantial and comfortable winter quarters in St. Lambert Street, near Mussen's corner. The plate of soup he has always ready will refresh the weary witness or saddened suitor on his way to or from the court-house to his lawyer's; and the other commodities for invigorating the inward man retain the celebrity he gained during his stay in his summer quarters. In addition he has excellent accommodation for evening amusement in old English style.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—We learn with great pleasure that the business done up n this road since it opened has been twice as much, as its most sanguine friends had anticipated. The depot at Richmond, which was calculated to store all the goods likely to come over the line for some time, is not able to contain the one-half; and additional buildings are now going up.

We regret to state that Mr. Thomas Baldwin, of Kemptville, C. W., merchant, dropped down suddenly in McGill Street, on Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, and immediately expired. He was a man of very regular habits, and the disease is supposed to have been affection of the heart. The coroner directed the body to be forwarded to the deceased gentleman's late place of residence.

MONTREAL, November 4th, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—I have perused Mr. Young's address "to the Electors of the City of Montreal." Mr. Young states:—"In accepting office I can sincerely state that I have been influenced solely by considerations of a public nature. * * I felt so deeply the importance of completing the great chain, &c., on which the prosperity of this City and of Canada so much depends," &c. This being a free country (it is, so far, a pity that it was ever cursed with free trade) every man has a right to give free vent to his sentiments; I therefore take the freedom of differing from Mr. Young as to "*the propriety of this City*" depending upon the great chains in question—on the contrary, I plainly forsee the rapid decay of the commercial business of Montreal, from every new link that is added to its closer connection with the United States. My time will not permit of my going into this subject at length at present; I shall however do so shortly. Meantime I may remark that if Mr. Young had devoted all the time that he has spent in interesting himself in the construction of Railroads, to the completion of a ship canal, 17 feet deep, *through one mile of Lake St. Peter*, he would have conferred a benefit on the citizens of Montreal which would have carried their gratitude to the grave at least, and were not our citizens very little inclined to remember good works, I might add, the memory of the man would be honor'd—perchance the ship owners and ship masters would be moved to the erection of a monument. Let Mr. Young amend his address, and tell the Electors of Montreal, that he will leave no stone unturned, until the Provincial Parliament agree to grant a sum sufficient for the construction of a ship canal, and then *he may depend upon it* he will have many *converts.*

I doubt not that the gentlemen with whom he enters office, will carry out "*a truly enlarged and liberal policy*" in so far as self-interest, and that of their friends, are concerned; what proofs exist of reform and retrenchment? "Entire religious equality"—I should like to read Mr. Young's definition of the above. I view entire religious equality, as sapping the foundation of the Catholic Churches, also the Established Church of Scotland; thereby endeavouring to bring about a chacs, subversive of all religion. If I am wrong I beg to be put right.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
AN ELECTOR.

MONTREAL, November 3, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—Allow me to request the favor of you to cause the following brief extract from the proceedings at a dinner given to Mr. Black at St. Hyacinthe, by the Contractors on the Line of the Railroad to Richmond, to be inserted in your paper. It is a portion of the speech delivered by Mr. James Black, son of the individual to whom the dinner was given. My motive in asking this favour of you is, that many of the Boston visitors at the Railroad Jubilee, may "read, mark, and inwardly digest" the sentiment contained in the few brief lines:—

"Gentlemen, in all again of the world and among every people, the man whose heart ceases, when among strangers, to beat warmly for his native land, however humble or low in the scale of nations that land may be, has been justly despised."

VERBUM SATIS.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
Oct. 31.

Brig Emerald, Smith, Quebec, Torrance & Busteed, ballast
.... Rose, Gainon, St Johns, (N B.) Henry McKay, flour, &c

Nov. 1.

Bark Alice Gill, Wright, Liverpool, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, ashes, &c
Brig Abeona, Shields, Aibroath, D Duncan, flour, &c

Nov. 3.

Schr Emerald, Knowles, Halifax, F Noad & Co, flour, &c
.... Dolphin, Trannack, St Johns, (Nfld.) Maitland, Tylee & Co, do

Exports.

Per ALICE GILL:—C Bockus, 6636 bushels wheat; Galarneau & Roy, 1 case mdz; M Cuvilier, 62 barrels pot ashes; C J Cusack, 42 do do; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 1 do apples; J Kershaw, 348 kgs butter; E Way & Co, 17 brls pearl ashes; MacPherson, Crane & Co, 1 do apples; R Simms, 110 kegs butter; J Tiffin, 133 do do; McPherson, Crane & Co, 26 do do; C J Cusack, 21 kegs butter; C H Wright, 380 lining boards 500 pipe staves 4500 pun do 1292 brls flour 1 cs hats.

Per ABEONA:—P Holland, 2 bake pans 1 sugar kettle 1 cooler 1 bellied pot 2 stove plates; C Gedeye, 924 bbls flour 74 kegs butter 5 tons oil cake 24 bush wheat; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 1 bx maple sugar; LeMesurier Routh & Co, 260 kegs butter 5 brls pot ashes 5 do pearl do 200 do flour 40 kegs butter; John Ogilvey, 2 bbls apples; D Duncan, 566 kegs butter 265 bbls flour 420 bush wheat 260 do flax seed; N McIntosh, 1 bbl flour 1 do hams; Geo Shields, 15 kegs butter 7 bbls apples 24 bush onions 2 rocking chairs 5 cks beef 2 clocks.

Per EMERALD:—F Noad & Co, 130 brls oatmeal 341 do flour 4 do apples 69 kegs butter.

Per DOLPHIN:—John Young, 747 brls flour 240 do pork 20 do peas 10 do oatmeal 128 kegs butter; R Simms, 96 do do 59 tubs do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.
Nov. 1.

Schr Superb, Trudell, 28th Oct, New Carlisle, W K Baird, fish and oil

Cleared,
Oct. 31.

Ship Lotus, Watson, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
.... Agamemnon, Guthrie, Liverpool, do
.... Adept, Burns, Greenock, Benson & Co
.... Columbine, O'Brien, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co
.... Pursuit, Murray, Liverpool, Estate of the late A Provan
.... Thomas Henry, Crawford, Gloucester, LeMesurier & Co
.... Yorkshire, McMillan, Bristol, C H Ross
.... Admiral, Crisp, Gloucester, H & E Burstall
Bark Evergreen, Pearson, do, do
.... Argyle, Young, do, do
.... North Pole, Olsen, Grimsby, do
.... Bankin, Lawson, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
.... Amazon, Meylers, Greenock, Benson & Co
.... Jenny Lind, Fowes Waterford, do
.... Sophia, Williams, Bristol, do
.... John Bull, Duffill London, G E Symes & Co
.... Abigail, Bolt, Gloucester, Pentecostes
.... Gilmour, Williams, Bristol, C H Ross
.... Mary Ann Peter, Brownsville, do
Brig Lumley, Scott, Jamaica, J W Leavitt
.... Thos McMaylus Spencer, St Johns, (Nfld) Holmes, Knap & Co
.... William, Keys, Liverpool, Benson & Co
Schr Kent, Ainsworth, Richiburto, G R Symes & Co
.... Relief, Marshall, Miramichi, A Gilmour & Co

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at the Port of Quebec, to the 1st November in each year:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1850	1095	412,[illegible]
1851	1142	365,[illegible]
More this year	47	46,[illegible]

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. [illegible] Harding, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. [illegible] Clark, of a son.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. Robert Ogden, of a son.

At Kingston, on the 23th ultimo, Mrs. [illegible] wife of Dr. Wood, Staff Surgeon, of a son.

At Cobourg, on the 26th ultimo, the lady of [illegible] Rowan, of twins—a son and a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Three Rivers, on the 7th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Edward L. Philips, Esq., Barrister at Law, Advocate, to Jane, eldest daughter of [illegible] Kiernan, Esq.

At London, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. [illegible] Cronyn, Lt.-Colonel Crutchley, (2nd Foot) to Eliza Boyfield, daughter of the late John [illegible] Esq., R. N.

At Morristown, on the 18th ultimo, by Rev. [illegible] Hooker, Esq., Mr. Henry Ainslie, to Miss Elizabeth Dyer, only surviving daughter of Richard Dyer, Esq., of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

In this city, on the 27th ultimo, Robert Jones, aged 4 years and 8 months; and on the 1st inst., Alicia Anne, aged 5 years and 8 months, children of Mr. John Hodge.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, Mr. William Anear, aged 58, a native of Cornwall, England, Pensioner from the 32nd Regiment, in which corps he served through the Peninsular campaigns—was wounded at Waterloo, and for the last 23 years confidential Messenger of the Military Secretary's Department in Canada.

At his residence, Ste. Clair, on the 25th ultimo, deeply and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relations and friends, Robert Cunningham, Esq., aged 38 years. He was the only son of the late John Crawford, Esq., of Talnagle, County of Tyrone, Ireland.

At Toronto, on the 25th ultimo, Alex. Wood, of the firm of Metcalfe, Wilson & Forbes, [illegible] of that city.

In Swanton, Vt., on the 27th ultimo, of consumption, Mr. Homer Roberts, late of Plattsburg, C. E., aged about 35 years. The deceased was much esteemed while living, and his death is deeply regretted by his family and all who knew him.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Young, Esq., at Petit Brule, Mr. John Davidson, Senr., at the advanced age of 85 years. The deceased was a native of Dumfries-shire, Scotland.

At Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, after a few hours' illness, Captain John Walsh, of the [illegible] *Levinia.*

BUTLER, late Messman of the XXth Regiment, having REMOVED from St. James Street, to more comfortable winter quarters, in ST. LAMBERT STREET, near Mussen's Corner, provides LUNCHEONS and REFRESHMENTS to suit all his Friends, at moderate prices.

His Soups are comforts which winter will show the public how to appreciate.

He still supplies private families with Dinners, Suppers, or other Entertainments with the economy and despatch which has heretofore given so much satisfaction to his Patrons.

N. B.—Oysters, Lobsters, and Prime Porter always on hand.

November 3rd, 1851. 481

JUST RECEIVED:—FRESH LOBSTERS and OYSTERS, per Express.

G. LULHAM.

SHAKSPEARE INN, Montreal, Oct. 31, 1851. 480

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in its ROOM, at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY, the TENTH DAY of NOVEMBER, instant, at EIGHT o'clock, P. M.

The Books of the Society are still open at the Office, No. 34, Little St. James Street.

J. H. ABBOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, Sept. 5, 1851. 48[illegible]

COKE.

THE NEW CITY GAS COMPANY, OF MONTREAL, will, during the present Winter, DELIVER THEIR COKE, (*suited for Stoves or Grates*) TO ANY PLACE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS, AT *TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS PER CHALDRON.*

WRITTEN ORDERS can be left at the POST OFFICE; or in the Box of the Gas Company, at the MEDICAL HALL, Great St. James Street.

NEW CITY GAS CO.'S OFFICE, Gabriel Street, Griffintown, *3rd November*, 1851. 48[illegible]

GREAT EXHIBITION.

GENUINE J. M. FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE, of the quality supplied to the Fountain in the late London Exhibition of all Nations. A small quantity just received by WILLIAM LYMAN & CO. 194 and 196 St. Paul Street.

November 5. 48[illegible]

WANTED—A stout, active LAD, about 18