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

☞ The Evening Courier (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of Twelve Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

☞ Voluntary Contributions solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the writers contributing the information will be liberally remunerated.

# THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

## The Foreign News.

To the exclusion of several Editorial articles, we fill up our columns this morning with our foreign correspondence, which will be found to contain much that is interesting.

It is rumored in town to-day, that some of our most respectable merchants have received advices in their private letters, that Lord Elgin is promoted to the Governor-Generalship of India, to be succeeded by Lord Harris as Governor-General of the Canadas.

## The United States.

We find the following extraordinary story in the Washington correspondence of a leading New York paper, which appears to confirm its correspondent's accuracy editorially. There is in our minds but little doubt that the Slavery question is the "thorn in the flesh" bereafter to rankle until it forms a foul ulcer in the body politic of the Great Republic, an ulcer which will need hot caustic or a sharp knife to eradicate. Ultimately, too, it may produce the disunion spoken of; but we must be allowed to disbelieve that a British Minister has had any thing to do with a foul conspiracy such as is here spoken of; England could have no possible interest now in assisting to throw the United States into the turmoil of civil war:—

Extraordinary Scheme—New Southern Confederacy.—The facts which I am about to disclose will necessarily excite as much enthusiasm throughout this country as they did in my mind, when they were first presented with all the intrinsic evidence of undoubted truth, and with a weight of direct authority, which admitted of no misapprehension. I learn from an unquestionable source, that a gentleman, reported to be of considerable character and influence in the South, visited Mexico *incognito*, in the month of April last, and, after various Conferences with persons in authority, finally submitted a formal and well prepared proposition for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, into which that Republic was to be merged. One of the arguments and reasons that were urged upon the persons to whom this scheme was submitted, as entitling it to a favourable consideration, was that the City of Mexico would probably be selected as the Capital of the new Empire, since a part of the plan embraced the extension of its territory, peaceable or forcibly, further south. That project was laid before the Mexican Cabinet, by Mr. Lacunza, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was opposed by him in Council, in a speech of consid rable length. It was resisted by other Members of the Cabinet, and finally declined. The agent of this nefarious scheme left, soon after, for California. Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, was made aware of these proceedings, & he did not lend them countenance; but that impression, that the conspiracy received denid d encouragement from the British Legation, I am willing to place to the account of Mr. Doyle's being influenced by overzeal, and also of doing justice to those who allotted themselves to immortal honor for spurning and denouncing the proposition of the traitors. The day may not be distant, when they can receive all justice, and with less danger, than at present. President Taylor was not ignorant of this design, and with his usual sagacity and resolution, had provided against injurious consequences. It might be matter of a serious question, whether it is not the duty of our Government to demand of Mexico, which is a scheme for its dismemberment was thus unfurbished. I undertake to say, emphatically and unquestionably, such is my confidence in the information which has been placed at my disposal so far as the great fact is concerned, that this movement may be verified in every essential particular that I have stated, if Congress or the Executive Department will direct the necessary inquiries to be instituted. If the proof was questionable in any form, I would not entertain it, but having seen the authority, I have felt not only justified, but impelled by a sense of moral obligation, in giving this statement to the public.—*Washington Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer.*

Mr Theire has received £21,000 for "The History of the Consulate and the Empire," several volumes of which are yet unwritten. The publishers, afraid in these stirring times, that he might be cut off, wished to insure his life, and tried the London offices for the purpose, but they declined the risk.

Grand Olio Entertainment.—This evening affords the last opportunity of witnessing this much admired and interesting Panorama, with its various attractions. We strongly recommend our readers to spend a Quarter.

We are again indebted to Mr. Doane, Agent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, for late Boston papers.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. New York. Montreal: R. W. Lay, Agent.

We have received the August number of this valuable periodical. It contains numerous well selected and highly interesting articles. We particularly noticed, and recommend to our readers' attention, that of "The Opium Trade," "The Precious Metals," "How should Railroads be managed?"

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Lay, Canadian Agent, for a copy of the August number of this highly interesting periodical. The number before us fully keeps up the character already acquired for it by the previous numbers. It contains the continuation of Lever's popular new Novel, entitled, Martin Tierney; also a variety of amusing and instructive tales and miscellaneous pieces. Selections from the Adventures of Mr. Cummings in South Africa, will be found to excite both the wonder and interest of the reader. We prognosticate a large circulation for this work.

"Common Sense;" We have received your communication, and quite agree with you, but we think it might look a little ill-natured were we to allow our columns to be used as the means of administering a sharp rebuke to certain of our contemporaries.

Heroine Rewarded.—We are glad to learn that the young lady, Miss McDonald, who displayed so much presence of mind in rescuing three young Canadian lads from a watery grave, at Carillon, is about to be rewarded by the inhabitants for her heroic conduct on that occasion. We understand it is to be a gold chain.—*Herald.*

The Recorder Question.—The *Gazette* of yesterday announces, with a triumphant clucking, like a hen that has just laid an egg, that one other paper has joined himself and the Quebec Chronicle in the support of the House of Assembly against their brethren of the Press. Much good may it do either of the Jerry Sneaks.

The following is an account of the proceedings and Resolutions passed at the Brockville Meeting on the subject of the quarrel between the Press and the House of Assembly. We have omitted to republish Malcolm Cameron's Resolution, quoted after the third Resolution of the Meeting, as well as the Petition of Scobie and others, quoted after the fourth, as they have already appeared in our columns:—

The meeting being assembled in the Court House, in pursuance of the foregoing Requisition, His Worship the Mayor, was unanimously called on to preside, and Allan Turner, Esq., appointed Secretary.

1. Moved by Norman McDonald, Esq., seconded by Mr. Beach:

*Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the right of the Press, to be present at the Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the Province, and to be afforded every reasonable facility in reporting the same for general information.

2. Moved by Mr. Dawes, seconded by Mr. James Parks:

*Resolved*,—That any course of proceeding, whether arising from obsolete Precedents drawn from other Constitutions, from the Legal Fictions and technicalities of Law or Lawyers, or otherwise, according to deny that right, we view as utterly inconsistent with the free spirit of our Institutions—as tending to the establishment of a Secret and Irresponsible power dangerous to Civil Liberty—and as opposed alike to the "well understood wishes of the People"—to the free spirit of Enquiry, and to the progress of that sound Public Opinion by which corrupt Power is overthrown, and the sacred Ark of Liberty and Order preserved.

3. Moved by Mr. Skinner, seconded by Mr. McKenzie:

*Resolved*,—That this meeting having ascertained from the published votes and proceedings of Parliament, that the following resolution, moved by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, was negatived by the House of Assembly, by a vote of 7 to 54, expresses its surprise and regret, that a resolution so pointed in language, and so free from cant or pretence, should have been rejected by the Representatives of the People.

4. Moved by William Matthie, Esq., seconded by Henry Walsh, Esq., T. C.:

*Resolved*,—That this meeting, in view of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, at a recent date, in their refusal to receive the submitted respectfully worded petitions of High Scobie, and others, offered to be presented by Robert Bell, Esq., Member for Lanark, recognize in that act an arbitrary stretch of power which can never tamely be conceded to its members by their constituents; and an encroachment upon the rights of the people which cannot be tolerated without expressing, in language not to be misunderstood, that they, the members of the House of Assembly, are the servants of the people, and that they must not assume the power to adopt By-laws, for the regulating of proceedings on the business of the House, which contain any clause whereby the freeman's right of petition shall be sacrificed to guard against an infringement upon the dignity of its members—the best guarantee for which, in the opinion of this meeting is for the Members of the Assembly in their intercourse with each other to respect themselves.

5. Moved by N. McDonald, Esq., seconded by Mr. Smart:

*Resolved*,—That the continuance of the Reporters, in the Gallery of the House of Assembly is highly beneficial to the public interest, and they might in the opinion of this meeting to have all necessary privileges granted to them, for the exercise of their duty, not by authority, but by defined enactment, whereby the independence of Parliament may be fully secured from insult, and the agents of the Press protected from degradation and expulsion.

6. Moved by Allan Turner, Esq., T. C., seconded by N. McDonald, Esq. C.:

*Resolved*,—That this meeting tenders its respectful thanks to the minority of seven Members who faithfully represented the views of their Constituents in reference to the rights of the People and of the Press.

7. Moved by Mr. Smart, seconded by Mr. Fitzsimmons:

*Resolved*,—That His Worship the Mayor, be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions adopted by this meeting to the Mayors for Leeds and Brockville, with a request that they will support the principles embodied therein, in their respective places in Parliament.

8. Moved by Mr. Bottford, seconded by Mr. McMullen:

The Mayor having left the Chair, and William Parkin, Esq., being called thereto, on motion of O. B. Gowan, Esq., seconded by Mr. McMullen,—The respectful thanks of the meeting were voted to His Worship the Mayor, for his promptitude in convening the present meeting, and for his impartial conduct while presiding—Also to the Secretary, for his able and efficient services in recording the proceedings.

A. TURNER,
*Secretary.*

Brockville, 6th August, 1850.

## CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, August 7, 1850.

The details of the scene which occurred in the House on Saturday night, and of which I sent you an account in my last, were published in the *Globe* and the *North American* of yesterday. The affair has done more than any previous act to sink the House in public estimation. No reconciliation has been come to with the Press; and it is not likely that there will be now, for the Prorogation will take place on Friday. In Upper Canada, the public has entered into the quarrel with a great deal of warmth. The Resolutions passed at the Oxford Meeting, condemnatory of Mr. Christie and the House, are strong, almost to violence of language. Judging from the temper of the public mind, and the prevalent opinion on the subject of the existing antagonism between the House and the Press, I think there is little reason to doubt that the Upper Canada constituencies will instruct their Representatives on the question during the recess.

The publication of the Official *Gazette* must have hitherto been attended with a highly culpable waste of the Public Funds. Last year the Printing of the *Gazette* cost some £2,250, the Proprietors receiving in addition several thousand pounds for advertisements. This year they have agreed to publish it for something like the odd £200, striking off the £2,000.

A movement is on foot, which, if it be successful, will have a considerable effect on the fortunes of political parties. If there be time to push it through, a Bill will be introduced declaring Marshal S. Bidwell entitled to all the rights of a British subject. The general Amnesty does not affect him, as he was not guilty, or not proved to be so, of any participation in the Rebellion of 1837. As I understand the matter, he was frightened away by Sir Francis Bond Head, who extorted from him a verbal promise, that he would never return. The fact of such a promise having been made rests wholly on the authority of Sir Francis, for the Archives of the Government contain no evidence whatever of the alleged promise. It is more than doubtful that the Ministry are desirous of Mr. Bidwell's return. He belongs to a school of politicians far in advance of them. The Ministry set up the ridiculous claim that they are at the head of advanced opinion; and, with a view of continuing this gross political fraud, they will unquestionably do all in their power to hand over the reins of Government, when they find they can hold them no longer, to the old Tory party—the few who have not advanced with the times. Except J. H. Cameron and Sir Allan McNab, it would be difficult to find the members of that party. Mr. H. Sherwood has come out as the advocate of an Elective Legislative Council and some other changes, quite inconsistent with the doctrines of the old School. Whether or not there be a party extant, more Tory in its doctrines than Mr. Baldwin, the latter undoubtedly labors under the idea or the delusion that there is, and to this party he and his colleagues unquestionably expect to hand over the reins of Government. The old hog-bear has frightened many honest but unreflecting individuals, that the advocacy of Elective Institutions will "let in the Tories;" as if Mr. Baldwin's pertinacious opposition to all comprehensive reforms was not the very worst kind of Toryism. The only hope of the present Government is to keep up a delusion about names—to pass themselves off as the representatives of the *Reform party*, making it appear, that, besides them, there is no political organisation but the "Tories," who, as a party, have in reality ceased to exist. It is only by ignoring the existence of the real Progressive party, that the Government hope to keep up the present seesaw system of alternate "Tory" and Reform Governments, as they are miscalled. It would not, therefore, suit the purposes of the present Government to encourage the return of Mr. Bidwell, who would strengthen the hands of the Clear Grits to a degree that might render them altogether too formidable for mock Reformers to cope with. Still I do not think they can oppose his return. I was not in Canada in 1837, but, from all I can learn from those who were in the secrets of the Rebels, I am convinced that Mr. Bidwell had no share whatever in that affair; that he neither tendered his advice, nor was consulted by others. Were it otherwise, I confess I could not regard favorably his return from exile, to become again a sharer in our political conflicts. It appears to me to be not decorous, and scarcely decent, for any man, who was deeply implicated in the Rebellion, to return from exile and again commence a course, which before led to such deplorable results. X.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 26, 1850.

The Liberal Press is busily engaged in finding fault with the grant, by Parliament, of £12,000 per annum to the new Duke of Cambridge. They contend that the amount is, by far, too large for the national purse, considering the times in which we live. The late Duke had £27,000 a-year; the widowed Duchess has there £6,000; the present Duke £12,000; and his two sisters £3,000 each—in all £24,000, showing a saving to the country of just £3,000. Lord John Russell, in moving the grants in the House of Commons, laid stress on the fact of the late Duke having made but small accumulations; but if his having been prudent would have weakened or destroyed the claim to a Parliamentary Provision, is not the granting of the provision on the ground of his having been made rather a premium, or at least immunity, for improvidence? After all, however, it appears that the new Duke will have at once £12,000, and ultimately £3,000 per annum, under his late father's will. The Premier also refused to take into his calculation the amount drawn by the present Duke of Cambridge from military appointments, on the ground that he "did his duties the same as any other officer in Her Majesty's service." Lord John should, however, bear in mind that ordinary individuals cannot be Majors-General, nor command a regiment at eight-and-twenty, nor be a Field-Marshal, nor hold a full Colonelcy at thirty-one—he should recollect, moreover, that these high and lucrative offices have been bestowed on the Duke of Cambridge as a member of the Royal Family—that, but for his rank as a Prince of the Blood, he could never have reached them; and that, consequently, they are fairly liable to be united as part of the provision made for him by the country. You must not infer from these remarks that I think the grant of £12,000 *far* too much; it is not the amount that I find fault with, so much as the arguments by which it has been supported. Perhaps, on the whole, considering the drains in prospective on John Bull's pocket, £10,000 per annum ought to have been deemed sufficient revenue through the munificence of the nation.

While on the subject of national expenditure, I may mention that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Salaries has resolved on an important Report, recommending a reduction of some salaries in the higher offices of State, and such reductions and amalgamations in the Diplomatic Staff as will save the country about £30,000 per annum.

The Bill for admitting Jews to Parliament was withdrawn by Lord John Russell on Monday night, on the plea that the Session was too far gone to give the House of Lords time to consider the question in all its bearings. On this subject a Meeting of the Liberal electors of the City of London was held yesterday at the London Tavern, to consider what was to be done under the circumstances, when a request was made that Baron Rothschild should present himself at the table of the House of Commons for admission, which the Baron has undertaken to do this day.

Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill for abolishing Attorney Certificate duty, which, by narrow majorities against Government, had passed through the House of Commons up to almost its last stage, was got rid of on Monday, when the third reading of the measure was negatived by a majority of 112 against 88.

Last night the House of Commons was occupied in discussing the desirability of establishing a steam-communication between India and Australia. It appears from what has transpired, that the East India Company have thrown in the way of the project obstacles which will not easily be overcome.

As I anticipated, Sir Robert Peel was on Friday elected for Tamworth without opposition, and on Monday the contest for Chester resulted in the return of Mr. Stanley (Whig)—the numbers being, Stanley 986, Egerton (Protectionist) 854. At the last contested Election, the Conservative candidate only polled 300 votes. It must likewise be borne in mind that the great Whig family, of which the Marquis of Westminster is the head, is all-powerful in the City of Chester.

The result of the Mayo County Election is looked to with much interest, and the prospects of Mr. Butt, the Conservative candidate, are considered encouraging. Mr. Butt's election would be a great accession to Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons—the learned gentleman possessing no mean oratorical abilities.

I must not pass over without remark the dinner given on Saturday last, at the Reform Club, by the Whigs and Radicals, to Lord Palmerston, to congratulate his Lordship on his recent narrow escape. The speeches on this occasion were of the usual clap-trap order, and the only feature worth recording was the exclusion of the Reporters from the dinner, and the absence of Her Majesty's Ministers. The Reporter of the *Observer* was alone invited to the banquet; the *dailies* had after dinner invites, which were, I believe, in almost every case, declined. As the *Standard* truly observes, "the Reporters are, as a body, men better born and better bred than the members of the Reform Club, taken collectively."

The Ministerial white-bait dinner is at present fixed to take place at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, on the 3rd of August. This dinner generally precedes by two or three days the prorogation of Parliament.

A general meeting of the Inhabitants of the West end of London, was held at Willis' Rooms, on Tuesday, for the purpose of promoting the subscription for a monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. The Earl of Aberdeen was in the Chair, and the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hardinge, Lord Ashley, and other distinguished individuals, addressed the meeting. £1,600 were collected on the spot.

All subsidiary affairs must have a termination; and the great Gorham case has proved no exception to this general rule. On Saturday last, the final steps were taken in the Arches Court towards compelling Henry, Bishop of Exeter, to institute to the living of Brampford Speke the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham. On Monday a meeting of sympathisers with the Bishop took place in St. Martin's Hall, London. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Milton, Archdeacon Wilberforce and Manning, Mr. A. B. Hope, M. P., Sir C. Anderson, &c., were the principal speakers. The Resolutions comprised:—1st. The adoption of a protest against the judgment in the Gorham case. 2nd. Petition to the Queen, praying that hereafter all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England, arising out of appeal, or in the temporal Court, may be referred to the spirituality of the Church of England; and that the impediments which now obstruct the ancient Synodical functions of the Church of England, may be removed. 3rd. An Address to the Bench of Bishops. 4th. An appeal to the Clergy and Laity for co-operation and assistance—all of which were carried unanimously by a crowded meeting.

Unpleasant rumors of Cholera are rife; but I do not think there is yet any thing to take fright at. There always will be alarmists, and it is not impossible that the disease may take up its abode among us, and every now and then show itself in a mitigated form. But it may be that the reported cases are only what we constantly have in the fruit season, when careless people overdose themselves with the good things of the earth, and have to pay the penalty of their impudence.

The most contradictory accounts of the state and promise of the crops appear in the papers. My own impression, fortified by information from many of the corn-growing districts, is, that the yield will scarcely be an average one. The wheats on the higher grounds have never recovered from the long dry weather by which they were injured before the rains of a month ago. The Spring crops generally are reported to be looking well, and so are the field potatoes. From Ireland the agricultural reports are, on the whole, of a satisfactory character.

Europe, at the present moment, appears to be in a more tranquil state than it has been for some months past. I do not mean to say that there are symptoms of the immediate substitution of the ploughshare for the sword: on the contrary, in spite of the Peace Society, whose sympathies are all on the side of pirates; or the friends of liberty, in the abstract, who consider an armament against the Slave Trade as an outrage to peace and cheap sugar; in spite of those wiseacres, whose scheme it is to disarm honest men, and put weapons in the hands of rogues, rebels, and pirates, I do mean to say that matters are rather more pacific in appearance than they were. The disputes with our neighbors, the French, having been adjusted, we now find Lord Palmerston doing something which really entitles him to praise. That is to say, he has lately been reversing his ordinary course of policy, and conducting himself as if he were really aware that he represents a great nation, whose first object is peace with the whole world, and not petty diplomatic squabbles. For the mad mission of Lord Minto into Italy, for the Sicilian injustice, and sundry other flirtations with the goddess Anarchy, and her attendant nymphs, anarchy, confusion, misrule, tyranny, and plunder: for all these Lord Palmerston has now been snubbed, and not without effect. He has knocked under to the French, where he was palpably in the wrong; and what is far better, he has taken the part of justice and sound policy at last in siding with the King of Denmark in his resistance to the selfish and ambitious aggressions of Prussia.

Peace has been signed between Germany and Denmark, but hostilities, I regret to say, have been recommenced between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners. The German troops having been withdrawn from the Duchies, the Danish forces attempted to take possession, but have met with resistance, and, at the date of the last advices, some posts had been blockaded, and war was commencing. If the parties are left to fight it out, there can be little doubt that Denmark would soon gain the mastery, but the renewal of the conflict seems certain to lead to a renewal of the agitation among the German population, and ultimately of interference by some of the German Powers. To these evils, present and prospective, is to be added the derangement of commerce, in which evil this country will be a principal sharer.

France is tranquil, and will probably be more so after the adjournment of the Assembly, which will soon take place. A Committee of 25 members will be appointed to watch over the interests of the Assembly during the prorogation, and to prevent any *coup d'état* on the part of the President. Of them, 22 have already been elected—the majority are Legitimists—elected with the aid of the Mountain and the *tiers-parti*—and these, besides Generals de Lamoricière and Changarnier, are regarded as hostile to the pretensions of the Elysee.

### St. Hyacinthe Races.

On Wednesday, these races were continued. The day was a lightly cloudy, and quite cool in the morning—very favorable indeed for both horses and riders. The first was the Hurdle Race, for a sweepstake of $20 each, to which $80 were added—open to all horses. Two miles—over eight hurdles four feet high, stiff timber. Weight 12 stone. Gentlemen riders.

At about 2½ o'clock, P. M., the horses were summoned to the stand. There were three entries, and all made their appearance, viz:—

Mr. C. W. Starnes' b. h. St. Francis, aged—blue and blue—ridden by Mr. Penton.

Mr. Webster's (79th Regt.) b. g. Kangaroo, aged—blue and brown—by Capt. Murgatson.

Messrs. Gates' & Littlefield's b. g. Sir Francis, (late Sucker)—blue and white—by Mr. ——.

The horses got away well together, but St. Francis soon took the lead, and kept it until the third Hurdle, when Sir Francis passed him and kept his pace ahead through the rest of the race. Kangaroo bolted at the first Hurdle and was left so far behind at the end of the first mile, as to render it useless to ride him farther. The contest between the two other horses was a spirited one. St. Francis was decidedly the finest leaper we ever saw, but his adversary and knighted namesake had the heels of him between the hurdles and won the race by more than a length. Both horses were beautifully ridden.

The next race was for the St. Jean Baptiste Stake, of $40 each, if not named on or before the 1st August, if on or before that day, of only $20, with $120 added p.p—Free for all—Canada bred allowed 14 lbs.—heats one and a half miles—Turf Club weights. The following horses were entered, and all started:—

Capt. McGee's c. m. La Belle Canadienne, 5 years old, white and green.

Mr. G. Parish's c. m. Columbine, 5 years old, brown and brown.

Mr. Webster's (79th Regt.) c. h. Harkaway, 5 years old, blue and brown.

Messrs. Gates and Littlefield's b. g. Tom Paine, aged, black and green.

Tom took the lead at starting, and kept it throughout, winning the first heat easily by five or six lengths. Columbine took the second place, and kept it, but was hard pressed several times by La Belle who ran neck and neck with her during the last half of the first mile, after which Columbine again left her and kept her place several lengths ahead during the rest of the race. Harkaway was distanced. Time of winner 2 min. 48 sec.

After an interval of half an hour the horses were summoned for the second heat, but La Belle did not appear. The heat was, however, closely contested between Tom and Columbine. The latter took the lead and kept it through three quarters of a mile, when Tom made up to her, and after a sharp struggle passed and distanced her. Time of second heat 2 minutes and 50 seconds. The odds taken upon this race, were 2 to 1 on Tom Paine against the field, and the betting was even on Columbine against any other horse.

The third and last race was for the Merchants' Plate, of $80—Entrance $16—mile heats p. p.—Turf Club weights—free for all.

Messrs. Gates and Littlefield's c. m. Jenny Lind, aged, black and green, and

Mr. Laframboise's c. m. Grace Darling, aged, blue jacket and brown cap, were entered and came to the stand when summoned. They ran neck and neck through the first quarter of a mile, when Grace took the lead and kept it until nearly in, Jenny then made up to her and won the heat by a neck. Time 1.53. In the second heat, Jenny led for the first quarter of a mile, when Grace passed her, keeping a head until nearly round, when Jenny again made up to her, and won the heat in the same manner as the first. Time 1.51.

It seems Jenny was throughout the favorite with the knowing ones, the odds offered, and taken we believe in a good many instances, being 2 to 1 in her favor.

We hope to be able to give an account of yesterday's sport to-morrow morning. To-day, in addition to the racing, which promises the usual amount of sport for last days, the Indian game of "La Crosse" is to be played. We remember some capital sport at a match of this kind upon the St. Pierre Race Course, some years ago, under the patronage of the Olympic Club. Richardson's Wauonsis is almost given the game historic interest with us in Canada. We feel we can safely promise three good things to those who go. Fresh air, a pleasant ride upon our great Canadian Railway, and good sport, and we may add a fourth and fifth as corollaries, which are a good appetite, and the wherewithal to satisfy it.—G. z-tte.

### Death of Commodore Jones.

Commodore Jacob Jones, whose very dangerous illness we mentioned on Saturday morning, we are now pained to announce, expired during the same evening, at his residence on Chesnut street. He died in his eighty-third year, and, therefore, as full of age as of honor. His name has long stood third on the list of Captains of the Navy of the United States, Commodores Barron and Stewart being his only seniors.

At the late hour at which we receive the intelligence of his demise, it is not in our power to prepare a detailed sketch of his life and services, such as would properly accompany this announcement. We are only able to mention that he was born in the State of Delaware, which will long be proud of his memory, and to refer to the glorious sea-fight on which his fame is founded, the affair of the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*, which his country will never allow to be forgotten.

This action was fought on the 18th day of October, 1812, and hence was one of the earliest, as well as one of the most brilliant, of the naval victories of the war. Considering, in fact, the marked superiority of the British vessel in the number of her guns, with the vastly disproportioned loss inflicted upon her, it may be almost ranked, as it has often been pronounced, the most decisive action which was fought; and it was deemed by foreign critics to present an extraordinary evidence of the superiority of American over English naval gunnery.

The *Wasp*, if our recollection serves us, had but eighteen guns; the *Frolic* twenty-two. The latter commenced the action, which was a close one through out, and within the first seven minutes succeeded in bringing down several of the Wasp's spars and sails, and in especial her main topmast, which, with the main topsail yard, fell in such a manner as to render most of her head sails unmanageable the remainder of the conflict.

In this crippled state, however, and with an exceedingly rough sea, the Wasp continued a deadly and most effectual fire; until finally, having raked and grappled her antagonist, boarders were called and, led by Lieutenant Biddle, rushed on board the *Frolic*, to find her deck a scene of blood and carnage, with no living person to be seen, save the man at the wheel and three officers, who threw down their swords in token of surrender. The very ceremony of hauling down the flag required the aid of American hands, and was performed by those of Lieutenant Biddle.

The loss of the *Wasp* was five killed and so many wounded; that of the *Frolic* was thirty killed and fifty wounded, the vessel herself a perfect wreck; and all this was the work of a conflict of only forty-three minutes duration.

No wonder this victory was deemed of so striking and important a character that the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, and we believe other States, voted Capt. Jones their thanks, forced upon him, his officers and men, a handsome pecuniary testimonial—his prize and his own vessel, as will be remembered, having been captured immediately after the fight, by the *Poictiers* seventy-four; and that the Government promoted him, as a mark of its approbation, to the command of the frigate *Macedonian*. He deserved it to honour; he deserved the fame he acquired, which was not a little; he deserved the regard of a multitude of friends, who knew how to prize the manly virtues of his private character.—*Philadelphia American.*

## PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED,
August 8.

Schr Hubert Pare, Hubert Benis, Quebec, Carter & Cowan, ballast.

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
August 6.

Ship Ottawa, Thirp, 10th June, Cardiff, order, railroad iron.

Brig Delme, Henry, 10th June, Little Hampton, order, ballast.

.... Xanthus, Todd, 8th July, Boston, G B Symes & Co, ballast.

7th.

Brig Neptune, Ghister, 21st June, Halifax, order, ballast.

Schr Swift, LeBlanc, 9 days, Miramichi, M Ray, 6th, 8 passengers.

8th.

Ship Oregon, Hount 21st July, New York, Myrier, bal.

Bark Earl Durham, Herbert, 20th July, Bonifacio, Master, ballast.

Brig Liberty, Chinery, 13th June, Belfast, Lemesurier & Co, ballast.

.... Cumberland Lass, Bovey, 24th June, Newport, order, railroad iron.

CLEARED,
August 8.

Ship Lendimah, Dallimore, Liverpool, A Proven.

Bark Orlando, Miller, Gloucester, H R & S Dunsall.

.... Paragon, Cotton, Newcastle, W J C Benson.

.... Caroline, Anderson, London, do.

.... Elizabeth, Bedny Wrazlord, Pembleton Bros.

9th.

Ship Ambion, Cringle, Belfast, R C Lever & Co.

.... Intrepid, McPherson, Liverpool, G R Lang & Co.

Bark The Duke, Duff, do, H & E Burnett & Co.

Brig Elizabeth & Catherine, Metcalf, Sunderland, do.

.... James & Elizabeth, Sowman, Grimsby, G B Symes & Co.

.... Victoria, Gent, Teignmouth, T Curry.

.... Theron, Hall, Swansea, A Gilmour & Co.

Schr St. Laurent, Blouin, Miramichi, G B Symes & Co.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rowland Hill arrived this morning from River du Loup.

The steamer North Briton, returned from Grosse Isle about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She saw nothing bound up but one brig, which arrived shortly after the North Briton.

The Bark Earl Durham, arrived here this morning, spoke the bark Bloomer on the 28th July, off the Pilots at anchor; and a ship with a white pendant and red tally and she has her P marked on it.

Cunard Line.—The splendid new steamship Africa, which was recently launched at Glasgow, is now fitting for sea, at Glasgow. Her engines, which are exactly a counterpart of those of the Asia, are ready to be put on board, so that very little time may be expected to elapse before she proceeds on her first voyage across the Atlantic. It is confidently anticipated that she will prove every way equal to the high reputation of the Cunard fleet.

Sales on Behalf of Auction.—The following vessels were put up for sale at Lloyd's during the week, the particulars of which have previously been advertised in the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:—

Arrow (brig) 328 tons O. M., built at Stockton in 1840; sold for £800.

Hazard (brig) 188 tons O. M., built at Quebec in 1840; bought in at £600.

John Murray (brig) 200 tons; built at Sunderland in 1840; sold for £1,440.

## DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 8th instant, in the 22nd year of his age, Mr. Robert Weir, son of Mr. John Dunlop, formerly of Renfrewshire, Scotland.

At Tecumseth Terrace, on the 8th instant, Alexander Mitchison, infant son of John Jennings, Esq., aged 1 month and 10 days.

CAUTION.—As there are no less than fifteen Imitations of PATSON'S INDELIBLE INK, the use of which will occasion inconvenience and disappointment, it is necessary to ask for PATSON'S INDELIBLE INK, and see that the Signature of "For convenience and durability it is fully equal to the best in use." In all cases it is warranted to answer the purpose intended.

For Sale by

S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes, Agents.

August 10, 1850. 178

## BY TELEGRAPH

*VIA MONTREAL.*

New York [illegible]

As the Train passed [illegible] o'clock, to-day, the [illegible] State Prison was [illegible] the whole building [illegible]

Washington, [illegible]

Mr. Conrad of [illegible] Secretary of War. [illegible] stood to have a [illegible] the Interior.

Yesterday, the [illegible] (C. W.) was rejected [illegible]

The Building Society [illegible] W.) passed—also [illegible] Officers of Justice [illegible]

Leave was granted [illegible] Legislative Council for [illegible] sel for the Proprietors [illegible] also to Mr. Cauchon [illegible]

The House then passed [illegible] reported from the Committee [illegible]

The division on the Bill [illegible] amend the Act for Granting Relief [illegible] the Quebec Fire was passed.

The Council agreed to [illegible] organization of the Normal School [illegible] College—with amendments.

Mr. Baldwin introduced a Bill [illegible] Law of Primogeniture [illegible]

Mr. Wilson presented [illegible] Finance Committee.

The Bytown and Prescott Railway [illegible] passed.

The Council agreed to the amendments [illegible] Land Script Commission [illegible] Lunatic Asylum and Public Buildings [illegible] Trust and Loan Company [illegible] Relief of Bankrupts [illegible] Electric Telegraph Company [illegible] Great Western and Great Britain [illegible]

The House then went into Committee [illegible] made the following amendments [illegible] out of the Consolidated Revenue [illegible] Jesuits Estates; £40,000 [illegible] tures; £30,000 [illegible] da Building Grounds [illegible]

The House then [illegible] want of a quorum [illegible] Saturday.

Toronto, August [illegible]

Mr. Lafontaine presented [illegible] claims made to the Commissioner [illegible] bell on Losses [illegible]

The following [illegible] Tavern Licenses [illegible] B ll to facilitate the [illegible] S ppl s Bill; [illegible] Municipal Corporations Bill [illegible] P blic Works Bill [illegible] Tr nsfer Bill [illegible]

Mr. Baldwin presented [illegible] men employed as Queen's [illegible] amount paid them [illegible] Uni n.

The steame *City of Glasgow* [illegible] six, P. M., yesterday [illegible] and Citizens of Buffalo. A [illegible] *Niagara*, from Oswego, was [illegible] *Chief Justice*, when the [illegible] standing the rain, the others were [illegible] When the mistake was discovered [illegible] merriment. On the arrival of the [illegible] the Mayor of Toronto welcomed the [illegible] The steamer was greeted on her approach [illegible] who were assembled in great numbers [illegible] were awaiting, and the guests were conveyed [illegible] the North American House. The company [illegible] to assemble at St. Lawrence Hall [illegible] o'clock. About ten, Lady Elgin and Sir [illegible] leney entered the Hall. During [illegible] soon after. The Hall, which was not [illegible] finished, was fitted up expressly [illegible] The ceilings were covered with [illegible] chintz—the walls in compartments [illegible] pink, with scarlet hangings around [illegible] sides. On the East wall were the words "[illegible] Save the Queen," and the initials [illegible] fully executed in evergreens, &c., and extending the whole length of the wall. On the opposite [illegible] were, "Hail Columbia," and the [illegible] President of the United States surrounded by [illegible] American Eagle. The Union Jack and the Star and Stripes blended harmoniously together [illegible] was lit by the gas chandeliers in the [illegible] Assembly, and a great number of [illegible] round the room. The walls were [illegible] with handsomely framed portraits—amongst [illegible] were most conspicuous, the Queen, [illegible] Washington, &c., &c.

*FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, THOROLD, ST. CATHERINES, AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.*

THE Steamer *ENGLAND*, Vansittart Master, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick Despatch. For Freight, apply to

JNO. KER,
Canal Basin.

August 10, 1850. 3

WM. CUNNINGHAM'S
MARBLE FACTORY,
No. 53, Saint Urbain Street,
Near Dorchester Street.

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of White and all other kinds of MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES, CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and HEARTH TOPS, PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, No. 53, St. Urbain Street.

August 10, 1850. 178

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

Gentlemen who are desirous of placing their sons, are requested to give due notice to the PRINCIPAL, and will be required to present themselves for examination on SATURDAY MORNING, the 31st of August, at TEN, A. M.

Lennoxville, July 29. 172-w

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

A. PHILLIPS,
Principal.

August 3. 172

CHARLES P. WATSON'S
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
*MANSION HOUSE, COLLEGE STREET.*

WILL be REOPENED on MONDAY, August 5th.

Residence, College Street, corner of St. Henry Street.

August 1. 170

THOMAS MUSSEN

HAS for Sale a good Assortment of CARPETING, Printed and Plain DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Embossed and Plain PLUSHES for FURNITURE.

All cheap for Cash.

July