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MONTREAL, November 9, 1849. To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—The day before yesterday, there was put into my hands a pamphlet of the date of November 1, with the name of Major MacDougall, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, on the title page.

In the absence of my principal, I shall follow the example of the Major's friend, in troubling you with an interjectional note.

The writer of the pamphlet most strongly condemns inuendos, which, of all places, should last appear in matters affecting honor. But, in my view, his production looks very like a series of

inuendoes against myself. Major MacDougall says :-" I at once declare that, from all I have since heard, I am convinced Mr. Vane is not (sic in orig.) the ruffian I had at first supposed from his conduct, and that his personal courage is above all suspicion. Towards him I have not the smallest feeling of animosity."

How far this avowal-apology, I suppose I must not call it-may be considered sufficient to assuage Mr. Vane's feelings-how far it is a sufficient compensation for such an outrage as was offered to him on so slight a pretext, I shall not say, as Mr. Vane is absent, and I am not Major MacDougall's adviser.

But, so far, I am obliged to Major MacDougall that I think it is sufficient to justify me in "countenancing a person signing himself Frederick H. Vane"-I knowing full well who he was, and having known his father-I countenancing him in nothing that was wrong, but simply in the endeavor to extricate him honorably from a difficulty arising partly from his own haste, and partly from that of Major MacDougall.

Major MacDougall has published a letter from his friend, to the effect that he, Major MacDougall, instructed him, Mr. D. L. MacDougall, to make it distinctly understood that he was ready to meet me, if I chose to substitute myself for my principal.

Mr. MacDougall did tell me so, most explicitly and courteously, so as neither to give offence, nor to leave a doubt of his meaning. But I think that he will recollect that I had previously told him that I was ready to take the place of my principal, if necessary, and that I had waited at home the whole of the preceding evening, expecting to do so, if nothing better could be done; and I very much fear that the mildness of my language, and my efforts to avoid the necessity of such a course, may have led him to think that I would hesitate to take it, if inevitable. This certainly, though probably not intended, is the impression the pamphlet before me is likely to convey to those who have not read the whole corres-

But Major MacDongall, probably in ignorance of the rules of evidence, forgets that none of this was reduced to writing. Such explanations made verbally, are mere customary courtesies, expressing the respect the parties feel for each other; and I remember Mr. D. L. MacDougall himself, in a case something like this, when he forgot to make them, ruled, that even if not made, the readiness to do what is right should be presumed, and I agreed with him.

It was after these preliminaries, or pending them, I forget which, but it is quite immaterial, that I received the copy of the letter No. 9. In that letter, I find nothing of the kind, except a slight hint-certainly not more explicit than mine about "consulting friend,"-that the Major should be "weak-minded enough" "under insult"-and I had given him none, except the carrying to him a letter, on the basis of which he explains-to do something which he thinks very contemptible; and that there might be no mistake, his hypothetical "contempt" is superlatively " greatest."

If any thing fatal had happened, it would have been on the basis of this letter that I should have been tried, morally, if not legally. No verbal explanation would have been listened to, or, if listened to, have had any weight. Litera scripta The people would have said, the Courts would have said, if the survivors had not escaped, "Officers of the Army are often accused of being turbulent, and arrogant to civilians. But here is an unexceptionable regiment, this detachment commanded by a gentleman who relies justly on his untainted honour to strengthen his mind against the weakness of passion. Here is Mr. Baxter bullied, [Major M., p. 12,] or what looks very like it, by a 'ruffian,' and Mr. Baxter has the moral courage, in the morning after breakfast further bullied,' to go to his Major, and the Major has the moral courage to tell Mr. Vane what he thinks of him, and Captain Claremont says so too; and when, at 5, P. M., a letter is sent to the Major by the same 'ruffian,' the bearer is, very properly, cept waiting seventeen hours to give him time for petter reflection on the heinousness of his course; and then, a very courteous letter is put into his h and, delicately suggesting that his friend was, most likely, drunk, and meditating murder, and ought to have been 'beaten severely;' that he is astonished such a character can find any one to countenance' him; and he indicates as distinctly as he can that duelling is a very odious practice, and that the matter is one of discipline, not of honor. And, in the face of this, this second ' ruffian,' more deliberate than the other, 'forces' this gentleman into mortal combat, and deservedly gets shot (or hanged, as the case may be) for his

Does Major Macdongall imagine that I could possibly send him a challenge, or that "any gen tleman of sound intellect" could accompany me into the field in the face of such a letter as this, of which the original was retained by his friend? Why, I should, indeed, have been "a dangerous lunatic." Nothing would have excused me in going out with him then, short of a written peremptory challenge from himself; and even that, after the reference to the Horse Guards, and time for cooling blood, would have been rather doub tful. The preceding evening it was different. Major Macdougall does not monopolise all the a indignation" in the world, though he is so liber al in its use. I also was indignant at the attempt (for such it appeared to me) to trample down my friend, a gentleman as well born and bred as any officer of the Royal Canadian Rifles. And Major Macdougall must recollect that he

has ne ver yet told us, or the world, the most important thing-namely, in what capacity he was acting. Mr. Baxter said he was not his "friend." If acting as commanding officer, he was clearly irresponsible to me personally, or to Mr. Vane. The Horse Guards was the only tribunal then. It is true that he said he was a " brother-officer;" but that we knew before, or could have learned from the Army List; and it was perfectly immaterial to us what he was, so that he acted on principles intelligible to us, and was a gentleman.

Major Macdougall observes, "with a sneer," that I cwe no allegiance to the Horse Guards. I am not sure of that. The Horse Guards, under modern regulations, is a Military Court of Honor, and I apprehend my conduct, though a civilian, will be honorably, though it will not legally, as much a subject of adjudication as his own. But I ow'e allegiance to the Queen; and challenging any of Her Majesty's servants, civil or military, for any thing done in execution of duty to her, is a thing I certainly should hold in "the

MATTHEW LONGMOORE

challenging a Judge who decided against me, or a Clergyman who reproved my sins. It appears from his verbal message, that Major MacDougall over-looked this important point. But though in his anger he might do so, it was impossible for me, being cool, to overlook it, when I saw it in writing before me. I saw that he had brought matters to that position which, in Chess, is called "a drawn game;" that whichever of us abandoned the defensive position, whichever challenged, would lose the game by an infraction of the laws of honor themselves. So far as "personal recourse" was concerned, Major MacDougall's last move made it "a drawn game," and there was nothing for it but to send the papers to the Horse Guards, which Mr. Vane did forthwith.

Major MacDougall says (p. 5) that he wrote this letter with the view of making the matter "entirely personal" between me and himself. Who, now, was endeavouring to " force a duel," under circumstances that appear to me like firing on a flag of truce? Not that I suppose Major Mac-Dougall could possibly have returned my fire if I had met him. But by my calling him out, and his standing my fire, his position would have been improved, mine lowered, and my friend's ruined.

Major MacDougall seems to have had a kind of impression that he could meet any body, at any time, that he liked; and that the honor of meeting him was enough to induce any one to seek it, whether selon les regles or not.

Major MacDougall throws out a great many regrets and censures at my "not remembering" things. I beg to tell him that I remember a very great deal, and that the balance of forgetfulness is by no means on my side. I remember, and I think he ought to remember too, that there was the usual stipulation that nothing was to be remembered but what was put in writing, after writing commenced. If this were not so, writing would be of no use, and the most painful question would arise-that of veracity. It is impossible that any two human beings could recollect in the same sense, or recollect the same portion of, the long and animated discussions that took place between his friend and myself; and, without that stipulation, I should have confined myself exclusively to writing. I am sure Mr. MacDougall will remember as faithfully as any one; but I fear that, like Mr. Baxter, he has to learn, that it is sometimes a virtue to forget, and that to listen and tell is sometimes as heterodox as to "kiss and tell" is proverbially.

At page 8, Major MacDougall is pleased to inflict on me a very severe censure, and to give me some very valuable advice; -articles of which he is particularly liberal, and for which he seems to think every recipient ought to be grateful. He says :-

"Now I will tell Mr. Abraham, for none but he can require the information, what he should have done in such a case—so that he may have the benefit of it, in the event of his bis being ever again selected to act in the capacity of 'friend;' which, however, I do not anticipate

capacity of 'friend;' which, however, I do not anticipate,
"Immediately on the first seatence being read by him
(viz:—'A syou have both verbally and in your note just
received stated your intention of waiving all personal recourse') he should instantly, and without reading another
word, have returned it to Mr. MacDougall, stating that he
had never waived such recourse, (the error would soon
have been remedied;) but even if he had kept that letter,
he should rather have cut off his right hand than have represented it to Mr. Vane as an apology, under the circumstances."

In reply to this very unnecessary piece of superciliousness, for I am afraid I am just as likely as Major MacDougall is to be troubled with comp ing the quarrels of friends, I beg to inform the Major that any unprejudiced person, who understands English, whether he can puzzle out a Greek root will tell him that it was an "apology," both in the popular and the etymological sense of the word: an apology on the ground of the infirmity of the temper of the writer, or, as he called it, "indignation." It was not a retractation, for it retracted nothing; it left the real offence unabated. It was an apology most meagre, and the very word indignation (in dignus) is an offence in itself, or rather is not conciliatory.

Major MacDougall is "sensible that he has committed a mistake." Then, if so, why this squeamishness about the word "apology," so soon as he is "sensible" that he was wrong? The said " mistake," so called by the party who committed it, happening to be the grossest insult words could convey to the mind of any man of honor.

With respect to the censure of the Major, I consider it quite unfounded. At 12 o'clock, P. M., I put in writing my opinion, that the menaced reference to the authorities, as we declined making the humble apology demanded in a tone approaching to insult, would "liberate Major MacDougall and myself from all personal concern in the matter." I considered that they had "waived" the personal recourse; but I did not like to say so, as "waive" is rather an irritating word-my object and theirs was then avowedly to make peace. When I found they had not felt the delicacy I did, I considered it of no importance, as Mr. Vane himself would judge of the nature of the apology or "concession," and if ever the originals were produced, the public would judge who had waived, and who had not waived; and in the letter then copying, which Major MacDougall would not see, my position was more distinctly defined.

Major MacDougall expresses himself" amused" that I should think the proper course was for him to call me to account for carrying to him a letter from a "ruffian," on the basis of which explanation or recourse might have been had. I see no reason for altering my opinion that such was the proper course, and the unsatisfactory result of the Major's mode of proceedings, is the best proof of its being so.

Major MacDougall asks, at page 7, a very extraordinary question:

"Why should I have been at the trouble of writing a letter for 'Mr. Abraham's consideration' at all; and what could have been the object of that letter, if not to put it im Mr. Abraham's power to substitute himself for his principal?"

How did that letter put anything in my power that was not in it previously? It diminished that power. If such was its object, that letter was a most unlikely one to accomplish it. I drew a very different inference from it at the time; but as it seems that inference was incorrect, it is no use to say now what it was.

Major MacDougall accuses me, in my efforts to elicit the truth of perverting it by putting "leading questions." As he disclaims inuendos I am bound to presume that he does not know the nature of the imputation which this phrase im-

I may probably return to this subject. Though the origin of the quarrel was foolish and indelicate, "Dire events" often spring from "trivial causes," and it involves questions of great importance to the peace and decencies of society, and the relation between military men and civilians. No more dangerous or despotic pretension can be set up than for any class arbitrarily to degrade from his rank a gentleman, at least the equal in education and position of any of them. If duels are to be reduced to a minimum, the conduct both of those who provoke and of those who evade them must be narrowly looked at. Major MacDougall evidently thinks I did the latter. His letter is to prove that I did. I insinuate no such charge against him; but this I will say, that I should have admired, if I could not have praised, his diplomacy, if he could have got me into the false position of challenging him after the letter he wrote, and fixing upon my friend, whom he had wronged, the

greatest contempt." I should as soon think of ineffaceable stain of having his second fight for To conclude: as Major MacDougall, who among

his other accomplishments, appears to be critical, and leves "to sentence letters as he sentenced" Mr. Vane himself, favors the world, like a new Francis Jeffrey, with his opinions of the style of that gentleman's letters-that one is "very ruffianly," and the other "slightly bombastical,"-I, who have been by profession a critic, may perhaps be allowed to favor him with my opinion on his style; and that is, that it is slightly coarse, and rather

melodramatic. "Bully" and "sneer," are not words "commonly" used by gentlemen in speaking or writing of each other; and "cut off his right hand" has got stale, even on the boards of the Surrey and Sadler's Wells, and is consigned to the "Heavy Fathers" of the country circuits. "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book !"

exclaims the Major, adding the very original remark, that it " was not such a bad saying." Such, I believe, has been the general opinion for over three thousand six hundred years, or whatever was the date of the Chaldaic seer. Major Macdougall surely could not have been aware of the sacred source whence he derived his quotation, or he would never have nodded approbation at the Bible, patronized a Prophet, and extended the gracious mantle of his protection both to Job and Mr. Baxter, who certainly never were "brother officers."

I am, Sir, &c., &c., &c., ROBERT ABRAHAM.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER: SIR,-My attention has been called to a pamphlet published by Major MacDougall, R. C. Rifl s, but of which I have received no copy, containing a letter narrative of a conve sation with me, from Mr. Bolton, late of the 13th Light Infantry. Every thing which that letter contains, at variance with what I wrote myself, is incorrect, and I most distinctly deny that I ever said that " Mr. Baxter was not at all to blame in the matter in question."

I cannot understand why it was that Major MacDougall went to, what he very justly calis, " second-hand" evidence, when he hal the primary. I answered every question Major Mac-Dougall and Captain Claremont asked me. I put down my recollections in writing at the request of Mr. Vane, and gave a copy to Mr. D. L. MacDougall. Mr. Abraham's "leading questions" did not in the least lead me to vary from what I had written, as Major MacDougall, very unwarrantably, seems to imply might have been the case.

After my acting with perfect candour to both paries, to put down the "second-hand" recollections of a person, who it is now obvious (and was so to me at the time,) came for the purpose of what is vulgarly called " pumping" me, and to publish them, or rather circulate them privately, without giving me any opportunity of correcting them, or of questioning Mr. Bolton and his son, who, besides the indecency of the thing, could be no great judge of a conversation of the kind,-I shall leave to Major MacDougall and the public to decide whether such practice is in accordance with those usages which are best entitled to the respect of society.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, E. C. HAYDEN. Montreal, 10th Nov., 1849.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON
This steamer has arrived at New York.
M. DeTocqueville has proclaimed his satisfaction with the Italian policy projected in President Bonaparte's letter, and that it was in entire conformity with the views of the Cabinet.
The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing from Paris, says:
I have this day received a letter from Vienna, of the 13th instant, which brings the announcement of an event of some importance in a political sense, namely, the official recognition of the Bey of Tunis by Austria. The following is an extract of the letter:

Vienna, Oct. 13. The refusal of the Porte to deliver up the Hun-The refusal of the Forte to denver up the Fungarian refugees to Austria has had, as the first csult, to induce the Imperial Cabinet to recognise he political independence of the Bey of Tunis, hereby imitating the example of England, and

The commercial relations between Austria and The commercial relations between Austria and Junis, which have been interrupted since 1846, re about to be definitely resumed, and with that iew an Austrian Agent and Consul-General is to e sent, who will be accredited to the Bey of unis, without being provided with the Sultan's rman to that effect.

man to that effect.

M. Marlato, the Consul-General at Tripoli, has by been elevated to the rank of Agent and Conde-General at Tunis.

The appointment of M. Marlato will be anunced in the Official Gazette, of Vienna, toprow, and that gentleman will forthwith start Tunis.

Tunis.

As regards the disputes between the Porte and Governments of Russia and Austria, with react to the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, are is not a doubt that they will have a pacification. The Divan is quite willing to send the augress out of the Turkish territory.

Anstria, as far as she is concerned, is contented in that concession, although Russia still appears cersist in the extradition of the Polish refugees. Stria does not appear to be much disposed to be let the cat's-paw of Russia in the affair, for she I knows how necessary the integrity and insendence of Turkey is to the political equilim of Europe. On this account Austria is ous to take away from Russia all prefext for with Turkey; and the Vienna Cabinet is g all its efforts to bring the Turkish quarrel to cific solution.

From the London Times.

Constantinople, October 3.

m, the Hungarian hero, the Polish patriot, ictor in many a battle, has fallen—not in the for then his fate would have been glorious; as he perished on the scaffold, to which Rusad condemned him, for then he would have a martyr. He has ceased to command either dmi. ation or our sympathy; he is no longer victorious General—the devoted patriot, is a renegade. He has renounced his country ne noble cause with which his name was so y identified. Bem has become a Mussulman; sembraced the religion of Mohammed, and being the hero and patriot, he is now Murad negade. Humiliation and shame were the tents excited in the minds of the friends of the triends o CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3.

thousand men were yesterday reviewed Stefano, on the coast of the Marmora, by tan. Sir Stratford Canning and General were present. After the review, both adors were honored with an audience by

Majesty's steam frigate Odin arrived here ming from Corfu and Athens, with desfor Sir Stratford Canning. It is undertat the Odin is to remain here for some der the orders of the Ambassador. Here apped a great suggestion.

you think it a disgrace to live idly. It is a great blessing to live in a country where it is a credit to work, for idleness is the parent of vice and misery. So do not get weary or think your lot a hard one when putting up pickles or preserves, apples, butter, sausages, and sauces, for future use."

So do not get weary or think your lot a hard one when putting up pickles or preserves, apples, butter, sausages, and sauces, for future use."

Gossip From Warsaw.—The accounts of eyewitnesses, and reports received at Warsaw, announce that the whole of the Russian corps, with the exception of the hospitals, have quited Hungary, or were on march. Orders have been despatched to Grabbe's division before Comorn, to withdraw as soon as the terms of the capitulation have been complied with. General Rudiger and his staff have all returned to Warsaw, and the whole of the Prince Field-Marshal's field equipage has already arrived. A saying attributed to a Russian field officer at Warsaw, relative to the latter, is fully worthy of repetition. This officer was standing with others at the place, when the Prince's carriage and fourgons were being taken down from the railway waggons. Among the vehicles was a light drotschka, in which the Field Marshal generally made his marches, in lieu of bestriding a charger, "Ah!? exclaimed the officer, "there is the drotschka in which the Emperor's alter ego matured all his plans for not failing in with Georgy's corps." Apropos of this aller ego, it is generally known that the honors conferred upon the Field-Marshal by the Empero have created great dissatisfection and jealousy, especially in the Guards and Imperial family; since, independently of his requiring the former to pay the same honors to Prince Paskiewitch, with standards, &c., they pay to the Czar, all members of the Imperial house are obliged to stand in the Marshal's presence. Indeed, it is reported generally at Warsaw, that this subject led to the attack which carried off the Grand Duke Michael. His Imperial Highness, it is stated, presented himself to the Czar so soon as the order was issued, remonstrated warmly, and declared that he would never submit to rise or to pay the required compliments. A hot discossion is said to have ensued, which he did at the expense of 2,000 francs per month lodging, and 14 francs per day for ea

ral was compelled to pay his own expenses. Due in every point he was treated on the footing of "the most favored nation,"—Earlin Letter, Oct. 6.

Kew Gardens.—It were well if, on entering the otchid dwelling, one could be provided with some lighter garments than those which become our climate. If the palm-house was hot, this literally steams; and the moist vapours, laden with the most fragrant perfumes, penetrate the clothes and surround us, like the fabled divinities of old, with a cloud of warm incense. Such are the tender habits of these flower-favourites, that they require a very elevated temperature for their successful management. Who shall adequately describe these strange and outlandsh plants? Here are some scrambling upon old logs of wood, some upprising out of coca-nut shells, some cut of oyster shells; some rest on a lump of peat, some upon a bundle of fagots; some peep through a wire cage, and not a few look as if they were fixed in nothing at all, but hung suspended in the air, tossing out their farry-like flowers like a cloud of birds. Wonderfulpt the vool instead of by the usual stem; in ewhose only food is water and air, now-it is tied up by a piece of wire to the roof, thing scented breathings all around; here I whose painted flowers resemble insects ing; and here are a score more which researchly things whatever, nor any unings that pen has described or the pencil One is so extraordinary in appearance that a seen abroad in a bontanic garden by the hey declared if to be an artificial flower, I not believe in its being a natural proven though exhibited to them growing iving plant! Here are fair and healthy tives of those aristocratic plants which permitted to deck the brow of noble Inens; here are others whose relatives are odous on the shrines of saints in Mexun Gatholic chapels; and here, too, is the triple of the clouds of the Cingalese, whose

ens; here are others whose relatives are odou's on the shrines of saints in Mexing Gatholic chapels; and here, too, is the taking-plant of the Cingalese, whose leady robes of state are decked with a stwork of good. Serembling up awkhee end is the Pitcher-plant, an ungainvegetable, at the end of whose leaves is with its curious lid, part filled with the ps distilled by the plant itself, and part frowned bodies of over-eager insects crowded thither for a sip of these dansers. Interesting, however, though this far too hot for a lengthy sojourn. Yet y glance may help us in some degree to ers. Interesting, however, though this far too hot for a lengthy sojourn. Yet y glance may help us in some degree to n of the floral grandeur and splendour ds where these beautiful plants growing their lustrous flowers on every tree, he air with ravishing fragrance. Halfing beauties of a tropical wood are due sion of orchids which it displays; there is fess cons from tree to tree, or climbinks, or sit in vegetable majesty upon boughs, displaying such, gloris of it colour as are alone to be found in the great Creatur. Let us leave their ciety, lest we calch the prevailing and direct our steps elsewhere.—

azine. T STATION AT THE MOUTHS OF THE —As we approached the Balize, even ceased to adorn the margin of the riss then simply bounded by mounds of Balize means beacon in Spanish. It latize means beacon in Spanish. It n 1744, the main passage or entrance is at three small islands, which then this Pilot station now stands. It conceptificipal mouth of the Missi sippinter of a century later. The present the Balize, has a population of more among whom there are fifty regularly s, and many more who are aspirants to be houses are built on piles driven into it and the greater part of them mooring and the greater part of them mooring. have houses are built on piles driven into i, and the greater part of them mooro strong anchors, whenever a hurriended. They have no fear of the rircely rises six inches duri gits greatsome winds make the Guif rise six
ear 1812; and so fast has been the
population of late, that there are
entugh, as one of the pilots confessed
the people, should the waters rise
levation. They night, however, esarber, which abounds here, provided
o choose the more buoyant trees; for
any large rafts of wood so water-logould scarcely swim, and the slightest
ink them. Although the chinney of
s not lofty, it stood higher than the
order to obtain a wider prospect, I
te look-out, a wooden frame-work order to obtain a wider prospect, I to look-out, a wooden frame-work, where the pilots were watching for hir telescopes. From this elevation he south, the lighthouse, situated at principal entrance of the river—is that the old light-house, of solid feet high, erected on the "south troyed by a hurricane in the winter eeper was saved, although he was or 48 hours before it fell, and dume, it vibrated frightfully to and to low banks, then bounding the riaway, but have since been restotward all was sea: turning to the s New Orleans and the della, I more signs of the existence of a ten looking southwards, or towards. In the west, Bird Island, covered nore conspicious. An old plot habit, day leave door watch. nore conspicious. An old pilot habited by large deer, and was " "How high above the sea?" four feet," he replied; and as if rition a quired the confirmation of he appealed to the bystanders, ing, "It is all that, for it was only ng the great hurric ne." And elevation command respect in a e foundations of the houses are where the value of each site is supplied to the control of the control

umber of inches or feet within to the surface of the sea. It to behold seventy or more dwell-es, among reeds half as high as

ich often grew close to them,

most of the buildings communicating with an out-

most of the buildings communicating with an outhouse by a wooden bridge throw over a swamp or
pool of water, semetimes fresh, and sometimes
brackish On one side of the main channel, which
our steamer had enter dt, was built a long wooden
platform, made of planks, resting on piles, which
served for a promenade. There we saw the pilots'
wives and daughters, and among them the belies of
the place, well dressed, and accompanied by their
pet dogs, taking their evening walk.—Sir Chanles
Lytal's Second Visit to the United States.

The Book Trade of England And America.—The American papers throw out a suggestion
to English publishers, by which they fancy that
some of the evils arising out of the want of a
copyright law between the two countrie will be
rectified—namely, that they shall offer the English
edi ions of all the best bok sto the transal amite
public at half-price. We are told that after several editions of Meanlay's 'History of England'
had been sold in the United States, the Lordon
publishers sent out a large number of copies to be
sold there at half of the retail price at bome; and
they are found fault with for not having done this
at first—as in that case, it is said, they might have
sold at least 25,000 copies. Possibly; and perhaps if they would have consented to give it for
much less—or for nothing—they might have
sold at least 25,000 copies. Possibly; and perhaps if they would have consented to give it for
much less—or for nothing—they might have
sold at least against the injury. What is now
asked of them is sim ly to withdraw the priore
to the reasonableness of selling the same book in
London for two guineas, in New York for one.
If the present want of also admits of a work be my
pirated abroad—the author and publisher thereby
wronged have at least the unsatisfactory satisfaction in a protest against the injury. What is now
asked of them is sim ly to withdraw the priore
below the point at which the goods are worth
stealing. The English books her is dered the
privilege of doing that in the 'R

NEW YORK, November 9-6, P. M.

The case of Bodine vs. the New Jersey Rail Road Company, in a suit for damages, which are stated to have been laid at \$20,000, for putting Plaintiff out of the Cars because he had not paid a through passage, has been decided in favor of the Company

the Company.

The Eastern Line has been out of order all day, and no tidings of the Cambria have, consequently,

and no tidings of the Cambria have, consequently, been received.

The rain is now coming down in torrents.

A fire occurred early this morning in the four story brick building, used as a Cabinet Manufactory, at 22, Renington Street, which was entirely consumed; several buildings in the rear were more or less damaged. It is feared that the walls of the Manufactory, falling on the corner building, have buried several persons beneath the ruins, though, as yet, but one man has been found. A Policeman of 10th Ward, two Policemen of 14th Ward, and Mr. Cornell, assistant-foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, were much injured. The property is partly insured.

The ship Houghton arrived from Liverpool this morning, she had 15 deaths on board from Cholera, and 8 sick.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9.—The Grand Jury have found a True Bill against the Editor of the Post for Libel, he having pronounced General Taylor's speeches, reported by Templeton, a caricature and a forgery.

COMMERCIAL.

ASHES MARKET-WEEKLY REPORT. Montreal, Friday Evening, 9th Nov., 1849.

PEARLS,—Our last Circular quoted Pearls at 31s. to 31s. 6d. In consequence of the receipt of favorable advices by the Hibernia, they have advanced to 32s. 6d. Pors-Are in active demand at 36s. for small parcels, and 36s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. for shipping lots.

RECEIPTS SINCE 2ND INSTANT : Pearls. Pots. 225 1253 barrels. DINNING & SCOTT, Ashes Brokers 35, St. Francois Xavier Street.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived ... November 8. Schr Mackerel, Bernier, Caraquet, Painchaud, fish, &c Schr Stephen Binney, Vigneau, Hulifax, Holmes, Young & Knapp, sugar, &e

Cleared --- November 3

Brig Colonist, Thos Hunter, Gut of Canso, E & V Hudon
7th,
Schr Governor, Jno Godfrey, (C W.) Holmes, Young
Brig Vivid, Edwin Thomas, London, J G Mackenzie &
Co

EXPORTS.

Per Brig VIVID, Captain Edwin Tromas, for London, Agents—J G Mackenzie & Co.

Jos Rhedes, 12 bris pot ashes—Jesse Joseph, 20 tons oil cake—J T Badgley, 2 bris apples—J S Davenport, 2 bris apples—J B Torry, 500 bris flour—Pheilip Holland, 1600 bris flour—Neil McIntosh, 1 bri apples—W W Campbell, 2 bris apples—I Buchanan & Co, 1 bri do—A Cuvillier & Co, 1 keg tongues 1 keg butter—H Jones & Co, 43 bris ashes—Macpherson & Co, 3 trunks 1 case 1 keg hutter 1 keg lard—M Cuvillier, 5 pockets hops—Thos Kay & Co, 43 kegs butter 2 csks—John Frazer, 3 bris apples—Edwd Perry, 2 csks Indian Cont—J S McQuaig & Co. 1 case—J G Mackenzie & Co, 103 bris pot ashes, 3 M W O W I staves 192 pes pine deals 200 bris flour—Ordnance of Montreal, 5 cases 5 brass guns—E Maitland, Tylee & Co, 1 case—D Busteed, 1 keg.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived --- November 7.

Schr True Friend, Godier, 20 days, Halifax, order, ballast Schr Maria Louisa, Goupil, 12 days, Labrador, H. J. Noad & Co, herrings and oil Sth. Schr Cinara, Gardner, 10 days, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co, sugar and molasses, 1 pass

Cleared --- November 6. Bark Favorite, Wyllie, Glasgow, Symes & Co Brig Amy Ann, Thompson, Liverpool, Brocklesby & Co Ship John Bull, Duffill, London, G B Symes & Co

Shipping Intelligence.

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Shipping Intelligence.

8, A. M.—Therm. 44 ? Bar. 29. 75. Cloudy. Weather unpleasant. Wind N. E.

The steamer from Montreal, due here yesterday morning, did not arrive until nine o'clock last night. No boaleth here last night for Montreal. The John Munn, whiclefthere last 'Tuesday, got to Montreal last night at o'clock, and would not leave till this evening.

The steamer from Montreal, the Quebec, due here or Tuesday morning, did not arrive till 70 clock, r. M., the day. Her detention was caused by a collision with batteau off Long Point, which carried away a number the props that support the wing on which the shaft rest the wheel; consequently, gradually settled down into the water so far, that, when in the Lake, they had to stop it engine, and were detained two hours in raising it sufficiently to proceed at a slow rate.

The schooner Cinara, arrived this morning, reports inward-bound bark at hand.

The above bank had not arrived when we went to pres and, as it has been blowing fresh from the East all de we suspect it must be the wreck of the bark Lispatic which is coming up in a very disabled state. She we before reported as heim gon her way up.

We have been favoured with a perusal of a letter i ceived by the last steamer, giving some further particular regarding the "Fearl," which, our readers will remer ber, was obliged to put into Vigo, on account of chold having made its appearance on board. Most of her car is again on board, and the agent was in expectation being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being able to dispatch her on the 16th ril. Had it not being

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