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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.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851.

We some time ago, during a partial lull in the political antagonism of the Houses of the Provincial Parliament, made a few remarks upon the somewhat ticklish subject of common honesty, and as we have no news of any importance from the Seat of Government to-day, besides being a little tired of politics and *fighting with brother Editors*, we propose to amuse at least, if not instruct, our readers by a return to the subject.

We are not aware that we have yet put our lucubrations into the form of a proposition; but it will perhaps be obvious if [illegible] we, therefore, declare *the over desire of gratifying our wants to be the soul of dishonesty*, and it will, we believe, be found in general that people are only honest in proportion to the fewness of their wants. An honest man is he alone who has no want that he cannot supply, and no wish that he cannot gratify. It necessarily follows, therefore, that, if our proposition be admitted, there are very few honest people in the world indeed. Savages, or people in a state of nature, are thieves by fatality, and we have often thought that it would be quite possible to construct a sort of thermometrical scale of honest intention, from which certain marked degrees of cupidity might indicate the advance of individuals in the march of civilization. To tell a savage to be honest, is equivalent to telling him not to be hungry; to tell a civilized educated person to be honest—ah! there is the difficulty. To say that all men are honorable who are civilized and live in the midst of plenty, would be rather a rash assertion, because, in the words of our Scottish poet, it is but too true respecting the affluent,

> "That when nae real ills perplex them
> They make enow themselves to vex them."

When the imperative necessities of our nature are fully and readily provided for, the rank ground of human imperfection, watered by luxury, and tilled by refinement, produces a crop fully sufficient to preserve the original *secretiveness* in full life and activity. A man who *wants* food and clothing, with not a penny in his [illegible] who *wants* a bottle of champagne, with no immediate means of paying for it, are both upon a level, and are equally in the broad way of dishonesty, when it is spoken of in relation to pure moral principle. That the poor man *may* steal, and the rich one keep his fingers in order, is of no consequence to our argument, because the inequalities that prevail in civilized society do not reach the heart, or altogether change the temper. Wherever there is something to want, even by those who have more than they want, there will be envy, and envy begets covetousness, as surely as rivers run into the sea. The apprentice is always in a state of temptation until his bond is cancelled, the journeyman is doubly tempted in his aspirations to become a master, and the master tradesman compasses sea and land to be made a Magistrate. There is in fact no *highest* or *lowest* among men. A young chimney-sweep thrashes the son of a cobler, for which the master sweep approves him, and humanely admonishes him to let the boy alone, telling him, with the wisdom of a sooty Solomon, that "he does not know what he himself may come to yet." And on the other hand, even Sovereign Princes have their competitors, and are as full of wants as paupers. It is true, that dishonesty among such *grandiosities* is usually called ambition; but, by whatever name it may be known, it is intrinsically the same restless rapacious greediness, acting according to station and opportunity, as that which influences the pauper or the chimney-sweep. Beggars rob hen roosts, and Princes pilfer prerogative; tyrants traverse territories with fire and sword, which they call glorious conquest, and the prowling tatterdemalian steals into the barn yard during the night and fires a haystack, calling the act, in his rogue's bulletin, "making the red cock crow in farmer A——'s harvest store." Where then is the difference of moral character between these extreme conditions of human life? We confess that we can see none, except this trifling distinction, which is not a moral one after all, that the one is too high above, and the other too far beneath, the salutary checks of public opinion. It is kings and ragamuffins alone who can do what they please. But men in middle station, who have good coats upon their backs, whatever may be the cupidity of their dreams, must walk according to law, and keep down their nature as well as they can, also ——.

Were we to follow but this subject, and pursue it through all its ramifications, it would lead us into far too wide a field of speculation. But we may, at least, notice one or two of the more prominent features of *biped secretiveness*, as they occur to us. And among these it will be surprising to find that in the human breast there are wants generated which are as craving and impetuous as they are useless and nonsensical. Among these may be classed the numerous tribe of collectors, whether the object of their cupidity be pictures, statues, gems, medals, coins, books, or that

> "——— routh o' auld nic nackets,
> Rusty iron caps and gingling jackets,"

which the Scottish antiquarian is said to have prized so dearly; and these personages, we are sorry to say, are *secretive* to a man. The cupidity of the collector—we don't mean the Collector of the Customs, because we leave him to the tender mercies of the *Gazette*—may be said to be complex, being compounded of regret for what he has not himself, and envy of what his neighbor has been able to smell out and pick up. He would attempt any impossible thing [illegible] Queen Anne's six-pence, of which there are not above seven in the whole world; but yet he would rather there were not such a coin in existence, than that his neighbor collector, Mr. B., should have it. Let it not be at all, and he is content; but that it should exist, and be in the possession of another, is gall and wormwood to his honest soul. Sir Walter Scott was a great collector of *rarities*, and among other things which made the hearts of his brother antiquarians ache to behold in the repositories of Abbotsford, was an Etruscan bronze lamp, which had been dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum. This much-prized and *useful* article of furniture disappeared one day, and has never been heard of since. This theft was perfectly useless, so far as the *public* possession of the lamp by any one was concerned, because it was perfectly *unique*, well known to be the property of Sir Walter, and could not be produced any where without infamy. But what of that? *Nobody* has it now, and the thief is no doubt content. What of dishonest thought has Herculaneum and Pompeii to answer for? We fear less for Nineveh and Babylon, because the spoils of these ancient repositories are to be placed in the British Museum, and thus, they being national, will create less envy. Had they been placed in the house of a friend, indeed we should not like to be answerable for the sins of which they would have been the innocent causes, because we deny the possibility of a virtuoso of any common pretensions to be strictly honest. We [illegible] a Dutch print of "The Alchymist," by *Teniers*, the same size as the original painting, and we know that Mr. Pallette would not or will not steal it, but let us ask him if he has not in his heart purloined it twenty times. When he stood with his eyes fixed upon it last Saturday, for instance, in a state of abstraction, if his mind and imagination was not rioting in the prospective pleasure of a hypothetical felony, we are a greater dunce at interpreting a reverie than we should be willing to consider ourselves. We are not altogether without some pretensions to *virtu*, and might have our own confessions, if we choosed to make them; our collection of pictures is, we believe, fairly come by, but we should be very much obliged to our friend Mr. ———, if he would not parade that little *Correggio* of his before our eyes so often as he does, and boast of its perfections so grandiloquously, because ———.

Montreal City & District Building Society.—At the last Monthly Meeting of this Society, held on the 11th instant, several Shares of their Stock were disposed of at an average *bonus* of 30½ per cent. We are happy to hear that the founders of the Society are meeting with every desirable success, and recommend their infant institution to our readers within the district, as in every way worthy of encouragement and support.

Diocesan Tour.—We understand the Bishop (Anglican) of Montreal left this city on Thursday on a visitation through the Ottawa District. His Lordship will, we learn, extend his tour as far as Clarendon, and will, probably, be absent for about three weeks.

Cricket.—A match between the Montreal Club and the Officers of the Ordnance will come off on Monday next, (weather permitting,) on the McGill College grounds. Wickets to be pitched at half-past ten o'clock.

Fire.—On Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house occupied by [illegible], Esq., corner of Dorchester and [illegible] Streets, but was extinguished without doing much damage, owing to the speedy arrival of the fire engines.

We have been requested to call the attention of millers, steamboat proprietors, lumber merchants, &c., to the advertisement of Machinery Oil, the saving by the use of which is very great, besides the difference in cleanliness, &c., &c.

We have to thank W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., M.P.P., for copies of several interesting Parliamentary Documents.

Facts for the Consideration of the People of Canada.

LETTER II.

In my first communication, an attempt was made to attract public attention to the vast natural resources of Canada, and to insist upon the advantages possessed by her people in those resources, in connection with her geographical position. Occasion was taken to propose the question, as to whether error had been committed in managing and developing those resources. The excess of imports over exports was pointed out, and a promise made to endeavor to prove, that no necessity existed, in the nature of the case, for such excess, but directly the contrary.

Before, however, entering upon this part of the subject, it will be proper to declare, that which has probably been already seen, that with the writer it is a foregone conclusion, that Canada is an agricultural country, that her staples are all, whether rightly so or not, the direct products of her soil; and the fact is so.

By the "Tables" of the trade and navigation of the Province of Canada for the year 1850, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of His Excellency—from which has already been quoted the relative amounts of imports and exports—it appears that of the whole amount of exports, about 43 per cent. are natural productions of the soil, that is, are taken from the forests; about 40 per cent. are artificial productions of the soil, mostly comprehended under the general term, breadstuffs; about 5 per cent. are animal food; and the remainder, about 12 per cent., consist of other agricultural productions not [illegible] of the products of the mine, the [illegible].

Of the produce of the forest, little more will require to be said, because being a spontaneous natural production, the quantity, however large in itself, is a limited quantity, and cannot be artificially increased; but the production of food by the application of labor, is limited only by a part or the whole of the following particulars, viz.: by the extent and fertility of the soil, the amount of capital and labor applied to its cultivation, the extent of the market, and the facilities for reaching that market.

It appears, then, that it is amongst the productions of agriculture, of labor applied direct to the soil, that must be sought the means of increasing the exports of Canada. Of those productions, breadstuffs is the present staple. Can the export of breadstuffs be increased? is then the question.

It will be conceded, that Great Britain is, and must be for the present, the ruling market for the food of man, and that from her limited territorial extent, her dense population, her immense wealth, her gigantic manufactures, and her extensive commerce.

J. S.

District of Quebec, August 9, 1851.

To William Evans, Esq.,
Editor of the Agricultural Journal:

Sir,—I am not in the habit of seeing the *Montreal Courier*; but a few days ago I met a friend in town, who handed me the numbers of the 1st and 2nd instant, informing me that by perusing them I would find something that concerned *me*. So I did, for in the number of the 1st I found the learned production of "Twaddle Humbug." Happy that we have such a *cunning fellow* in the Province of Canada, who can find out that you are the fabricator of a certain communication sent you, where the writer made the egregious and unpardonable mistake of inserting "*this* journal" instead of "*your* journal." Whether the learned "Twaddle" would call this a *grammatical*, or a *technical*, or an *agricultural*, or any other sort or kind of error, he has not informed the world, which is an irreparable loss, except he will deign to come out of his *hole*, and throw more light on this all-important subject. Thanks to my stars, I am not the author of *this*—or, should I say, *that*? [illegible] he says, this letter appeared a few months ago, I *think* in April last." I humbly take the liberty to *think* that *your daring accuser* should not have been satisfied with *thinking*, but that he should have been *certain*, and have pointed out the article particularly by mentioning its date and the signature subscribed to it. I will, therefore, further humbly take the liberty to *think* that "Twaddle Humbug" is nothing more nor less than a "*cowardly bush-fighter*," one who *shoots his poisoned arrows from behind a tree, and stabs in the dark!*—A dangerous monster.

Now "Twaddle" comes to *me*, where he is *certain*, as he has mentioned the name subscribed to my letter,—"A Paying Subscriber,"—and further asserts, with *positive certainty*, that my communication will be found in your number for July, all which assertions are true. He has also partly come out of his *hole*, without being aware of it; *for, he says, "the object of this is manifestly a slap at the Publisher."* Was it not at least as great a *slap* at Mr. Fitch, the Agent at Quebec, if his answer to *me* was incorrect, as at the Publisher? Could not the Publisher have written to Mr. Fitch, and reprimanded him for having falsely said that he had not received a sufficient number of the *Journal from him*? In that case, if Mr. Fitch denied the assertion which I ascribed to him, could he not have written to the Editor, and ascertain from him who had dared to make such a presumptuous use of *his name*? And, then, could not the Publisher, who thought himself also aggrieved, and who is in daily communication with the Editor, have asked him the name and place of residence of the author of the piece bearing the signature "A Paying Subscriber?" This would have been a fair and manly way of acting. "Twaddle Humbug" could then have had a *direct slap at me*, and, besides a severe reprimand, given me a few lessons in grammar, of which I am very deficient, and framed a vocabulary of the only proper technical terms to be used in agriculture, both by the learned and the unlearned farmer, but specially for my use, as I am a blockhead. I would have thankfully accepted so great and precious a boon, even though it had been written in the "Yankee tongue"—in return, I would have politely *sent* him an English rose, an Irish Shamrock, and a Scotch Thistle, to regale and tickle his nostrils. But how could "Twaddle" *think* that *I*, a perfect stranger to him, should have been desirous of having a *slap at him*? The case is the reverse, and, as plain as A. B. C., "Twaddle" was *itching* to have a *slap* at the Editor.

After mature consideration of the whole matter, I cannot imagine how such a Solomon as the learned "Twaddle Humbug" could have fallen into the egregious *error*, or have had the presumptuous *audacity* to saddle you with the authorship of my *insignificant piece*, which I wrote in a hurried moment without much consideration, only giving Mr. Fitch's true answer, as I termed my *journals*, without ever dreaming that I would have been constrained to make myself so conspicuous as to have to come forward publicly to repel the false and malicious insinuations—aye, daring *aspersions* and accusations—of "Twaddle Humbug" against you.

After all, Mr. Editor, though I am pleading and defending your just cause against a dangerous and false accuser, I will not be too harsh with him, but politely *invite* him to come out boldly, make himself known to the world, and give public lectures on the proper and improper uses of "*this*" and "*your*," and farther descant on "*remedy a few remarks*"—and "*animals*"—and "*fat animals*"—and show to a demonstration that none but you could have had the skill and ingenuity to fabricate such sorts of things, with an infinity of other sorts of matters and subjects, &c., &c., &c.—by all which the farming world will be highly edified, and will, I have no doubt, feel [illegible] obliged.

In the *Courier* of the 2nd instant I remark "Notices to Correspondents" immediately above your note to "Twaddle," where the Editor refuses to insert a communication subscribed "Another Despiser of Humbug," until he sends his address. I have seen the three succeeding numbers, where "Another Despiser of Humbug," *alias* "Twaddle Humbug" himself, does not appear, which is a sign that he is not inclined to come farther out of his *hole* than he has already incautiously done.

Wishing you and *this*—I was just going to fall into the ditch—*your*, I mean—journal success, despite of your open and hidden enemies,

Believe me,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Matthew Davidson.

P.S.—By mistake, in your note to "Twaddle," you called me "James;" neither do I find *this*, instead of *your* journal, in any of my communications—therefore, when "Twaddle" points out the piece, if such exist, you can refer him to the *real* author, who, no doubt, will put him to rights without delay.

M. D.

St. Urbain Street Academy.—This Seminary, under the Superintendence of Mr. Phillips, opens for the reception of pupils on the 20th inst. Mr. Phillips has been long favorably known in Montreal, as a popular and industrious instructor of youth. It is fortunate for this city that its educational institutions, both private and public, are so ably conducted. The St. Urbain Street Academy has been for some time back numerously attended, and the great satisfaction which the parents generally express, in the progress made by their families, who have been placed under the care of its Principal, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the efficiency of the system pursued in it.

Signor Francisco.—We understand the city authorities have taken the alarm at last, in consequence of the very unexplainable feats of this gentleman. As nobody can tell where he came from, and worse still, nobody knows where he is going when he leaves, and the probability being very strong that, when he does depart, he will take at least half the city along with him under his wing, including all the Churches; the Mayor's Court have been trying to find witch marks on his body, by sticking pins into him all over, and we understand he is found to be, from head to foot, all alike—in fact, witch, or warlock, or wizard, all over. Not one inch of him better than another. We advise our readers to pay him an early visit, as so very elusive a personage may vanish at a moment's warning.

Aztecs.—Montreal is fast becoming a city of wonders. Giants, Wizards, and Lilliputians, succeed each other, as wave succeeds to wave. These dwarfish specimens of humanity are to visit us immediately, but whether they can creep through the eye of a needle or not, we cannot tell, till we see them with our eyes, which we shall do soon, if they are not too microscopic for the vision of ordinary mortals.

The Garrick Theatre.

On Thursday evening we were happy to observe the Bandbox crowded for the benefit of Mrs. Skerrett. The reasons which called forth this benefit are no doubt fully understood by the public, and it is therefore useless for us to repeat them. It must have been truly gratifying to the fair *beneficiere* to find her call responded to. Mrs. Skerrett has been for several years known to our citizens as an actress of no ordinary ability, and to those who may have had the pleasure of her acquaintance as an amiable and intelligent lady—it is therefore no wonder that her departure from Montreal should be the cause of regret. However, she carries with her the best wishes of a large circle of friends for her future happiness and prosperity.

Sir William Don also took leave of his Montreal friends that evening. His visit, we feel assured, will be long remembered, and we sincerely trust that we may yet have the pleasure of seeing him again in Canada. His acting, so far as we have been able to judge, verified all we heard and read concerning him.

At the conclusion of the second play, Mrs. Skerrett and Sir Wm. Don were called before the curtain, when Mrs. S. received several bouquets. Sir William returned thanks for Mrs. Skerrett and himself, and for the present bade them farewell. They retired amidst rapturous applause.

General Jackson and the Rev. Dr. Durbin.—We find the following anecdote in the *Boston Recorder* of this week—with this remark, "It is a good story even if not true":—

In the Winter of 1832 President Jackson conferred the mission to Russia upon a justly distinguished son of Pennsylvania. Before the newly appointed Minister, however, had departed on his mission, he deemed it due to the President to ask his counsel in reference to the selection of a Secretary of legation. The President declined all interference, and remarked to the Minister that the United States Government would hold him responsible for the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that he would consequently be at liberty to choose his own secretary.

The Minister returned his respectful acknowledgements, but before taking a final leave, sought his especial advice in regard to a young gentleman then in the service of the State Department, and who was highly recommended by the (then) Secretary. Gen. Jackson promptly said, "I advise you, sir, not to take that man, *he is not a good judge of preaching*." The Minister seemed puzzled, and observed that the objection needed explanation.

"I am able to give it," said the old hero, and he thus continued; "On last Sabbath morning, I attended divine service in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city. There I listened to a soul inspiring sermon by Professor Durbin, of Carlisle, one of the ablest pulpit orators in America. Seated in a pew near me I observed this identical young man, apparently an attentive listener. On the day following, he came in to this chamber on public business, when I had the curiosity to ask him his opinion of the sermon and the preacher.

"And what think you, sir, the young upstart, with consummate assurance, pronounced that sermon all froth and Professor Durbin a humbug. I took the liberty of saying to him—'My young man you are a humbug yourself, and don't know it.' And now," continued the venerable old man, his eye lighted up with intense animation, "real tenor, my dear sir, that a man who is not a better judge of preaching than that, is wholly unfit to be your companion.—And besides," he added, "if he were the prodigy the Secretary of State represents him to be, he would be less anxious to confer his services upon you—he would rather be anxious to retain them himself." The President's advice was of course followed by the ambassador, and the man's subsequent career of vice and folly proved that the general's estimate of his character, which founded upon a common-place incident, was substantially correct.

Up-stairs and down.—A householder in a village between Stamford and Uppingham, in filling up his census schedule under the column headed "Where born," described one of his children as born in "the parlour," and the other "up stairs."

Proceedings of the Corporation.

Wednesday, August 13.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen MacFarlane, Grenier, Homier, Benjamin, and Lynch; Councillors Prevost, Leclair, Atwater, McDonald, Frechette, Leeming, McCambridge, Whitney, and Brondson.

Petitions were read from Messrs. J. J. Loranger, William Barry, proprietors in Dorchester Street, between Sanguinet and St. Denis Streets, William Drum, the inhabitants of St. Antoine Suburb, G. Bennett, and Wm. Long, and severally referred to the proper standing committees of the Council, to be considered and reported upon.

Petitions were also submitted from Dr. Picault, Joseph Levey, and Joseph Brouillet, for reduction of assessment, and refused to be received, the time fixed by law for all such applications being now past.

Alderman MacFarlane then submitted the motion of which he had given notice at the last Meeting of the Council, for the arrest, by the Police of the city, of the persons assuming to act as Policemen on the wharves; and if the City Police were insufficient for the purpose, then that their arrest be effected by aid of military force.

A long discussion ensued on the motion, and the majority of the Council, though adverse to the proposition, were clearly of opinion, and several members took occasion to declare so, in very plain terms, that the Council, and citizens at large, through their representatives, had been most discourteously treated by the Executive, inasmuch as no notice had ever been given them of the establishment of the new Police under Inspector Johnson—a notice to which they had an unquestionable right, in common civility and justice, as the constituted Civic Government of Montreal, and the Public Conservators of the peace of the City. They were, moreover, still more indignant that a letter on the subject of the New Police, written to Mr. Secretary Leslie on the 21st of July last, had remained unanswered up to the present hour—no acknowledgement of its receipt ever having been yet deigned to be given by the Provincial Secretary. The whole Council concurred in the necessity that existed for the establishment of the new Police force, and many did not hesitate to express their satisfaction at its formation, and the manner in which its duties were performed; but nearly all were indignant at the discourteous and insulting silence of the Executive Authorities to the Council upon the occasion of establishing the force in this City. Finally, the consideration of the subject was deferred till the next meeting, to see if any answer would be received from the Civil Secretary in the meanwhile.

Upon a report from a Special Committee, the contract for the Carpenters' work necessary to convert the upper part of the East Wing of Bonsecours Market into two large Halls for Public Meetings of the Citizens, for Concerts, Lectures, &c., was given to Mr. Alex. McDonald, of Bleury Street, for £324. The Contract for the Plasterers' work to Mr. W. H. Kerlert, for £170: and a mistake having occurred in the lowest tender for the Painting, the Committee were authorized to give that contract to whomsoever of those who tendered they deemed most advisable.

Upon Reports to that effect of the Fire Committee, £63 were voted to purchase 300 feet of new India Rubber hose and couplings, and the application of Mr. Rey to open a pistol gallery in Notre Dame Street, refused, the discharge of fire arms in the City being prohibited by law.

Upon a Report of the Police Committee, the application of the Policemen to have their pay raised from 2s 6d to 3s per day was refused; but it was resolved that in future neither officers nor men should be put under stoppages while detained from duty, by wounds or sickness received or contracted in the service.

The Report of the Committee on the overcharges of assessment was next considered and adopted.

On motion of Alderman Homier, seconded by Councillor McCambridge, his Worship and the Chairman of the standing Committees of the Council, were appointed a special Committee, on the number, remuneration and duties of all persons employed by the Council.

After a long and very able exposition made by Councillor Whitney, of the sacrifices incurred by certain public-spirited and wealthy citizens of the western section of the city, to establish the St. Anne's Market, the conditions upon which it had afterwards become the property of the city, and the manner in which it had been destroyed whilst temporarily occupied by the Legislature; and the strong claims arising from all these facts, which the parties referred to in especial, and all the population of the western and southern sections of the city, in general, [illegible] a new and equally good market should be erected on the site of the old building,—it was resolved, on motion of Councillor Whitney, seconded by Councillor McCambridge,—That a Special Committee should be appointed to examine the plans and estimates in possession of the Corporation, with a view to report upon them and upon the means of rebuilding the St. Anne's Market. The following gentlemen were named the Committee, viz:—Mr. Whitney, Chairman; and Messrs. Lynch, McCambridge, Homier, Macfarlane, Leeming, Frechette, Brondson and Leclair.

The consideration of a claim of Mr. Lacroix for damages, for the non-completion of Viger Square, within the term stipulated by contract between him and the Corporation, was referred to the Finance Committee—after which, at about eleven o'clock, P. M., the Council adjourned.—*Herald.*

Ireland.

Still the human tide rushes outward, and the numbers proceeding to America are very considerable, even at a period of the season when, in former years, emigration had been altogether suspended. The fine harvest prospects, and the apparent recovery of the potato, do not appear to have produced the slightest effect among the rural population; and, it is manifest, that the emigration, notwithstanding the diminished numbers, will continue upon a vast scale. Remittances, very large in the aggregate amount, are constantly received from Irish settlers in the United States; and a desire to leave the country is the absorbing idea amongst the peasantry. In Limerick, Wexford, New Ross, and other ports, vessels of large tonnage are prepared for the "summer emigration," and farmers, even of the better class, unable to make terms with their landlords, are giving up their holdings and selling off their effects. The *Limerick Examiner* states that "the emigration mania is spreading through the country with amazing rapidity; the people are flying in large numbers; and on the roads in remote districts, you will often meet long and melancholy cavalcades proceeding to the place of embarkation. The poor man, who has no friend to send him a remittance, and no means of paying his passage over, is looked upon as a doomed man. Country Roman Catholic chapels on Sundays are thinly attended, owing to the death or desertion of the people." The *Munster News* says,—"Numbers of the occupiers of almost every district are abandoning their old homes, and setting out for America. In the neighborhood of Nenagh, nearly every one having passage money is resolved to emigrate, if the present potato crop fail." The heavy poor rates still required in some of the western and southern Unions, on account of the payment of the instalments for relief advances during the famine, will have a tendency to increase the desire for emigration. In Westport Union the new rates range from 5s to 6s 8d in the pound, and a much higher poundage would have been declared on some of the electoral divisions, if there were the slightest hope that it could be levied. But even from districts where rates are comparatively light, there is still a considerable emigration.

Unless in a few deeply embarrassed unions in the south and west, the rates are still decreasing, and week by week the returns show a steady diminution in the number of paupers. In the union of Castlerea, county of Roscommon, the inmates in the workhouse are now 2,300. In July, 1850, the paupers chargeable to that union amounted to 5,312, showing a decrease of upwards of 3,000. In most of the unions the able-bodied paupers are going out to seek work at the harvest.

Rome.

The *Univers* quotes a letter from Rome of the 20th, stating that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the French and the Papal authorities at Rome, under the following circumstances: —At the time the French occupied Rome, they took possession of the offices of the Inquisition, and lodged some companies there. Some time after, however, they gave up the building to the congregation of the Holy Office, who got it repaired at a cost of 15,000f., and were enabled to occupy it but a few months ago. On the 14th, the French Commission for quartering the troops, suddenly received information that the 7th battalion of foot chasseurs was coming on the following evening. Not knowing where to quarter them at so short a notice, the commissioners immediately sent to the Holy Office, announcing, in rather an imperious tone, their intention of taking possession of the buildings, and demanding the immediate removal of the effects of the Inquisition. It being urged on the part of the latter that it was impossible to remove the archives, the tribunal, &c., at a moment's warning, and a respite of three days was at length granted, with the proviso that those parts of the building which were empty should be immediately occupied by the French troops. The Holy Father, who is himself the prefect of the congregation, gave orders to look out for another suitable building, wherein to instal the now homeless tribunal; but every effort having proved fruitless, His Holiness has been at last obliged to apportion for the offices of the Inquisition a few rooms in the palace of the Vatican. The same letter states that the circulars addressed by the Tuscan Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs to the bishops of that State, limiting the franchises granted to the Church by the new concordat, has produced a very unfavourable sensation at the Court of Rome.

Seigniory of Portneuf.—This very valuable seigniory has been purchased by Angus McDonald, Esq., from the Ladies of the Ursuline Convent, for the low price of £3,250 currency. It measures one league and a half in front on the St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, through the centre of which flows that fine river, known as the "Portneuf River." Mr. McDonald acquires by his purchase the Flour and Saw Mills, at present occupied by the Hon. Ed. Hale, and we understand he has commenced the building of a flax mill, the only one we have ever heard of in this country.

We have seen the patent erecting this Seigniory into a Barony, with the signature and seal of Louis Quatorze, bearing date 1681. At this time there are 500 families living on it.—*Quebec Times.*

Steam Opposition.—It is reported in town to-day that Mr. Molson, of Montreal, has laid down a new steamer at Sorel, of 250 feet in length, and [illegible] longer stroke than the *John Munn*. She is intended to ply between Quebec and Montreal.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Sir John Harvey.—We are happy to learn that letters have been received in Halifax from Sir John Harvey, announcing His Excellency's improving health, and his determination to return to his Government about the 1st of September.—*Ib.*

The Thunder Storm of Tuesday Night, as we are informed, caused considerable damage to property at, or in the neighbourhood of, Sorel. A person arrived from there this morning informs us that several houses were consumed by the lightning. One woman with her children, becoming alarmed, fled from her dwelling, just in time to escape being buried beneath it ruins.—*Ib.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.
August 14.

Schr Garland, Smith, July 13, Cuba, J Mitchell, for Montreal, sugar
.... Pacifique, Morenel, 27th do, Halifax, order, molasses and sugar, 2 pass

Cleared.
August 13.

Ship Agenora, Coyle, Gloucester, Lemesurier & Co
Prus ship Die Seelust, Berg, Dundalk, Gilmour & Co
Prus bark Edinburgh, Braun, Gloucester, H & F Burstall
Bark Vulcan, Patrick, Glasgow, Symes & Co
Schr Philomene, Galibois, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co
.... Temperance, Sire, Miramichi and Richibucto, Noad & Co

14th.

Ship Washington, Moore, Greenock, Benson & Co
Prus Bark Emmeline, Paeplow, Poole, Pembertons
.... Henriette, Boeschki, Gloucester, Lemesurier & Co
Brig Cumberland Lass, Bovey, Exeter, Symes & Co
.... Mariner's Hope, Hornsby, Sunderland, H & E Burstall

Shipping Intelligence.

The brig Monarch, Fielden, which cleared here on the 5th instant, for Sunderland, and had proceeded on her voyage as far as Grosse Isle, returned to port last evening in tow of a steamer, the crew having refused to proceed in her in consequence of her leaking.

BIRTHS.

At Quebec, on the 6th instant, the lady of Samuel Newton, Esq., of a son.

At Kingston, on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. Abram Foster, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Quebec, on the 11th instant, Mr. Celestin Bennett, to Miss Marie Angele Forsyth, both of that city.

On the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, (Niagara Falls,) by the Rev. W. Leeming, Kenneth McKenzie Moffatt, Esq., R. C. Rifle Regiment, son of the Hon. George Moffatt, to Caroline, daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., late H. M. Consul at New York.

At Ste. Anne's Church, in Detroit, on the 29th ultimo, by the Right Rev. Bishop Lefevre, Charles Eugene Casgrain, M. D., son of the late Hon. Charles Eugene Casgrain, of Riviere Ouelle, L.C., to Miss Charlotte Marie Chase, daughter of Thos. Chase, Esq., of Detroit.

DIED.

At Chambly, on the 9th instant, Mr. John Yule, senior, aged 81 years.

At Quebec, on the 13th instant, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. William Browning, aged 50.

Drowned, on the 23rd July last, at Gladfield, Chicoutimi, River Saguenay, George Simpson, eldest son of Simon Ross, Esq., late of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, aged 11 years and 21 days.

TREMONT HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.

THIS well known Establishment is still conducted in the same manner it has always been. The central and pleasant situation of the house, its commodious arrangements, and the comforts and luxuries to be found there, combine to render it agreeable and advantageous to the traveller.

Having been one of the firm of John L. Tucker & Co., so long at the head of the Establishment, the Subscriber pledges his best exertions to maintain its reputation, and to give satisfaction to his Customers.

WM. H. PARKER.
Boston, August 12, 1851. 414

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY.

THE DUTIES of the above SCHOOL will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. The Course of Studies pursued embraces Mercantile pursuits as the primary object, but the Latin and Greek languages are more particularly attended to when required. There are vacancies for a few Boarders.

S. PHILLIPS, Principal.
August 15, 1851. 414

HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL.

THE CLASSES will recommence STUDY on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, instant, at 9 o'clock. Applications for the admission of NEW PUPILS to be made to the RECTOR, at his Residence, No. 1, Place St. Antoine.

PRIVATE BOARDERS are taken by the Rector and the other Masters.

HEW RAMSAY, Hon. Secy.
August 14. 412

SELLING OFF
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

THE remainder of M. A. & A. BURROUGHS & CO.'S STOCK of DRY GOODS has been REMOVED from their old stand to No. 228, St. Paul Street, (opposite Greene & Son's Hat and Fur Store.) As the whole Stock is positively to be disposed of, it is offered at a reduction of 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

Purchasers had better call at No. 228, before closing their assortment elsewhere.

June 25. 369

JUST RECEIVED by Express—
Godey, Graham, and Sartain, for September.
R. W. LAY,
183, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, August 14, 1851. 413

ODD FELLOWS' HALL
Great St. James Street.

THE WIZARD!—THE WIZARD!

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY EVENINGS, August 14, 15, and 16.
ENTIRE NEW EXHIBITION!
GRAND ITALIAN FANTOCINI!
NEW WONDERS AND MIRACLES
BEST OF THEM ALL.

Doors open at 10 minutes before 8, Soiree to commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT.
Tickets at the people's price, viz. 1s. 3d.
August 14. 412

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
MAXIMO AND BARTOLA.

THESE celebrated and truly wonderful specimens of a PIGMY RACE from CENTRAL AMERICA, will EXHIBIT [illegible] ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing on MONDAY, August 25.
Exhibition Open:—Afternoon from 3 to [illegible] o'clock. Evening from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
Admission 7½d., without distinction of age.
See Small Bills.
August 15. 413

STORAGE AND INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber having REMOVED to the very commodious Stores, "Cuvillier's Buildings," No. 13, St. Sacrament Street, opposite to the Office of Messrs Gilmour & Co., is now prepared to receive

CONSIGNMENTS
Of POT and PEARL ASHES, which will be Sold, and remitted for, on a very moderate Commission.

RATES.
Flour—1d. per barrel per month.
Pot and Pearl Ashes—2½d. per barrel first month; 2d. per barrel each succeeding month.
N.B.—The above rates INCLUDE the charge for insurance against Fire.

CONSIGNMENTS.
Ashes consigned for Sale, will be covered by a Policy of Insurance from the moment they are placed in the Stores for Inspection. Commission for selling and paying over, or remitting, very moderate.

LAND AGENCY.
The REGISTRY OFFICE, for the Sale of FARMS, LANDS, and HOUSES, and for the LETTING of HOUSES, will be continued as formerly.

TRUSTEESHIP.
INSOLVENT ESTATES wound up, and BALANCE SHEETS and STATEMENTS prepared, for inspection of Creditors &c., &c., at a Commission of 2½ per cent., exclusive of Advertising and Handbills.

JOHN G. DINNING,
13, St. Sacrament Street.
August 14. 412

THE MACHINERY OIL

OF my manufacture is pronounced by those competent to judge as any, I trust, in the United States, equal to the best Sperm Oil, except for *burning* purposes, for which it is not recommended. Parties ordering will please observe the following:—

1st. I manufacture Oil for summer and winter use.

2nd. The winter is not recommended for summer use, it being of such a limpid nature that it is liable to run off the bearings.

3rd. The summer Oil is not recommended for winter use, as it has too much body, and will congeal at about 20° above zero, standing but 12° colder weather than winter Sperm Oil.

4th. The winter Oil is *warranted* to remain *limpid* in the most *extreme cold* of the United States and the Canadas.

5th. As the Oil is produced by a high degree of heat, in some cases, when applied to the Piston Rod of a Steam Engine and other Cylinders heated by Steam, it will evaporate. The same is applicable to Sperm and other Oils.

Parties ordering will readily notice the importance of designating whether it be for *summer* or *winter use*.

B. F. POND, 56, Water Street.
New York, June 1.

I beg to call your *particular* attention to the following letter of J. W. McLellan, Esquire, Superintendent of motive power St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad:—

Longueuil, near Montreal, C.E., May 30, 1851.

B. F. Pond, Esquire,—Dear Sir: I wish you to forward, for the use of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, immediately, fifty barrels of your Machinery Oil. Please forward via Saint Johns.

I have found your Oil to work equal to Sperm Oil as to its lubricating and lasting qualities. As to its standing cold weather, I found, from close observation through the coldest days of last winter, that it did not chill in the least.

I am, very truly, yours.
J. W. McLellan.
Superintendent motive power St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad.

The Machinery Oil is now in constant use by
The St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad Co.
Messrs. McPherson, Crane & Co.
" C. & W. Tate.
"The People's Line."
The "Bruce Mines" Mining Co.
Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston.
T. B. Wragg, Esq., Montreal.
And several others.

On Sale, in Casks of 30 to 40 Gallons each, and in 4 Gallon Tins.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Agent,
13, St. Sacrament Street.
August 13. 413

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of Country Merchants, Farmers, and others visiting Montreal, to his extensive Stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c., comprising:—
200 packages Teas, assorted
Sugars, Refined, Crushed, Loaf, and Muscovado
Coffee, Ceylon and Java, Raw and Roasted
Molasses, Tobacco, English Soap
Labor Saving, Montreal, and Brown Windsor Soap
Candles, Sperm, Stearine, and Montreal
Blacking, Paste and Liquid
Patent and other Starch
Brushes, assorted, Copperas, Epsom Salts
Black Lead, Sago, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Shot
Tobacco Pipes, Arrowroot, Whiting
Sugar Candy, Pepper, Alum, Saltpetre, Carraway Seeds
Button Blue, Saleratus, Playing Cards, Indigo
Maccaroni, Mustard, Ginger, Raisins, Currants
Sauces, Pickles, Ketchup, assortment of Spices
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Whale Oil, Castor Oil
Window Glass, Orange Peel
—AND,—
Duff, Gordon, Sandeman, and Hunt's Port and Sherry Wines, and Liquors of every description, purchased by a first rate judge, and warranted genuine.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

J. S. SUTHERLAND,
Corner of McGill and St. Joseph Streets.
Montreal, August 8, 1851. 407

BABY LINENS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
MORNING GOWNS,
NIGHT DRESSES, &c.,
DRESS SHIRTS,
REGATTA SHIRTS,
DRESSING GOWNS,
NIGHT SHIRTS, &c., &c.
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
Montreal Outfitting Establishment,
186, Notre Dame Street.

AUCTION SAL[illegible]

BY JOHN LEEM[ING]

BOTTLES BY AUCTION.—On SA[TURDAY] MORNING next, the 16th instant, will be [sold], alongside the Barge HERE— 300 crates Bottles, comprising Wine, Castor [Oil], Claret, Corbyn, Soda Water, Beer, &c., &c., [&c.]
☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING, Auctioneer.
413

SUGARS, TEAS, OILS, &c.—On SATURDAY next, the 16th inst., at the Stores of Messrs. TORRANCE & BUSTEED, will be offered—
50 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
10 hhds White Bastards do
10 hhds & tres Loaf do
150 boxes Twankay Tea
[illegible] bags Green Coffee
[illegible] bbls Cod Oil
[illegible] do Herrings
100 boxes Candles
200 do Soap, Montreal and English
200 do Muscatel and Layer Raisins
10 bbls Zante Currants
20 bags Ivica Soft Shell Almonds
With other articles.
☞ Sale at THREE o'clock p[m]
JOHN LE[EMING]
411

PUBLIC SALE OF ELEVEN [HUNDRED] ACRES VALUABLE LAND [IN THE T]OWNSHIPS.—The Subscriber [is ins]tructed to Sell by Auction, on W[EDNESDAY THE] [SE]PTEMBER THE THIRD, the [follow]ing LANDS, in the Township of [illegible] County of Shefford, known as a p[art of the] Taylor Lands," viz.:—
Lots 8, 9, and 10, 5th Range, 200 acres each, 600 acres
South half Lot 12, 5th Range, 100 "
North half Lot 15, 5th do 100 "
North half Lot 2, 6th do 100 "
Lot 25, 6th do 200 "
The terms of payment will be Cash. Other conditions will be made known at time of Sale.
☞ Sale at TWELVE o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING, Auctioneer.
401

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.—Immediately after the above Sale, there will be [offer]ed several BUILDING LOTS, on Colborne [Av]enue and Neighborhood.
For particulars of which, application may be [made] to MR. R. McNAUGHT, or to the Subscribers.
LEEMING & SABINE.
409

[P]EARCE'S WATER F[ILTERS]
NO. 11, WALL STREET, NE[W YORK]
THE Public are respectfully [informed that] WATER FILTERS, of the [illegible] construction, are kept constantly a[t this] Establishment.
New York, August 10, 1851.

JOHN KER & CO.
ESSENCE OF COFF[EE]
PREPARED FROM
[F]ULTON'S ORIGINAL CELEBRATED RECIPE,
Acknowledged to be the *Finest* Article ever Manufactured in Great Britain.
Sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists in America.
Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale only, by [John] Ker & Co., at their Store, Common Street, [near] Wharf, Montreal.
None Genuine unless Signed
JOHN KER & CO.
August 12. 410

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,
St. Sacrament Street.
THE Subscriber is SOLE IMPORTER of the "highly celebrated"
CHAMPAGNE, "BOUZY MOUSSEUX,"
[wh]ich he offers for Sale in Bond or Store.
—ALSO,—
"GRAND VIN D'AY[illegible]"
[A] beautiful lot of HAVANA [illegible]
[wi]th the attention of Connoisseur[s]
E. LAMO[illegible]
July 3.

FRENCH WINES
FRESH IMPORTA[TIONS]
THE Subscribers return thanks [to their friends] and the public in general for [the patronage] which they have received sin[ce] [their] Store, and beg to inform the[m that they] are yet on hand a quantity of Bordeaux Wine, the best marks, which they will guarantee not contain any alcoholic mixture. The Clergy will find these Wines the best adapted for sacred uses.
—ALSO,—
An excellent assortment of French Dry Goods, including Gentlemen's Hats, Ladies' Bonnets, Shawls, Mantillas, Gloves, &c., &c., &c.
The whole will be Sold at the most moderate prices.
JOSEPH BONACINA & Co.,
No. 4, Nun's Buildings,
St. Joseph Street.
July 26, 1851. 396

BOTTLED WINES.—The Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale, in bond or duty paid, an Invoice of the following choice Wines:—
Sparkling Moselle
Sparkling and Still Hock
Burgundy, Still and Sparkling
Chateau and Haut Sauternes
Clarets, of the best Brands a[nd vintages]
Barsac
Chablis, &c., &c., &c.
In cases of 1 dozen each.
TORRY, CLAR[KE & CO.]
July 28.

PORTER AND ALE.—
250 barrels, in pints and qu[arts]
[B]ASS & SON'S XXX [illegible]
direct from the manufactur[ers]
Hibbert & Co.'s London Stout
Barclay & Co.'s do do
—ALSO,—
Bass's India Pale Ale, in wood and bottle.
TORRY, CLARKE & CO.,
3, St. Eloi Street.
July 28. 398

GROCERIES.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Twankay [illegible]
Muscovado Sugar
Tobaccos, &c., &c.
GILMOUR & Co., 9, St. Sacrament Street.
May 7. 329

BRANDY.
JUST RECEIVED, per "City of Hamilton," and will be Sold, when landed:—
25 hhds. Martell's best Brandy.
GILMOUR & CO.,
No. 9, St. Sacrament Street.
May 5, 1851.

DRY GOODS
THE SUBSCRIBERS are [illegible]
[illegible] Toronto, City of Hamilton, [illegible]
[illegible] therine, &c., &c., a large and [illegible]
STAPLE and FANCY GO[ODS]
[are] prepared to offer at low pric[es]
[illegible] terms.
GILM[OUR & CO.]
No. 9, St. S[acrament Street.]
May 7.

AMERICAN DRY [GOODS]
FOR SALE by the Subscriber[s]
Atlantic Sheetings
Shirting Stripes
Tickings
Kentucky Jeans
Satinets
Cotton Yarn
Candle Wick
And other Staple American Manufactures, at low prices.
GILMOUR & Co.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
May 7. 329

HATS.—For Sale by the Subscribers—6 cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS.
GILMOUR & Co., 9, St. Sacrament Street.
May 14. 333

[illegible] WAY [illegible]
[illegible] JAMES GO[illegible]
CO., will be offered for Sale—
Muscovado Sugar, in hhds
Refined Loaf do, do, McFies
Twankay and Hyson Twankay Teas and boxes
Hyson Skin and Old Hyson do.
Houng Hyson, Souchong, & Congou,
Scented Orange Pekoe, in half chests
Candy Sugar, Currants
Arrowroot, Starch, Chickory
Mustard, Wix's & Coleman's, in jars
Batty's Pickles, Sardines, in Oil
No. 1 Nutmegs, 28 lb kegs, Root Gin[ger]
Ground Ginger, in tins 7 & 14 lb
Cloves, in bags, 56 lb each, Black Pe[pper]
Liverpool Soap, Brown Windsor Soap
Olive Oil, in butts and or casks
Table Salt, in drums and cases
Lisbon and Port Wines, or casks
Scotch Whisky, puns and do
[illegible]
50 cwt Dry Table Codfish
100 boxes Digby Herrings, &c., &c.
☞ Sale at Half-past TWO o'clo[ck]
J. G. SHIP[illegible]
411

SCOTCH ALE & PIPES.—J. G. S[illegible] has just received, and offers for S[ale]—
100 barrels Strong Scotch Ale, in qt[s]
75 boxes T D Pipes
June 16, 1851.

BOOTH & CO'S LONDON GIN.—[Ar]rived and for Sale:—
25 cases Booth & Co's London Gin, [illegible] doz cases.
343 J. G. SHI[illegible]

NEW CITY GAS COMPA[NY]
OF MONTREAL.
[illegible] GIVEN
[illegible]

[SAN] FRANCISCO'S RESTAUR[ANT]
BONSECOURS STREET.
A CONSTANT SUPPLY of FRESH [OYSTERS] and LOBSTERS always on [hand]. REFRESHMENTS of every descrip[tion at all] hours.
August 14.

THE HAYS' HOUSE,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE SQUA[RE AND] NOTRE DAME STREET
IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF VIS[ITORS]
G. F. [illegible]
June 19.
☞ The *Toronto Colonist* and Quebe[c] [illegible] will insert the above advertisement fo[r] [illegible] and send account to G. F. Pope.

[illegible] HOTE[L]
[illegible] FINEST VENTILATION
having a free aspect over
VIGER SQUARE AND THE CHAMP [DE MARS]
TO THE
MOUNTAIN.
It is now under the direction of
MR. G. W. BILLINGS
whose long experience at the ASTO[R HOUSE,] New York, will secure to Visitors e[very conve]nience which can be expected fro[m] attention to their wants.
The Books will be under the directi[on of]
MR. W. V. COURTNEY
who is well known to all visitors to M[ontreal.]
MR. TETU
has charge of the Culinary Departme[nt.]
Montreal, May 14.

[illegible] AURA[NT]
[illegible]
LUNCHEON ready EVERY DA[Y] as per Bill of Fare.
CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., at ALL [HOURS.]
May 3.

MONTREAL FOUNDRY & CITY [illegible]
THE Subscriber is now manufac[turing and has for Sale]:—
100 dozen Chopping and Hewing [Axes]
100 Platform Scales of different si[zes]
10 "Kidd's" Patent Portable Gri[st Mills]
Steamboat Stoves, new patterns
Kitchen Ranges of all sizes
Premium Cooking and other STO[VES]
with a large and varied assortment of MACHINERY, &c., which he offe[rs] and others at his usual low rates. W[illegible]
Having disposed of the Retail Est[ablishment] McGill Street, to Mr. M. BABCOC[K] [illegible]
C. P. [illegible]

[illegible] CIPE [illegible]
[illegible] Havana and Principe Cigars, [illegible] brands.
JO[illegible]
July 12.

WANTED.—A SITUATI[ON AS] SALESMAN, TRAVELL[ER] or otherwise, by a Person who has [had ex]perience in the Lumber Busines[s] [illegible] best Houses at Quebec in the S[illegible] and in the Woods in Winter; and [has] a good knowledge of Flour and [illegible] Reference can be given either [illegible] Quebec. Apply at the *Courier* O[ffice.]
Montreal, June 18, 1851.