

THE COURIER. Published daily from the six business months of the year, viz. from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and for the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars (\$6) per annum, payable in advance.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

THE "TRUE WITNESS."—There is no much insistent pliancy of reasoning, so glaring a spirit of detraction, and so violent an effort to keep scurrilous abuse upon every one who will not fall down and worship the "Credo qui dicitur," of the Roman Church, exhibited every week in this treacherous and abusive publication, that any reply to its statements becomes a matter of complete supererogation. While the True Witness continues, bleeding pictures, flexions, and genuflexions, pictures of the popes, and man-of-war, and the British ritual, and should not be allowed to take the trouble, may as well be the last, to confute any such nonsense in the columns of a secular paper. But when any one has the effrontery to uphold Sabbath profanation, or to denigrate the weekly practice of abusing and defaming the religion of a country, the law of God benightfully protect him, notwithstanding the delinquency of his conduct, and the gross abusiveness of his language, there can be no necessity for any reserve in speaking of him, because, in the words of the poet,

Though the privilege of choice may claim; Though open and law the stage we lead, Erebound we stop, or how we band; Who ever reach'd, where low, or when, The prowling fox was trapped or slain!

In last Friday's issue, the True Witness gives his readers a digest of Irish and English crimes, among the latter of which are included Scotch ones; the only panacea for which, in this writer's opinion, is the Catholic Church—true, the Catholic Church—but that is not the Roman Catholic Church. If we take Ireland as an example, we see that in every quarter of that unhappy island, in which she is dominant, crime and misery universally prevail. But, if we are to believe the True Witness, the whole is attributable to Protestantism. We suppose it is Protestantism which now fills the prisons of Rome and Naples. In times past, it was Protestants who immured their fellow-creatures in the dungeons of the Inquisition, torturing their limbs, and putting them to the most cruel deaths on the most frightful pyres! Were we to take history for our guide, and recount the murders, tortures, and imprisonments, which the Roman Church has inflicted upon its unending victims, from the infamous Borgas—the bastard son of a Pope, who is the head of a Church sworn to continue down to the present time, to what an amount would the numbers swell; and yet this shameless person has the effrontery, in a Protestant Courier, to stigmatize Protestants every Friday morning with the impure outbursts of his own polluted imagination. It would show a better spirit and temper if he, and such as he, would rather congratulate themselves on the benignity of that Christian feeling which tempers the law under which they live, so that they escape with impunity from the deserved consequences of their crimes. Had the Protestant Church one single spark of that intolerance which has characterized Popery in every age of its existence, the fire of another Southey would soon burn in the squares of Montreal, and Romanists would be in the latter days taught the lesson which history of bloody memory, inflicted upon her innocent Protestant subjects.

Considering the general want of respect which Romanists everywhere manifest for the Sabbath, it could scarcely be expected that we would escape being stigmatized when we ventured to disapprove of the manner in which it is profaned by them, to the disturbance and offence of Protestants. That Romanists spend a part of the Sunday in running, wrestling, and other athletic games, is notorious, and it is quite as much so that cock-fighting and dog-fighting is still more prevalent, and these latter are practices considered immoral on every day in every Protestant community, much more so than on Sunday evening. But we are told, with the most matchless impudence, that it is the Protestant and Anglo-Saxon element in our population that makes open-air meetings at dark especially objectionable. We should like to know when or where Protestants

ever held open-air meetings at all on Sunday evenings; if they did so, such conduct would indeed be especially objectionable;—and that more particularly if they carried one-handed under their coats, as we know has been done by other parties.

There is no difficulty about the Book of Sports, or if there be, it is one of the True Witness's own making. He (the Courier) knows that the Book of Sports was put forth by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of the Church of England. Now, is there so such thing, or rather an *Evangel* the very reverse. No doubt the Sovereign is the head of the Church in England, and King James the First, or second, as he is called, published the Book of Sports, which was printed in 1618; but in doing so, he did so more than when he published a "Counterblast against Tobacco"—the one being no more binding upon the "ecclesiastical authorities of the Church of England" than the other. Does the True Witness suppose that, when the head of the English Church published a work, in which he declared his detestation of using tobacco, he was promulgating an Ecclesiastical prohibitory rule? So also with the Book of Sports—it was secular in its origin, and secular in its import; nor was it ever recognized by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Church, as a rule to be observed. And so much was this so, that when this same Book of Sports—about which the True Witness makes such a row—was republished in the time of Charles I., and during the reign of the Trinity country, this year, is very first year of Laud's primacy, it was generally condemned by the Church; and brought much odium upon the king. That the Church of England never sanctioned Sabbath sports, we may learn from the Hon. Mr. Hall's words, "if the time and place of prayer," which declares that—whatsoever is found in the (British) commandment, appertaining to the law of nature, as a thing most good, most just, and needful, for the setting forth of God's glory; it ought to be retained and kept in all Christian people; and, therefore, that all Christian people were to rest, even from lawful and needful works; it would also give themselves wholly to heavenly exercises of God's true religion, and service." Besides this, the thirteenth Canon, which prescribes the manner of celebrating the Lord's day and other holy days, and which borders, for that purpose, the language of the Injunctions put forth by Edward VI., in the year 1547,—more than seventy years before the publication of that Book of Sports which the True Witness wishes to roll like a sweet morsel under his tongue. The particular injunction to which we refer, is the one which relates to the due celebration of "the holy day." That Canon makes the due observance of such days consist in "hearing the word of God read and taught, in private and public prayers, in acknowledging their offences to God, and amendment of the same; in reconciling themselves, charitably to their neighbours, where displeasure hath been; in often times receiving the communion of the body and blood of Christ; in visiting the poor and sick; using all godly and sober conversation."

Do these Furnivars, these Injunctions, Canons, and Statutes, in any way describe a Roman Sabbath? where are the sales at church doors, the tables of the money changers, the cock-fightings, the fire-works, the dog-baitings, which Romanists practice on that day, which Scripture teaches us should be kept holy to the Lord? Such sports and pastimes may find perhaps an authority in Peter Dens, but they are no where taught in the Canons, Homilies, or other Formularies of the Church of England, nor in any other Protestant Church in the world. Does the True Witness call this a "shaking up?"

As we have exhausted our space rather than our subject, we shall perhaps talk up again at some early day. We can have no objection that the True Witness should advance the interest of his Church by defending its doctrines and practices when assailed; but we protest against his wretched assumption of superiority of faith, and purity of principle, when there are laid upon us invidious, false and presumptuous comparisons with Protestantism. It is true that the Protestant Churches have withstood many a more vigorous and skillful attack than the calibre of the True Witness can array against them; but that is no reason why he should be allowed to go on, from week to week, pouring out the filth of his animosity against those of his fellow-citizens who wish to worship in peace, without either being afraid or making afraid. He says, "we beg to assure the Courier that we will carry the Sunday as we think fit." Well, he is so; but if this observance of the Sunday, which he expresses so fitly, implies disturbance of the Protestant congregations of Montreal in their observance of the Sabbath, we will not believe that he has either the authority,

sanction, or even approbation, of the more respectable members of the Roman Catholic Church. With respect to the observance of Saints' days, which the True Witness perky calls "idiotic games for the Anglicans," we can see nothing "idiotic" about it. The Anglican Churches are generally open on every Saint's day; many of them have services on every Wednesday and Friday, and some few have a daily service; and if the members of the Church do not attend in great numbers on their days, they do not at least turn out to fight dogs and cock-fight.

Should the Editor of the True Witness persist in his abusive course, we shall feel it our duty to fortify the minds of our Protestant readers by hitting a certain veil, from time to time, and exposing to their eyes a true picture of the deformities which constitute the staple commodity of their abusive opponent.

St. John Franklin and the Claitorant.—The Edinburgh Advertiser calls attention to the following singular circumstance connected with the death of St. John Franklin:—On the 17th of February, that a clergyman, whose revelations are given in Dr. Gregory's late work, states that Capt. Austin was at that moment in long 35 deg. 45 min. west, which corresponds exactly with the actual position of the place where he is now supposed to have perished. According to his statement, St. John Franklin was at the same time in long 101 deg. 45 min. or about 400 miles to the westward; he had been previously ordered, and his ship was then frozen up alongside with his two.

From Texas.—Late accounts from Texas report another severe storm at Matagorda, which caused a good deal of damage to the crops. The Galveston News learns that the influx of emigration to the Trinity country, this year, is very great. Land which was offered last year for three or four dollars per acre, can now be sold readily at eight or ten; and such as could be had ten months ago for fifty cents per acre can now be sold for two dollars in cash.

The Zellerbach donation, as a further result of the present state of affairs in the Trinity country, has been resolved upon, and the trustees of the Trinity country, who were great numbers here, were for the last 403 years, and are wandering through the Austrian dominions in search of some spot upon which to pitch their tents. It is said that they had left leaving Europe in search of Africa.

The Heaton Family and St. Wm. Dock.—On Monday evening, the Concert Hall was filled by a large and respectable audience, who testified by their applause, the pleasure they derived from the performance. The first piece, "The Ombudsman," was well and excited great amusement. St. William's Sea Seal was certainly laughable. His Heron, singing, "The Ombudsman," was a hit. "Hallow's new Irish Melody" was warmly applauded. Miss Agnes hardly paid her respects that evening, in fact she has been very seldom on the stage since their return. The performance concluded with the favorite piece of the Rough Diamond, at the end of which Miss Heron appeared before the curtain and delivered an appropriate address.

Hunt's Merchant Magazine, for October, Montreal, R. W. L. W. In reviewing works of public utility, works of taste, or imagination, or those which otherwise denote that they may be classed among those which have been submitted to us, we have always endeavored to present a faithful and just estimate of their merits, according to our individual opinion of their real value, without reference to any extraneous feeling whatever. In presenting a work or article, we have ever been guided by a sense of duty, and a work of imagination. Nature wears that in reference to any work that has been submitted to our editorial pen, have we ever presented to our readers a rash or undigested, or an unjust judgment. And, as we have so often spoken with decency and consideration of works of imagination, to which we may be supposed to have been more credit than to those of nature, we would respect to such a periodical as Hunt's Merchant Magazine.

The issue of this Magazine is entirely a matter of course, and we have no objection to its being published in Montreal, and yet it has existed with unabated vigor for nearly thirteen years in the Atlantic States. Its contents of trade, currency, and finance, are of course American and Republican, and why should it be otherwise in an American publication? But there is an amount of information contained in this Magazine in reference to trade and commerce, which can be found nowhere else that we know of. In the present number we have matter of the utmost importance to every merchant present, to the trade, and to the public generally:—1.—Duties, Duties, and Advantages of Merchants. 2.—Internal Improvements. 3.—Currency of Gold. 4.—National Commercial Crisis. 5.—National Currency. 6.—Society. After which follows a numerous list of important matters, in the shape of Mercantile Law, Banking, Commercial Statistics, Population, National Intelligence, Shipping, Mining, Manufactures, &c., sending the whole an elaborate collection of the most important information to the Merchant trader, and to every part of the world. We will keep this October number of the Merchant Magazine on our table, and will refer to it occasionally.

Grand and Brilliant Display of FIRE-WORKS, In the City of Montreal, On the Evening of the 15th of OCTOBER, 1851, BY MR. WILLIAM BEALS, THE CELEBRATED PYROTECHNIST, From Boston.

Honor of the Opening of the Railroad between Montreal and Richmond, E. T. The Exhibition will take place at the Hay Market Square, kindly granted by the City Authorities for the occasion. The display will commence at half-past seven P. M., and will be announced by a salute of Artillery. This whole extensive Exhibition will be fired without any interruption, after a commencement.

PROGRAMME: Scene 1.—Display of Signal Rockets. Scene 2.—Brilliant Bengala Lights. Scene 3.—The Celebrated Fire-works, which will be commenced with a revolving circle of Chinese and Malacca Fire, decorated with crimson and green, changing to a Cross of brilliant Chinese Fire, with Saton circle and crimson centre. Scene 4.—Variegated Rockets. Scene 5.—Bengala Lights. Scene 6.—Egyptian Pyramid or Monument of Ptolemaic. This piece commences with a Revolving Sea of radiant Meteors, forming, purple, and yellow centred, Boreas, and a splendid display of colored stars of white, crimson, purple, green, orange, and yellow Fire, ascending with the usual position of the place where he is now supposed to have perished. According to his statement, St. John Franklin was at the same time in long 101 deg. 45 min. or about 400 miles to the westward; he had been previously ordered, and his ship was then frozen up alongside with his two.

GRAND RAILROAD CELEBRATION IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, IN HONOR OF THE OPENING OF THE RAILROAD BETWEEN MONTREAL AND RICHMOND, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15th OCT., 1851. THE MAYNARD SQUARE, TRINITY CHURCH, AND ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WILL BE BRILLIANTLY DECORATED WITH FLAGS AND APPROPRIATE DEVICES. THE GREAT STAIRS AND MILL STREETS, A GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH, BEARING THE EMBLEM OF COMMERCE AND RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS. Under the direction of MR. W. BEALS, of Boston. The several FIRE COMPANIES in Montreal, will form a GRAND PROCESSION, and pass through the principal Streets in the City, after which they will form into a TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION, in the Evening, and move into the Grand Display of FIRE-WORKS. After the Fire-works a Complimentary BALL TO MR. WILLIAM BEALS, OF BOSTON, will take place. In the Splendid Hall of the HAYS HOUSE, which will be illuminated by the most brilliant Illumination, and will be conducted on Temperance principles. Tickets (admitting a Lady and Gentleman) 25c. each, to be had from any of the Officers, and at the Bays' House.

THE WARRIORS have kindly volunteered their services, and will give some of their best pieces during the evening. 463

most certainly, have perished, as the depth of water at the spot was from six to eight fathoms, and there was no appearance of life. The passengers were all rescued, and the most fearful which had ever been their lot to witness. Many of them made their way through the ice, and were rescued by the crew of the vessel, and were preserved to deposit themselves in the water, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were prevented, by the crew, from putting their intentions into execution.

After remaining about two hours in this critical situation, during which all but five with the crew, and the passengers, were rescued, and arrived safely with her at Brockville. The steamer returned at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. To her they were all directed, and arrived here in the evening, having been thus delayed more than twelve hours from their destination. The vessel was on her way to Montreal, and was accompanied by a Passenger.

SAD ACCIDENT.—STEAMER BURNED.—We regret to hear that the Steamer Lord Stanley, carrying 1000 passengers, and 1000 tons of cargo, and employed as a low boat between Bygon and Whitehall, was on Friday afternoon last, entirely destroyed by fire, while towing up the lake. The vessel was on her way to Montreal, and was accompanied by a Passenger. The vessel was on her way to Montreal, and was accompanied by a Passenger.

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PORT OF MONTREAL. Arrived, Sept 12. Bark Home, Kilham, and McParlane, general cargo. Brig Abena, Shields, Armstrong, general cargo. Am Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, Spencer, Matanzas, Holmes, Knapp & Co., general cargo. Sch. Marie Dolphine, Jonca, Halifax, J. Tiffin, oil, fish, &c. Sch. Attention, O'Donnell, Canzo, J. Gordon & Co., do.

PORT OF QUEBEC. Arrived, Oct 11. Bark Marquette, Bump, 5th Sept, Gloucester, H. & B. Burial, Montreal, 1 do do do. Brig Swan, White, 25th Sept, Labrador, H. & B. do do do. Ship Aberdeen, Dunn, 4th Sept, Liverpool, G. & W. Wilson & Co., do do do. Bark Mary Ann, Peters, 19th Sept, New York, Peter, do do do. Brig Victoria, Kay, 10th Sept, Watport, Benson & Co., do do do. C. & K. Collier, 29 do do. Waterloo, Robinson, 29th Aug, Belfast, order, do do do. T. & W. Wilson, 12th Aug, Sunderland, G. & W. Wilson, & Co., do do do.

Shipping Intelligence. Extract of a letter received on Saturday morning by a commercial house in this city, from Liverpool, 15th Sept, 1851. The brig George Robinson, Bygon, master, arrived here on the 10th inst., and was on her way to Montreal, in a sailing state, on the 10th of Sept. in lat. 50 deg. 28 min. and took up the cable and crew, but subsequently transferred some of the crew, seven in number, to the brig Zealand, and landed to this port, but yet arrived. The crew of the George Robinson, had been in the act of deserting, with loss of life. A vessel bound to the westward of Cape Cod, and homeward bound to pieces, all hands lost, 60 bbls of flour and some dry goods; names unknown.

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FOR SALE, by the Subscribers—PRIME MESS, and PRIME BROWN, and CANALS and AMERICAN—Free and in bond. GILMORE & CO., 8, St. Jacques Street, Montreal, Oct. 14.

CONCERT HALL, ST. GABRIEL STREET. AN EXTRA NIGHT! IN compliance with numerous requests for parties who were prevented from attending on Monday night last, in consequence of the rain, being for the BENEFIT of Mrs. H. BROS, and most positively the best opportunity of the season, ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1851. THE MARRIED BARR, INISH TOWN, A COCKER, DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

NEW THROUGH LINK. TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO, DIRECT. THE new, fast and magnificent Upper Canada Steamer CHAMPION, A. MARSHALL, Commanding, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, at the above intermediate Ports, on THURSDAY, 16th of October, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, P. M., for TORONTO, NIAGARA FALLS, and LACHINE, on the arrival of the FOUR O'CLOCK TRAIN. For Passage, apply at the New Toronto Office, No. 21, McGill Street. For Freight or Passage, apply to MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO., October 14.

FOR PORT STANLEY AND PORTS ON THE WELLSHEAD CANAL. THE Steamer, MILDRESE, Captain J. G. SHIPWAY, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, at the above intermediate Ports, on THURSDAY, 16th of October, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, P. M., for PORT STANLEY, and PORTS ON THE WELLSHEAD CANAL. For Passage, apply to JOHN KER, September 23.

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AUCTION SALES. BY J. G. SHIPWAY. SUGARS, TEAS, FRANCES, &c. &c.—At the Auctioneers' Office, 100, St. Jacques Street, Montreal, Oct. 14.

ATTENTION! SALE OF FRESH TEAS, COFFEES, PEPPERS, MOLASSES, &c. &c.—At the Auctioneers' Office, 100, St. Jacques Street, Montreal, Oct. 14.

JOHN G. SHIPWAY, Auctioneer. Analysis of the Water of the Georgian Spring. I have made a careful quantitative analysis of a quantity of this Water sent me by the Proprietor of the Spring, Captain Jones. It is a Saline Water, containing earthy Salts, with portions of Bromine and Iodine, thus resembling the Plangent Water, from which it differs chiefly in the presence of a specific of Sulphates, which are not met with in Waters of this class in this Province. It has a specific gravity of 1008.78, and contains in one pound avoirdupois, the diluted quantities of the following substances:

Chloride of Sodium, 62.2500 Grains. Chloride of Potassium, 7.2500 Grains. Chloride of Calcium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Magnesium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Strontium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Barium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Ammonium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Zinc, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Iron, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Copper, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Lead, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Mercury, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Silver, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Platinum, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Gold, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Nickel, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Cobalt, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Manganese, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Potassium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Sodium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Calcium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Magnesium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Strontium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Barium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Ammonium, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Zinc, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Iron, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Copper, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Lead, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Mercury, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Silver, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Platinum, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Gold, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Nickel, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Cobalt, 1.2500 Grains. Chloride of Manganese, 1.2500 Grains.

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AUCTION SALES. BY JOHN LEMING. A SORTED CROCKERY, ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at the CUSTOMS' WAREHOUSE, No. 2, Gillespie's Buildings, (between the City and the Water, near the Customhouse), will be sold—120 cases ASSORTED CROCKERY. Catalogues will be ready on and after Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

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