☞ 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 THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

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☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continents of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

The attention of our citizens has been so seriously chained to the consideration of expedients which offer a prospect of preservation from devastating fires, that every theorist has been welcomed, however impracticable his proposition. All assessment payers, and all who contribute to the Insurance Offices, feel premonitory symptoms of an attack upon their pockets; the anticipations may be counted upon as moral certainties, for the radical remedy none of our corporate bodies have ever fairly faced. Wooden houses and narrow streets are the bane of this city, and we must be content, we suppose, to endure the apprehension of some grave calamity each dry summer and each high wind, until human ingenuity developes some agent which can bid defiance to the flames. The London *Times* makes mention of an invention which, coupled with our recent disaster, seems almost providential; and, as if the inventor had our wooden suburbs in his mind's eye, he tests the value of his invention upon a model of one of our suburban combustible tenements. A public experiment was made with the agent used, gas and vapor, at which a compartment of a large building, quite twenty feet high inside, was fitted up with partitions and temporary joisting of light wood, well soaked with pitch and turpentine, and overhung besides with rags and shavings soaked in the like manner. The torch was applied to this erection, and the flames, which ascended immediately, at length roared with a vehemence which drove the spectators back to a distance of forty feet, and were already beyond the power of water. The inventor then brought forward one of his hand machines, and threw out a volume of gaseous vapor, which in half a minute entirely suppressed all flame and combustion; and, to show that the vapor which now filled the space was quite innoxious, Mr. Phillips, the inventor, mounted into the loft, and passed and repassed through the midst of it with a lighted candle in his hand. The machine with which this was accomplished, was rather larger than a good sized coffee pot, and consisted of three tin cases, one within another, and mutually communicating. There was a small quantity of water in the bottom of the machine, and in the centre case was a composite cake, of the size and color of peat, containing in the middle of it a phial of sulphuric acid and chlorate of potash. In order to put the machine into action, this phial is broken, and a gaseous vapor is generated so rapidly, and in such quantity, that it immediately rushes out from a lateral spout with great impetuosity. Mr. Phillips explained, that a machine of any size could be made according to the purpose for which it was intended.—We have thus at some length explained an invention which seems peculiarly applicable to our position. If it be a reality, it would unquestionably shield us from the incendiary, lessen the cost of insurance, and save the heavy expenditure of money necessary for the maintenance of an efficient Fire Company. We believe it is a point of pride with our honest Mayor to disburse in charity his official income: now, we suggest to his practical and generous mind, the expediency of bringing before the Council a motion to purchase from the inventor one of his machines, and if they refuse compliance, to purchase one himself. The cost must be moderate; but even were it an expensive affair, we feel confident the citizens would cheerfully repay the outlay. The Insurance Offices are so deeply interested in staying the calls to meet the losses they sustain, that they have a direct and positive motive in testing the reality of the invention.

The Press Dinner.

The public dinner given at Pickering, in the Third Riding of York, to the seven members of Parliament who voted for Malcolm Cameron's motion, recognizing the right of the public to be present at the proceedings of the House, came off in great style on the 6th. Lord Elgin's health was drunk in solemn silence by the seventy-five yeomen who were present. We subjoin the very characteristic speech made by "old Pete Perry:"—

The Chairman then proposed the health of 'Mr. Pe ry,' (loud cheers.)

Mr. Perry thanked his friends for the very kind manner in which they had drank his health. He thanked them also for the great interest they had shown that the rights of the people should be preserved. The offence of Mr. Ure, if he had committed any offence, had certainly been amply atoned for by the apology he had addressed to Mr. Christie; but that was not the real ground of dissatisfaction, as he understood the case. Mr. Ure had been informed by the Speaker that it was a breach of privilege for him to be there at all. It was in consequence of that principle, founded on musty old precedents, 300 years old, being enunciated by the Speaker, that the Press left the House. It was perfectly true, that an old law stood on the English Statute Books, but was that any reason why it should be raked up at this time of day and put into force? Thousands of other old laws also stood on the statute books, but no person ever dreamed of their being made use of. It might be said that those laws were necessary to preserve the privileges of Parliament from invasion—that might be so, and he was quite sure that not a single man could be found, that would say the Parliament ought not to have the power to protect itself; but the question really was, whether it did not make use of its power in such a manner as to oppress or take away individual rights. If it did so, the members who composed it might be quite certain that they would be called to a heavy account, for although they might forget it, the people would not forget that their powers were not given to them to act as an independent body, but to represent the wishes of those who sent them there, whose servants they are, and whose privileges they are bound to protect. They were in reality putting the wrong end foremost—putting the cart before the horse, when they stood on their dignity and attempted to crush their masters. However ridiculous it might appear, it was the fact, some members voted against Mr. Cameron's resolution because the Reporters did not appear to be impressed with the dignity of the place they were in, but walked jauntily out with their hats on their heads, and slammed the door after them. That, in the opinion of these very dignified members, was sufficient ground for voting, in a very contemptible fit of spite, that by an order of the House—not by the Speaker's mere order—the desk should be torn down and another most inconvenient one put up for them in the gallery, directly opposite the great chandelier, where they could cook a pork chop (Laughter.) That was the shameful manner in which the House behaved because the Reporters did not walk out like so many French dancing masters, with their hats carried between the finger and thumb. Many then approved of that course, he was a despot in his heart, and only wanted opportunities to show it. He had to say a few words with regard to himself. He had been charged by Mr. Baldwin last session with having changed, because he had introduced certain resolutions which he considered necessary to put the people in possession of those rights to which they were entitled. Mr. Baldwin said he (Mr. P.) had changed, it was a very easy thing for them to say the same, if they believed that it was true. for there never had been any mistake about his principles, and he thought he might rest with perfect confidence on the verdict of every one who knew him, and was acquainted with the course pursued by him last Session. He was anxious that the Counties should have the right of electing their own Sheriff and other County officers. If there were a man in that assembly that would say he was opposed to that principle—if there were, he should like to know it. He should like to see the man that would say that he dare not trust himself with the exercise of that right. He would go farther, and say, that the people were more directly interested than the Government possibly could be in the appointment of those officers. The Government were merely desirous of obtaining political influence, and the consequence was, that they were far more likely to appoint some corrupt tool than any one else. He would just mention the Registrar of the County of York. He should like to know whether the people of the County were not capable of making as good a selection for that office as Jos. Ridout.

The President said that it was rumored that Mr. Price was going to fill that office.

Mr. Perry.—And could not the people elect as good a man as Mr. Price? (Laughter.) Who, in the name of wonder, was Mr. Price? (Loud laughter, which lasted for some minutes.) If Mr. Price got the Registrarship, they would pay a very fair price for their whistle. What with their appointments and their salaries the government was not the government of the people, it governed for itself. That question of salaries was another one, that he touched on also, in his resolutions, and not merely salaries, but also the hours at which these officials should attend to their duty. These people imagined, that if they opened their office at ten, and shut them again at three, that they did quite enough to earn their salary. Could any farmer, mechanic, or shop keeper, gain a living by working four hours a day? Of course they could not, and why, in the name of God, these people imagined that they were justified in pocketing a couple of thousand a year for doing so, he could not imagine. But he hoped better things for the future. He hoped a great change would be made by the exertions of the united people. They had hitherto been always kept in opposition to each other.—The bone and sinew of the land had been kept asunder, until they had almost shared the fate of the Kilkenny cats; many of them had put confidence in the men that he had at one time trusted. But those men had forfeited their confidence, and they found that instead of carrying out the great objects which they had been instructed to forward, they were merely playing a game of "in and out" with the other party, who would bid just as high when they were in opposition. Now, however, he saw a prospect in the distance of a union of all those who were anxious—not for the success of any particular party, but rather to obtain that great object, a good government. He did not believe that his Tory neighbors were a bit more opposed to a good government than he was himself; they differed only as to the means of obtaining it, and now that the wool was drawn off their eyes, as well as off his, he hoped they would all take good care that it was not put in again. (Laughter.)—He had one word of advice to give them. There was not the slightest doubt that before long there would be a union of Tory and Radical Leaders, Baldwin, Price, Hincks, Cayley, and J. H. Cameron, would all be in the same boat, and the people must take care that they were not hoodwinked again. If they were not, he had no fears, and would feel confident of the result, in fact he did feel that that party was already destroyed root and branch. The Hon. gentleman then closed by making some observations on the high salaries paid to the Speakers of the Assembly and Legislative Council, and expressed an opinion that a lower rate of salary would be much better suited to the circumstances of the Provinces.

The Educational Interest, the three members who were absent, and the Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests of Canada, were severally proposed by the Chairman, drank and responded to with great applause.

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

A despatch to the *Tribune* says, that John B. Fay, of New York, will probably be sent to Portugal as Charge d'Affairs.

BALLOON ASCENSION FROM MONKLANDS.—Compain has furnished another novel addition to the attractions of Monklands. On Thursday evening next, a French Æronaut will ascend in a Balloon, filled with 15,000 cubic feet of gas, capable of carrying eight persons. Conveyances will be in attendance throughout the day from Compain's Restaurant.—See advertisement.

Indian Games.

According to announcement, the second day's sport came off yesterday at Caughnawaga, and, in our opinion, was nothing more nor less than a complete burlesque.

There was a very fair attendance of spectators, who had been induced, by public advertisements, &c., to take the trip, and who afterwards unanimously regretted having done so. No order existed—all was *chaos*. Such a thing as a Steward or Judge to determine to whom the victor's wreath was due, was not known, or, if known, not to be found.

The unfortunate visitors arrived at the Caughnawaga Village at half-past 12, M., from thence to the play grounds they had to walk half a mile. It was not till fully an hour after their arrival that the Indians could be got to play.

A Purse then had to be raised, and a few dollars having been contributed by those present, the Indian game of La Crosse began. The play, so far as it went, was good, but was entirely destroyed by the confusion and want of order that existed on the ground:—

Caughnawaga	1
St. Regis	2
Caughnawaga	3
St. Regis	4
Caughnawaga	5

The game being the best out of five, the Caughnawaga Indians were duly declared the winners.

A Foot Race then took place for a small purse, and, after being sharply contested, was won by an Indian of the name of Thomas.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9, 1850.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—When, in the name of creation, is this Gas Company food to end? Pray, inform *me*, and all *others* whose fair proportions nightly run the risk of being knocked out-side-in against dark lamp-posts, is it the fault of the Gas Company, or the Town Council? Or else who is to blame? Be the party Burgess, Citizen, or Bailie, may his nose be knocked into the back of his head for his impudence. That's all.

Yours, faithfully,

LOOPER.

COMMITTAL OF THE BURGLARS.—Three of the parties concerned in the late robberies have been fully committed to take their trial at the next Assizes, on four distinct charges. The apprentice *Beatty*, has been merely held to bail, to give evidence on the trial.

We learn that a gentleman from Rochester, Mr. E. Lyons, was here on Tuesday, and identified as his own a gold watch found upon Lay, the same that was first offered to Mr. O'Donohoe. Mr. Lyons also identified Lay as having been in his house a day or two before he was robbed, on pretence of selling him some calico or linen. A formal information of these facts was lodged, and the watch restored to its owner.—*Patriot.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Sept. 7, 1850.

Circumstances over which I had no control prevented my attending the dinner given to the Press, and the Parliamentary minority of seven who supported its privileges, by the people of the County of York, and which came off at Thomson's Hotel, in the Township of Pickering, on Thursday. I learn, however, from those who were present, that the affair went off remarkably well. The attendance was good, and the enthusiasm of the people in favor of the rights of the Press was general. Of the glorious minority of seven, four only were able to be present. These were:—Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, (of Durham,) and the two Boultons. All the guests had something to say, and there was a good deal of remark on general politics, the tone of which was decidedly anti-Ministerial, and as decidedly "Clear Grit" as Peter Perry himself could wish. Peter, I am told, was rather moderate in his opposition, but not the less firm and decided on that account. Except a Johnny Raw, of the name of White whose ambitious father thinks his boy ought, somehow or other, to be metamorphosed into a member of Parliament, there was no Ministerial champion to utter a breath in opposition to the prevalent sentiment of the party. The unreflecting folly and untutored discretion of this youth, caused him to cut a figure which, with every appearance of truth, is described as painfully ludicrous. Much of the championship, it seems, was actually performed in its appropriate arena—at the bar. Nothing but the most progressive doctrines go down amongst the farmers of the East Riding, and those who twelve months ago were loud in their praises of Baldwin and Price, now unhesitatingly denounce them as traitors.

Further indications of the popularity of the stand taken by the Press continue to appear. The constituents of Mr. Fergusson are to honour him with a public dinner, solely on the ground of his vote in favour of Mr. Cameron's resolution, declaring the right of the Press to be present at such proceedings of Parliament as are usually considered to be public. Caleb Hopkins, too, has found it necessary to attempt to explain away his vote in opposition to that resolution. He has come out with a long letter in the *North American*, in which his prompters have adroitly taken the ground that that portion of the resolution which declares Parliament the judge of its own privileges, being the essence of despotism, he could not support it. This is not a bad move for "the old experienced Senator," as Col. Prince jocosely styled him; when it is notorious that the real ground of his opposition to the resolution, expressed at the time, was, that the Press had abused him, and, therefore, what!—why that he would take it out in revenge; that was the amount of his argument at that time.—The after-thought so adroitly substituted shows pretty clearly which way the wind blows in Halton.

As the local Press has not made the slightest allusion to the rumored discovery of a mine, a little west of Port Hope, which I mentioned in a previous letter, you may begin to think that I have been hoaxed by some elephant seer. Such, however, is not the case. I learn on good authority, that the ore is of copper, and of rich quality. Of its extent, I suppose, little has yet been ascertained. The locality is in the neighborhood of Marshes' Tavern, which is known to every body that has travelled the main road from Toronto to Port Hope.

On Thursday the Benchers of the Upper Canada Law Society elected the First Reporter of the Court of Common Pleas. The choice fell on Mr. Edward Jones, son of the late Mr. Justice Jones. There were seven candidates. They were:—Steven Richards, Æmelius Irving, D. B. Read, —— Proudfoot, A. G. McClean, and another whose name I did not learn. These are all Barristers, of course, grasping eagerly at the chance of £150 a year. So far as I am able to judge, the appointment has not given satisfaction to the Bar, The Benchers are a self-perpetuating body appointed for life, responsible to nobody, in fact the masters of the body that created them—the Law Society. The evil of such a system is fully apparent; and next Session a movement will doubtless be made to have the constitution of the Benchers placed on a different footing. For my part I cannot see the sense of quarreling with any appointment of Reporter to our Courts on the ground of individual incompetency. The sum and substance of the Reporters' duties is that of the errand boy who procures the written judgment of the Court and carries it to the Printers. In fact the thing is a farce. There is no reporting in the sense that is understood, when reference is made to English Law Reports. Instead of *bona fide* reports, the most slovenly practice obtains. Instead of a statement of the case, the reporter contents himself with something of this kind:—"The facts of this case will be found in the judgment of the Court." No arguments of Counsel are given, and all reference to authorities quoted is omitted. It would almost seem as well to omit "reporting" altogether unless it be done properly.

It seems as if the exchange of compliments between the people of Buffalo and our good citizens would never cease. The members of the Corporation of Buffalo have presented each of the half dozen Toronto gentlemen who acted as managers on the late fete ive occasion with a beautiful silver snuff-box lined with gold. And there is some talk that the Buffalonians are to be invited to the approaching Anniversary Ball of St. Andrew's Society.

Mr. James, the Novelist, is about to take up his residence in Toronto, having rented the furnished house of Mr. Thomas Ewart, who has gone to the Island of Madeira on account of his health.

Two of the supposed house-breakers, Lay, the head of the gang, and Talbot, with Saxon, the Silversmith in whose cellar the stolen plate was melted, have been committed for trial. X.

MORE LAW REFORM.—The Court of *Queen's Bench* yesterday, (on the complaint of William Robertson,) granted a *rule nisi* against Adam Henry Meyers, Esq., M. P. P. of River Trent, for Mr. Meyers on the first day of Michaelmas Term next, to show cause why he could not be struck off the Roll of Attorneys of that Court.—*Toronto Globe.*

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. JUDSON.—This eminent Missionary has at length finished his course. Having been advised to take a voyage for the benefit of his health, he left Maulmain on the 3rd of April, and died at sea nine days afterwards. A member of the Mission family was with him, but his wife and children had been left at Maulmain. His death will be deeply deplored by Christians of all denominations.—*Witness.*

A RICH STORY.—Rev. Charles Rich, late pastor of the orthodox Congregational Church of Wayland, Mass., has been dismissed from the church and pulpit for immoral and lascivious conduct. He is charged with having seduced two girls, aged fourteen and fifteen years, who were members of his flock, and to whom he was a spiritual adviser. Other charges of a like character, it is said, will be produced against him.

The Governor General's Reception in Goderich.

For several days past expectation had been on the tiptoe, awaiting the arrival of His Excellency. Two pieces of cannon had been obtained from the Canada Company's Office to fire a salute in honor of Her Majesty's representative. It was agreed that, upon a gun being fired, a flag should be hoisted at the flag-staff in the market place. For several days objects appeared on the horizon bearing a faint resemblance to a steamboat, and the gun was accordingly fired. Immediately, the whole town, men, women and children, hastened down to the bank, expecting to see a *live* Governor General—but, alas! the object proved, through the aid of a telescope, to be only one of our own homebound schooners. At length, yesterday morning, a small cloud attracted the attention of the old artillery man, Alexander Johnson, who had charge of the guns, and the gun was again fired. It soon became apparent that the cloud was, in fact, the smoke of a steamboat, and instantly a crowd assembled, carriages passed rapidly to and fro—the bank was thronged with spectators—all anxious to see the *man*, who, in a British Colony, had supported the French at the expense of the British—a man who had rewarded Rebels and insulted the British Army. The *Mohawk* approached, and as she passed the Light-house, a salute was fired from the two cannons in a manner that, it is but fair to say, was highly creditable to the gunners, considering the very dangerous condition the guns were in, and the emergency of the case. When the *Mohawk* came to her moorings, an *attempt*, was made to get up a cheer for His Excellency, which was a sickening effort, and proved a decided failure. It is true that many men were present whose hearts yearned towards Old England's Flag, and the Blue coats, as they appeared in full uniform—but such a reception for a Governor General was truly lamentable and heart-sickening to every British subject.

A few officers of the Government immediately rushed upon the deck with readiness to demonstrate their attachment to Her Majesty's person in the shape of Her Representative; and some, too, but a few months ago, had signed a petition for his *recall*, were the first to *welcome* Lord Elgin, the Rebel-pardoner, and insulter of the British Army, to the town of Goderich. The sheriff and principal officers were present, as in duty bound, and the Address was read by the Rev. Alex. Mckid. Next came the self-styled *mayor*, with an address of the would-be corporation, but as he spoke very low, we cannot divine what is meant.

His Excellency seems to be a man of good address, and accustomed to such emanations of feeling. He replied in very suitable terms to the different addresses—and thus ended the great drama.

We must not, however, neglect to observe that the *corporation* had gone to the expense of obtaining an enormous sandard, with "Welcome Elgin," and a plough, spade, fork, and also a *levelier*—very characteristic of their republic tendency!

On his departure, three cheers were proposed by John Stewart, Esq., for "The British Navy," which were heartily responded to by the people.—Three groans were also given for "Lord Elgin," and three cheers of "No Rebel-pardoners!"—"No French Governor for a British Colony," &c., &c., mingled with the *faint* cheers of the Radical opposition.

So arrived and departed Lord Elgin! The Radicals will, no doubt, paint in glowing colours, the splendid reception that he met with here, but "all is not gold that glitters," even under the epaulettes of a commander of Her Maj sty's Navy.—*Huron Loyalist.*

THE MAJOR OF THE 82ND AN INDIAN CHIEF.—On Tuesday evening the officers of the 82nd Regiment entertained at a public dinner, at Portsmouth, Major Bender, who is retiring from the corps, on full pay, after very distinguished services for forty four years. Major Bender is chief of the Potowatomie tribe of American Indians, with which he performed very important services during the American war. On the occasion he appeared in the gorgeous dress of his tribe, and astonished his friends by going through the Indian war-dance.

THE PRESS AND THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe, during their recent session, passed the following resolution:—That while it is absolutely necessary that the privileges of Parliament should be upheld, on the one hand, it is also essential on the other, that in this, as in all other free countries, the legitimate freedom of the Press should be faithfully maintained; that through the instrumentality of the Press, the acts and proceedings of our Representatives in Parliament are widely disseminated through the length and breadth of the land; that it has been customary to permit Reporters of the Press as a privileged body, to report the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the House of Assembly in Parliament; that we cannot but regret that the dignity of the House of Assembly of this Province was, in its opinion, hurt by one of the newspaper reporters, but at the same time we cannot subscribe to the idea that the reporters sit in that House by sufferance, and not as a matter of right; and that they are not in themselves a PRIVILEGED BODY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—6½, P. M.

The auction sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's first Concert took place this morning, and created great excitement. The first was knocked off to Mr. Genin, the hatter, in the midst of loud cheers, at the extraordinary sum of $225. They were afterwards sold at prices varying from $10 to $25, depending, of course, on their situation.

HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—The steamship *Europa* arrived this forenoon, after being detained sometime by fog. She coaled, and sailed on her voyage at 7½ o'clock.

The steamers *Atlantic* and *City of Glasgow* both sailed to-day. The former took out 100 passengers and $50,000 in specie. Among her passengers were quite a number of our principal merchants, who go to make their fall purchases; also several bearers of despatches to the Court of St. James.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

SATURDAY, September 7.

ASHES.—100 barrels Pots at $6.25; Pearls, $6.

FLOUR.—Very dull and heavy; fair demand for low grades; Canadian dull and nominal at $4 44; sales of domestic, 4,000 barrels, at $3.50 @ $3,75 for sour and fine; 2 superfine; $4.18¾ @ $4.31 for common to straight State; $4.50 @ $4,62½ for straight Michigan; $5 @ $5,60½ for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* in fair demand, and the Market a shade firmer; prime less plenty; sales of 7,000 bushels fair Ohio at 96 @ 97 cents; 800 ditto Southern white at 93 cents; common scarce and dull, and rather higher; nominal quotations, 60 @ 61 cents.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork* heavy; sort in fair demand; sales of 750 barrels at $10,18¾ for Mess, and $8.12½ for Prime. *Lard* steady; sales of 300 barrels and tierces at 6¾ @ 7 cents.

Buffalo Markets.

SATURDAY, September 7.

FLOUR.—Fair demand; prices a trifle lower for common to fair brands; sales of 2,500 barrels at $3,75 for old Ohio, $3.81 for a parcel of new ditto, say 400 barrels, and $3 @ $3,83 for Michigan.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* in fair demand, and holders firm; sales of 4,000 bushels Sandusky at 78 cents, free on board. *Corn* steady at yesterday's rates; sales of about 12,000 bushels Western mixed at 49 cents.

FREIGHTS unchanged.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
Sept. 7.

Schr New Brunswick, Perrin, Halifax, T H Merritt, sugar, molasses, and salt.

CLEARED,
Sept. 5.

Schr Magdeline, Barthe, Quebec, order, ballast.

IMPORTS.

Per GREAT BRITAIN, Wade, London, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Agents.

McPherson, Crane & Co, 8 cases 8 bales; Order, 4 cases 20 hhds; Maitland, Tylee & Co, 645 boxes 1 bale 1 cask 1 truss; as addressed, 16 cases 4 parcels 4 pckgs 4 bls; W J Cookson & Co, 62 casks; Cumming & Galbraith, 10 bales 4 cases; E M Hopkins 2 casks; C Solomon, 1 case; E Way & Co, 100 chests; W Wilson & Co, 4 cases 4 bales; Jas Milne, 6 cases; W Lindsay, 5 cases; T & W Molson, 1 bx; Rossin & Bro's, 8 trunks; I Buchanan & Co, 31 cases 1 bale 10 boxes 1 bbl; S Foster & Co, 30 cases; Qr-Master Sergeant, 12 packages; Deputy Qr.-Master General, 2 cases; Hooker, Holton & Co, 1 box 1 case; D Finlayson, 303 bales; Moss & Bro's, 14 cases 2 bales; Leslie & Co, 101 bls; Galarneau & Roy, 3 cases; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 41 casks 6 qr do 10 carotels 5 hhds 80 bags 3 chests 5 cases 20 bls 551 boxes 100 tons pig iron; Bryson & Ferriers, 4 casks; Jesse Joseph, 240 boxes; Gilb & Co, 5 cases; Mr Maitland, 1 bale; J Jenkins 2 cases; A Macfarlane, 9 cases; J & R Roy, 6 do; Houghton & May, 16 cases 5 bales; McKeand & Co, 3 cases 1 bale 1 trunk; Belley & Co, 12 cases; Masson & Co, 15 boxes 13 cases 1 bale; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 53 cases 8 bales; H & H Merrill, 6 cases 2 bales; Wham & Co, 14 cases 4 bales; Bryce & Co, 43 cases 2 bales 2 trunks; D & A B Stewart, 4 cases 1 bale; Seymour & Co, 9 cases; James Brown, 1 case; Jno. White, 4 do; J Ewart, jun. & Co, 38 cases 8 bales; Bowes & Hall, 44 cases 13 bales; Kennedy & Co, 17 cases; R Campbell, 4 bales; Armour & Co, 1 case; L Moss, 1 case 1 bale; Benjamin, Bro's, 22 cases 1 bale; J W & W Aitkin, 2 pckgs; W & J Smith & Co, 23 packages; A & T C Kerr, 3 cases; Tyre, Colquhoun & Co, 8 cases 3 packages; A Urquhart, 8 cases; Benjamin & Lyons, 38 cases 5 trunks; H Joseph & Co, 1 case; W S Henderson, 1 do; Thomas Paterson, 4 cases; J F Marling, 1 case; W & J Muir, 4 do; W Stephens, 15 cases 1 bale; Desmarteau & Co, 2 cases; H Fowler, 8 do; Joseph Rhodes, 11 cases 18 bales; D Bell & Co, 2 cases; Walker & Co, 20 cases 3 bales; John Molson, 40 bls 15 kegs 2 chests 10 bags 115 boxes 8 cases; H Jones & Co, 4 hhds 7 casks 4 qr. casks 30 bls 50 boxes 20 bags 8 cases 5 chests 3 carotels 10 kegs; W Lyman & Co, 2 pipes 4 casks 16 cases 1 bag; John Carter & Co, 1 pipe 37 casks 10 cases 16 bags; P Paterson, 3 cases; Rice Bisbopley, 7 cases 144 boxes; J Henderson & Co, 1 case; S Greenshields & Co, 16 cases 3 crates; A Laurie & Co, 11 cases 1 bale; James Johnston, 9 do 4 do; J L Beaudry & Co, 2 do; Ogilvy & Co, 7 cases; J & D Lewis 4 cases; Joseph Beaudry, 2 do 1 bale; Jos. MacKay & Co, 13 cases 2 bales; J L Beaudry & Co, 3 cases; Capt. Claremont, 1 case.

Per VERE, BOYD, London.—Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Agents.

W Linds y, 1 pkg; as Addressed, 4 casks 7 cases 1 box; Order, 3 cases 342 casks 38 pans 10 kegs 179 chests 12 bags 15 tres 50 bls 1 bale 1 hamper; Henderson & Co, 1 cask; McPherson, Crane & Co, 10 cases 10 bales 1 cask; Hooker, Holton & Co, 100 cases; Rossin & Bros, 1 cask 9 cases; Le Mesurier, Routh & Co, 4 pipes 4 hhds 40 qr casks; Jos Beckett & Co, 23 pipes; Ryan, Chapman & Co, 50 pkgs; F Maitland, Tylee & Co, 224 boxes (79 ½ do 300 ½ do 190 ½ do 12 cases 6 bales; C Solomon, 1 case; Dept Qr Master Gen 17 bales 5 cases 8 casks; J Jenkens, 1 case; Jas Milne, 7 cases; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 8 cases 50 casks 43 qr do 34 hhds 21 boxes 30 bags 50 tres 100 bls 80 bales; R U Innes, 1 case; Prevost & Co, 2 bales; F Henry & Co, 4 bales; Glassford & Co, 1 case; Wood & Sons, 1 do; L Laurason, 1 do; P Paterson, 4 do; H Jones & Co, 54 chests; A Cuvillier & Co, 5 cases 100 boxes; J B Forry, 27 casks 200 boxes 4 hhds 5 carotels; T & W S Lock, 4 odl cases; J Wilson, 20 bags; H Vennor & Co, 200 ½ bris

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
Sept. 7.

Bark Superb, Lemesurier, 9th August, Cadiz, order, salt Schr Thistle, Painchaud, 21st August, Halifax, Maitland & Co, sugar and molasses, 1 pass

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Queen arrived at Pointe-aux-Trembles, when the Sydenham passed down last night. It is said she is on a soft bottom, and has suffered very little, if any, either in her hull or machinery. There will however, be some trouble in getting her off, as she took the ground under full speed, and run into the mud so far, that there are but about 2½ feet of water under one of her wheels.

LAUNCH.—This morning, Mr. W. G. Russell safely launched, from his shipyard, at Point Levy, a splendid full-rigged ship of 980 tons. She appeared to enter her element in fine style.

The bark Superb, arrived this morning, reports the ship Great Britain aground on mud shoals, and twelve other inward bound sail close at hand.

The brig Neotia Abbey, master, arrived here on Sunday last, from Lake Huron, with a cargo of black walnut, and sailed on Monday, for Boston, U. S.

Halifax, August 24.—Cleared—Schr Shicluna, McKenna, for Quebec. 26th—Schrs Maria, Dugald, for Montreal; Pacific, Todd, for Montreal.

St. Johns, (Nfld.,) August 17.—Cleared—Ship Millington, for Montreal; Irene, Peters, Quebec, with 90 passengers from the wreck of the Bridgetown; Mina, Tobin, with 100 passengers from the wreck of the Bridgetown. 21st—Scottish Lass, Devereux, for Quebec.

St. John, (N. B.,) August 26.—Cleared—Schr Josephite, Langlois, for Quebec, in ballast.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd instant, at St George's Church, Kingston, by the Rev. E. C. Bower, JOHN YERBY McGINNIS, Esq. R. E., to HANNAH, daughter of the late Rev. J. Bower, of Waverton, Chester, England.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Kingston, on Sunday evening, 1st instant, Mr. DONALD CHRISTIE, grocer.

On Thursday, 29th ultimo, at Shefford, Major David Wood, aged 55 years.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from London, Manchester, and Glasgow, an extensive assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, selected with care.

—ALSO,—

FROM THE UNITED STATES:

25	cases assorted Satinetts
20	bales Bed Ticks
20	do Stripes
40	do Grey Cottons
20	do Cotton Yarn
100	do Wadding
100	do Batting.

N. S. WHITNEY,
195, St. Paul Street.

September 10. f-204

NOTICE.

J. R. BOYCE, Hair-Dresser, informs the party who has taken away his Pole, that, if it is not immediately returned, he will take legal measures for its restoration, and the punishment of the offender.

September 10. 204

BALLOON ASCENSION!

FIRST BALLOON ASCENSION IN CANADA, FROM MONKLAND'S HOTEL, *ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 12TH INSTANT,* BY A FRENCH ÆRONAUT.

THE BALLOON will be filled with 15,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, and will be capable of CONTAINING EIGHT PERSONS.

Price of Admission, with seats, ONE DOLLAR. Second Place, HALF-A-DOLLAR. Children half price.

Ticket Office, Great St. James Street, opposite Tetu's Hotel. Tickets may also be had at all the Hotels in the City.

The Omnibuses will run from the Place d'Armes during the day for the accommodation of the Public.

Montreal, Sept. 9, 1850. 203

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,
CORNER OF McGILL & CRAIG STREETS,
(Hay-Market Square,)
MONTREAL.

G. A. has REMOVED to the above Stand, and begs leave respectfully to tender his thanks to his Friends, and the Public generally, for the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, and promptitude in execution of Orders, to merit a continuance thereof.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to.

August 29, 1850. 194

WANTED—For the GROCERY and WINE TRADE—A SALESMAN; also a STOREMAN. None but those whose character will bear strict investigation need apply to JAMES SUTHERLAND, 50, McGill Street.

Montreal, August 30, 1850. 195

ST. GEO[illegible]
NOTICE [illegible]
LY NEXT [illegible]
SOCIETY [illegible]
instant, at the [illegible]
ORR'S HOTEL [illegible]
generally, are here[illegible]

September 9, 185[illegible]

THE Steamer Q[illegible]
SATURDAY [illegible]
further notice, [illegible]
tofore.

September 6.

COMMENCING [illegible]
will sound [illegible]
QUEBEC at SIX [illegible]
as heretofore.

September 6.

FOR BELLEVILLE [illegible]
ON THE [illegible]
THE Steamer [illegible]
Master, [illegible]
lington Street [illegible]
every THURSDAY [illegible]
LACHINE [illegible]
Montreal at [illegible]
For Freight or Passage [illegible]
board, or to [illegible]

Montreal June 25 [illegible]

FOR LIVE[illegible]
Bark *MONTEZ*[illegible]
[illegible] to engage [illegible]
have quick despatch [illegible]

September 4

TO CONSIGNEES [illegible]
TEZUMA[illegible]
is entered [illegible]
signees will please [illegible]
delay.

J. G. MACKAY & [illegible]

September 4.

MRS. A. HAMILTON'S BOARDING HOUSE, STREET, (West) Mon[illegible]
A few respectable [illegible]
commodated at moderate [illegible]

September 7.

CUTLERY.

WM. WARREN, [illegible] OF HARDWARE, No. [illegible] *Dame Street* (Sign of the Golden Scissors), [illegible] real, has constantly on hand [illegible] in England and America [illegible] very super of Pen Knives, Scissors [illegible] and Forks, Warranted Razors [illegible] ments, Joiners' Tools, Cut Nails [illegible] Razor Strops, Rupture Bandages [illegible] Furnishing Hardware—the whole [illegible] be disposed of Temperance [illegible] quality of Articles can be [illegible]

Every description of Cutlery [illegible] Repaired, in the best manner.

Montreal, September 7, 1850.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL

MR. TURNER (late [illegible] 7th Regiment of Hussars) begs [illegible] his numerous Friends that he has [illegible] with their wish to that effect, [illegible] PRACTISE as a VETERINARY SURGEON and is for the present to be found at [illegible] son's Stables, in rear of Little [illegible] Mr. TURNER hopes, in a short time, [illegible] rangements for larger Premises, as a Stock Establishment, &c.

Montreal, August 23, 1850.

TURKISH BLACK SALVE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THIS SALVE, prepared from the original Receipt, procured from a celebrated Syrian Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and which has obtained an unprecedented [illegible] tonishing Cures performed by it in both [illegible] countries, has lately been introduced into Montreal. As might be expected, its popularity [illegible] followed it, and its use is becoming generally among all classes. The contracted limits of an advertisement necessarily precludes entering into an adequate detail of its merits, but, for the information of the public, it is intended to publish from time to time, such statements of cures as have come to our knowledge. It has been used for the following complaints with the most complete success:—Such as Swollen Glands, Broken Breasts, Bone Swellings, Whitlows, Scalds from Scorbutic explosions, or other causes, Burns, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Nipples, Carbuncles, Scald Head, Gun-shot Wounds, Bruises, Bad Frostbites, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcerated and common Sore Throats, and Bonions. It also [illegible] it will prevent or cure Cancers, also Swellings arising from a blow on the Breast, Ring Worm, Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, Complaints of the Liver, Spine, Heart and Hip, Rushing to Blood to the Head, Swelled Face and Toothache. In fact, it is impossible to enumerate half the complaints that have been cured by the application of this Salve.

Sold in Montreal by S. J. LYMAN & Co. Place d'Armes; SAVAGE & Co., Notre Dame Street; URQUHART & Co., Great St. James Street; W. LYMAN & Co, St. Paul Street, and in all the principal Cities in Canada.

September 5, 1850. 220

TURKISH