(For the Quebec Mercury.)

[illegible]

The Boulton and Watt of former years
Were worthy and [illegible] Engineers;
Their work was sound and their steam was low,
And they never broke down or blew up we know.
But the Boulton and Watt of modern days
Have abandoned these safe and cautious ways,
And having too much of a spice of the D——l,
Their new engineering can scarce be called civil:
They got up the steam
Too high it would seem,
And wanting the prudence and skill of the first,
They poked at the fire till the boiler burst,
And the House was involved in water hot,
By the bad engineering of Boulton and Watt.

I. S.

* For an account of these celebrated men see Edinburgh Review for January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURSIVE WRITING OF THE ROMANS.—Joseph Scaliger asserted that the Romans had a cursive handwriting. Some doubted, but on the whole such continued to be the creed of the learned down to our own time. Behold, some fourteen or fifteen years ago, the Austrians set about improving the channel of the Danube, to suit it for steamboats, and the first point was to re-open Trajan's towing-path, which often became a gallery cut out of the cliff, and all but obliterated by the accidents of war and weather. One day, in hewing at this gallery, the workmen revealed the mouth of a cavern, probably natural, but widened by Roman skill, and which had seventeen centuries ago been the headquarters of a clerk of the works, or contracting engineer. In this subterranean office were found the original day-books of Trajan's servants, namely, specimens—the first that modern eye ever saw—of the familiar Roman tablets, boards of wood with hinges, each set inclosing two or four pages of quarrymen's names and calculations of wages inscribed on wax, and lo! the names were not only in capitals, but they were in running hand, actually identical with our own, though Trajan's clerk had been no elegant penman; and accordingly the Vienna doctors have ever since (except when occupied with sedition) been at daggers-drawn among themselves about the decypherment of the great Emperor's masons and navvies. The moral is modesty. We are not done with discoveries. Not a fifth part of Pompeii has as yet been discovered—probably not a twentieth of Herculaneum. If ever Nicholas gets to Constantinople, we expect revelations enough. The tradition of some vast deposit of ancient literature among the vaults of the Seraglio is coeval with the fall of the city.—Mohammed II. was as unlikely as any prince then or since to approve of destroying the private library of the Palæologi.—Quarterly Review.

BY HOOK OR BY CROOK.—The destruction caused by the fire of London, A.D. 1666, during which some 13,200 houses, &c., were burned down, in very many cases obliterated all the boundary marks requisite to determine the extent of land, and even the very sites occupied by buildings previously to that terrible visitation. When the rubbish was removed, and the land cleared, the disputes and entangled claims of those whose houses had been destroyed, both as to the position and extent of their property, promised not only interminable occupation to the courts of law, but made the far more serious evil of delaying the rebuilding of the city, until these disputes were settled inevitable. Impelled by the necessity of coming to a more speedy settlement of their respective claims than could be hoped for from legal process, it was determined that the claims and interest of all persons concerned should be referred to the judgment and decision of two of the most experienced land surveyors of that day—men who had been thoroughly acquainted with London previous to the fire; and in order to escape from the numerous and vast evils which more delay must occasion, that the decision of these two arbitrators should be final and binding. The surveyors appointed to determine the rights of the various claimants were Mr. Hook and Mr. Crook, who, by the justice of their decisions, gave general satisfaction to the interested parties, and by their speedy determination of the different claims permitted the rebuilding of the city to proceed without the least delay. Hence arose the saying above quoted, usually applied to the extrication of persons or things from a difficulty. The above anecdote was told the other evening by an old citizen upwards of eighty, by no means of an imaginative temperament.—Notes and Queries.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A letter was dropped into the Paris Post Office, directed thus: "To my Mother, France." The distributors [illegible] subordinate not knowing what to make of so [illegible] an address, referred it to the Post Master General. "Now, is it possible that there is such a fool in France," [illegible] "if there is, he must come from Loir et Cher; for that's the department that produces all the fools, and there his mother must live." So the letter was forwarded to the Loir et Cher. The clerks and postmen being as much puzzled as their brethren in Paris, handed the missive to the chief officer of the district. "Now, is it possible that there is such a fool in France? if there is, he must be a resident of the Commune of Baraisson, where all the fools come from—his mother must live there." The Postmaster of Baraisson was as much puzzled as he of Paris, at the stupidity of the writer, but ultimately concluded that if there was such a fool in France, it could be no other than Jean Brainsappy whose mother lived in a little brown house on the corner. The letter was sent to Mrs. Brainsappy, and turned out to be in reality from her affectionate son Jean. The French postal revenue was increased five cents by this act of perseverance in tracing up "My Mother."

SHOULD THE AGRICULTURIST BE EDUCATED—It has been too often thought that little or no education was requisite to prepare the mind to perform the duties of a husbandman—that his natural instinct, together with a little reading, a little writing, and a little cyphering—were amply sufficient to direct him in the performance of all his duties. And although this false view of human improvement is losing ground, and the great mass of the people are beginning to learn the real object to be attained in Education, yet it is now far from being an obsolete idea. A man should be educated—not because he is to follow a particular trade or occupation—not because he is to fill a particular place or position in society, not because he is to follow a certain profession, but because he is a man. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is calculated that about half the population of France can neither read nor write—only sixteen millions.

Somebody describes sectarianism to be a little narrow prejudice, that makes you hate your neighbor because he has eggs cooked when you have yours boiled.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, July 25.

The Bill for the trial of contested elections was read a third time.

Also, the Bill to provide for the expense of the River Police at Quebec.

Also, the Bill to provide for the expense of the River Police at Montreal.

Mr. Cameron (Cornwall) moved that the report of the Committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Navigation Act, be received and concurred in.

Mr. Letellier opposed the concurrence of the House in certain of the clauses reported by the Committee. He thought it would fall very heavily on certain small vessels on the St. Lawrence, which had but a man and a boy on board, to make them keep a fog horn or bell going in thick weather.

Mr. Ross thought one clause in the Bill was useful [illegible]. It was that clause which provided that steamboats should open the steam valve when the boats were stopped, so as to keep down the head of steam to as nearly as possible the force which was required, when she was in motion. It was not when a boat was in motion that she blew up, for it was then that the steam had least power.

Mr. Cameron replied that it was for that very reason that the steam should be kept down when the steamboats were stopped.

Mr. Ross said the gentleman misunderstood his objection. His position was this, when under weigh, steamboats could not possibly raise the steam to a dangerous height. Now to say that it should not be raised beyond that point when they were at rest, was to place the standard too low. He thought the standard ought to be fixed by scientific men—that each boiler ought to be rated.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, and made one or two amendments, to except small vessels sailing out of Quebec, from the operation of the Act.

Mr. Lafontaine then moved the second reading of the Representation Bill. This was the third time the Bill had been introduced in consequence of the necessity for a vote of two thirds. [Mr. Lafontaine's speech is too long for our columns, besides his arguments have all been repeated ad nauseam.]

Mr. Cayley said the hon. member did not understand the matter at all. The late Government had wished to make their disbursements out of their annual revenue. The present Ministry had borrowed money upon debentures.

Mr. Lafontaine—Well, he would leave that answer to the hon. Inspector-General; but he would say this, that the present Ministry had the advantage of the assistance of that hon. gentleman, whose financial talents gave much confidence to his friends, and were also admired by his opponents.

Mr. Sherwood—Why not base the Bill on population?

Mr. Lafontaine—Was the hon. member in Parliament in 1841? Did he not, at that time, vote against representation according to population? And was he not the first to join the Administration, after the Government had been established with representation according to the present basis?

[During the speech of the hon. member, the Speaker asked if the half hour rule were to be observed, and the House expressed an unanimous desire to dispense with it.]

Mr. Cayley replied to that part of the remarks of the hon. member, which related to finance. He had said that £200,000 had been spent in public works. But on referring to a letter to Messrs. Baring by the Inspector General, it was stated that in the four years of the late Administration the surplus had been £400,000. Now if that were so, how was the late Ministry to be held to have done wrong, by spending £200,000 in public works? These public works were not, however, to be imputed to the late Administration. They were begun in 1841, and they were begun on estimates made by Mr. Killaly at far below the real cost. This accounted for the embarrassment they caused. The issue of the small debentures too was an expedient within his (Mr. Cayley's) power; but it had always been found destructive to credit, wherever it had been tried; and he understood that so far from its being regarded with favour in England, English Capitalists had consented to make farther loans, only on condition that they were withdrawn from circulation.

Mr. H. J. Boulton said, the way to get rid of corruption was not to increase the number of representatives; but to deprive the Administration of the power to corrupt. The hon. member knew his bill would not carry, and therefore he now said, let this bill go into committee and you can alter it as you please. On bringing in the bill on a previous occasion, he had declared it should pass as it was.

Mr. Lafontaine said he had never said so; and on the occasion in question the hon. member himself had voted for it. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Boulton did so—but on the understanding that it should be so altered as to be based upon population. He contended that though the Lower Canadians were right to stick to the present arrangement, the people of U. C. could never consent to it, except by the basest prostitution of all claims to patriotism. He (Mr. Boulton) did not believe that the hon. member's desire was to avoid corruption; but that he desired now to place the representation on the present basis; but at the highest number that would be required by a much larger population than at present, and he hoped thus to put shackles on any future change, which might in ten or twelve years be called for by the people of Upper Canada. This was evidently true, because New York state, with twice the population, required no more than 150 members. At the same time he (Mr. Boulton) confessed that the people were dissatisfied with the present inequality of the representation. He knew that in Lower Canada, counties with 40,000 souls had one member, while Sherbrooke with 800 population had one member also.

Here Mr. Cauchon called attention to the half-hour rule.

The Speaker said it had been dispensed with.

Mr. Drummond thought the rule was made with the understanding that it should be relaxed only in cases when the mover of an important measure might require a little extension of time. He thought the relaxation that evening was only for the Attorney General (East) on that ground.

Messrs. Hincks, Prince, and others, said that was their understanding also.

Messrs. Mackenzie, Smith, Sir A. McNab, and others, contended for the full discussion; and

Mr. M. Cameron intimated that he intended to vote for the bill, but would not if discussion were stopped.

Mr. H. J. Boulton then proceeded to move, in amendment, that the increase of representation should depend upon the increase of population, at the rate of one member for under 20,000, two under 30,000, and three if over 40,000.

Mr. Lafontaine said at that rate the populations between 30,000 and 40,000 would have no member at all.

[Messrs. Prince, Smith, (Frontenac,) Papineau, and Hincks, followed, whose speeches we published yesterday.]

After which the debate was postponed, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 26.

[illegible] to abolish the right of Primogeniture, was read a [illegible] by a vote of 50 to 7.

Mr. McKenzie [illegible] second reading of the bill for the election of Sheriffs [illegible] the charge of corruption was at present [illegible] the House, he knew not with what justice; but it was certain that the government had far too much patronage. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Bills Flint seconded the motion.

Mr. Malloch, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Bills Flint spoke in support of the bill, and only regretted that it did not include other officers.

Mr. H. J. Boulton followed, supporting the bill on the general principle of election being the best suited for the appointment of Sheriffs; and contending there was much need for such a measure, from the present condition of the Sheriffs in the country.

Mr. Sherwood did not see any use in going to extremes, but he believed that some change should be made in the appointment of Sheriffs, and was willing to adopt the English system in the Counties, of allowing the Judges of Assize to select three persons and recommend them to the Superior Court, for the Judges of that Court to recommend to the Government, and one of them be selected for three years.

Mr. Sol. Gen. MacDonald opposed the bill, making a speech of some length, arguing that the principle sought to be introduced was incompatible with our system of Government.

Mr. J. H. Cameron argued that no analogy could be made between the office of Sheriff in this country and in England, as in England the duties of the Sheriff were performed by the Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. Mackenzie replied, contending for the necessity of introducing the principle of responsibility to the office of Sheriff, and illustrating by his own case, when he was compelled to leave the Province in a hurry. He stated that he left property, in books and other things, to the value of $1200, which went into the hands of Sheriff Jarvis, for an alleged debt of about $300; and that, when he came back to this country, he desired to get some intelligence of how it had gone, yet he had never been able to learn anything of it. Now, he would have been able to get such intelligence, if the office of Sheriff had been elective.

Mr. G. Sherwood spoke against the bill; and said, it appeared to him that the hon. member for Haldimand had brought in the bill out of spite to the sheriff of that District.

Mr. McKenzie denied this; and stated that he had voted for a similar bill, before the events he alluded to had happened.

Mr. Sherwood went on speaking against the principle of the bill.

Mr. Price asked how the hon. member would get elective sheriffs to give security? It could not be done. He observed with regard to the case which Mr. McKenzie had stated, that the sheriff of this district had acted improperly in refusing the information which was asked of him. Any public officer was bound to give such information. Mr. P. further stated that he did not believe the claims were just for which Mr. McKenzie's property was seized.

Mr. H. Sherwood, replying to a remark in Mr. Mackenzie's speech, said that some statements in a city newspaper [the North American we believe] relative to him in the matter of the late Clergy Reserve meeting, were entirely false.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Hincks laid on the table a return of correspondence relative to Mr. Roebuck's claim, and copies of patents of some bishoprics in Lower Canada.

The House then adjourned.

☞ 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 ($6) 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 ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

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THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1851.

We have the pleasure of recording, for the satisfaction of our British and Irish readers, that Mr. Lafontaine's well digested, cunningly concocted Representation Bill, for the purpose of subjecting us all to French domination, has now, and we hope for ever, been thrown out. Had such a Bill as this passed into a law, we question much whether even a Union of the Provinces could have rescued us from the most abject slavery to foreign rule and alien supervision. This measure, if successfully passed through the Houses of Legislature, would have given so great a preponderance to French influence, that the Province might then have been supposed as truly and essentially a French conquest as it is in reality and ought always to be considered an English one. The Representation Bill has been pertinaciously kept before the House for three successive years, and the principle of it has been fought for, inch by inch, and with a vigour and tenacity proportionate to the importance of its bearing upon French and English interests. It has been defeated with the very narrowest of all possible majorities—a narrowness which by no means intimates the doubtfulness of its iniquity, but rather displays the tiger-like tenacity of clutch with which the French hold to their purpose, together with the wavering and uncertain national honor of some of the English members who voted with them in their insidious purpose of effectually crushing us for ever. We shall be able to publish the names of the voters on each side to-morrow, so that the British public in Canada may see who are their real friends, and who are ready to sell themselves for a mess to their constitutional and national enemies.

The Toronto papers give a very vivid picture of a certain class of Members of the Legislative Assembly, which, for venality and selfishness, is scarcely to be matched in the annals of the most corrupt times. The Globe, no longer "an organ" discoursing the most harmonious music, has now become a braying brazen trumpet, pouring out threatening and menace upon its late friends. This paper declares and proves pointedly that the Upper Canada Members, and their constituencies by their means, have been all along dragging at the chariot wheels of the French Canadians in entire disregard of public principle; and that to retain place and power, they have sold themselves to the natural and organized enemies of their country. The Globe says, and no one can doubt his authority, that the Speakerships of both Houses were demanded by the Lower Canadians and granted to them. Hence we have had a Speaker that could not speak or understand the English language,—the proper language of the country and of the House in which he presided,—at least he said so himself. It appears that, as a measure of economy, the Speaker of the Legislative Council was to be also the President of the Executive Council; but this was abandoned for the convenience of Mr. Caron. And listen to this: The Globe says that at the opening of the first business Session, the Upper Canada party, without asking advice, without one word of warning, were called upon to vote for the Rebellion Losses Bill,—that is, they were "compelled to risk the destruction of their own party in Upper Canada for sake of their Lower Canada allies." A more disgraceful transaction than this it never was our fortune to chronicle; and these are the wretched foreigners who, when they found their castle of cards, so cunningly built-up, was falling to pieces through its own very rottenness, would have perpetrated upon us another outrage through their leader, Lafontaine, in the shape of a Representation Bill, which, if passed, would have laid us completely at their mercy—the sheep to be guarded by wolves—the lion in the toils at the mercy of every unclean beast that ranged the forest. Dear has it been to all, this criminal coalition—to the country in general—to the City of Montreal in particular—and last, though not least, to the Governor-General himself. No nobleman could have been received more warmly, treated more kindly, or made himself more popular, than Lord Elgin, until he fell into the hands and listened to the councils of these ill-minded Frenchmen; and into this sad dereliction of dignity and duty, he was, it seems, betrayed by his own countrymen. French councils and French influence burnt the Parliament House, lost him the hearts of the people of Montreal, drove him ignobly from his capital, and sent him covered with every mark of disgrace, first to the shades of his own residence, and then to a remote city of the Upper Province, where he was all but well received. It is indeed a new feature in the history of British diplomacy when a nobleman of high rank can be driven from his propriety and be made to succumb to so mean a canaille—the double-distilled dregs of old France—in the very Province he was sent to govern. But listen farther to the Globe:—

The Rebellion Losses Bill threw the country into a ferment—the Parliament buildings were destroyed—and it became expedient to remove the Seat of Government from Montreal. It was determined that Government should be located in the Upper and the Lower Provinces alternately, and which should have it first was the mooted point. One would have thought there could be no doubt on that point—since the union, Upper Canada had held the Seat of Government two years, Lower Canada six—if a choice had to be made, Upper Canada clearly had it of right. And it might have been expected that the very cause which made the removal necessary would have discarded all doubt, if any there had been; both Sections eagerly demanded the preference—but surely, even had other argument been equal, those who suffered so deeply for their allies, WITHOUT BENEFIT TO THEMSELVES from the measure which inflicted it, were entitled to the preference. But what was the fact? The Lower Canada section CLAIMED that the Upper Canadians should succumb, and by the threat of resignation, in that hour of excitement and peril, they FORCED their Upper Canadian colleagues into a BARGAIN by which the Upper Province was ROBBED of her JUST RIGHTS, and Quebec got four years of the Seat of Government and Toronto but two. Nay, even this did not satisfy all—for a Lower Canadian minister actually resigned in consequence of it. We censure not the Upper Canadian ministers who agreed to that compact, for it was FORCED on them in an hour of danger to their country—we uphold them in carrying it out, for they pledged their word to it; but we do affirm, that in the whole matter, the U. C. section of the party had to succumb to the other. And in ALMOST EVERY QUESTION we see the same result. Parliamentary representation by population cannot be obtained, and Mr. Hincks tells us no statesman ever will grant it—because the French Canadians will not consent to it. The Jesuits' Estates yield nine or ten thousand pounds a-year—more than sufficient to meet the demands of academical education—but several thousands a-year must be taken from the consolidated fund and the Jesuits' revenue hoarded—because the French Canadian Roman Catholics, with an eye to the future, WILL have it so. Sectarian Colleges, Sectarian Hospitals, Sectarian Societies, are endowed with public funds, contrary to the principles and feelings of Upper Canada—just because the French Canadians demand it. What is it they have sought and not obtained? What measure have they brought before Parliament on which their Upper Canada allies have not stood firm to them? We know not one.

Really, after reading the above, one would be apt to ask, in the language of an old Scottish Monarch, when he confronted a certain noted freebooter, "What wants this knave a King should have." These abjects seem actually to usurp more power than they would have dared to claim under their own Intendants before the conquest, who, in many instances, it appears, gave them shrewd instance of how matters were then conducted in La belle France, the most arbitrary government and enslaved people of Europe at that time. Louis Quatorze or Quinze either did not understand paying rebels with any thing but the [illegible] or the wheel—happy were they who were complimented with a fusillade. With respect to the Seat of Government, the whole transaction is as revolting and tyrannical as any other part of their conduct. "The Lower Canada section claimed that the Upper Canadians should succumb!" Was there ever such matchless and unheard-of impudence? "By a threat of resignation in that hour of excitement and peril, they FORCED the Upper Canadians to a BARGAIN, by which the Upper Province was ROBBED of her JUST RIGHTS." ROBBED is the word, and yet these political brigands are at this hour as loud and as impudent with their oppositions and their French jargon in the Houses of Parliament, as if they were innocent of ever having hatched an evil thought against British interests. And not only so, but, as in the House of Assembly the other day, when argument fails, they do not hesitate to make noises, and raise disturbances, so that discussion may be interrupted or put an end to altogether. We have neither time nor space to-day to notice the concluding part of the above extract; but we think it must be evident to every unprejudiced person, that unless some means can be taken effectually to bulwark British interest and destroy French corruption, the Government of this Province must soon fall into inextricable confusion; and there is no apparent means so effectual at present as those by which a Federal Union of the Provinces may be brought about. We are glad to perceive that this is becoming more apparent to the country every day. Without some such check upon these unprincipled partisans, the British Canadians may be assured that neither domestic tranquillity nor mercantile prosperity can ever to any considerable extent visit their dwellings or their counting houses. The Roman Cato used to end all his speeches in the Senate against a well known enemy,—Carthago delenda est.

One of our cotemporaries of yesterday states, that "on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Boulton (the son of the Hon. Mr. Boulton) caned Mr. Watts for insults offered to his father." If this be true, and we hope it is, we have only to say that never was a drubbing more deservedly and piously bestowed. The poltroon who lifted his foot to a gentleman nearly double his age, deserved something more than a thrashing,—a gentleman's cane was too good for his back. We suppose Mr. Boulton, Junior, threw the stick aside as no longer fit for his hand, after so vulgar a contact.

We were so very undignified the other day as to let a few lines escape us in favor of receiving Jenny Lind with something of a demonstration, of which move, on the part of our citizens, we highly approve; but we were afterwards, on reading "our Grandam" the Pilot, quite ashamed of ourselves for so gross a solecism. It is, therefore, with considerable relief to our afflicted mind that we publish the following from the Gazette. The Gazette may also be sinning against good taste, but still we publish the paragraph, because "Mallemus cum Scaligero errare, quam cum Clavio recte sapere:"—

Our very worthy, respectable cotemporary, the Pilot, seems to be particularly anxious about the preservation of the dignity of the human species, and takes as well the character of our fellow-citizens, as the person of Jenny Lind, into his paternal and benevolent keeping. He hopes firstly, that Miss Lind's arrival here may be permitted to be as unobtrusive, as he is sure she desires it should be. If she expresses such a desire, the Pilot may be assured her wishes will be complied with; nor was any noisy shew intended. We were not aware that the Nightingale had made our cotemporary her organ. Concerning his views of the dignity of human nature, and the idolatrous conduct of the New Yorkers, he is, undoubtedly, quite at liberty to express his opinions. With regard to the hope he has expressed, that no demonstration will be made, we must venture most decidedly to disagree with him. We shall be the last to advocate any idolatry, or any noisy demonstration; but there are means, very quiet, orderly means, of expressing esteem for greatness, of "rendering honor to whom honor is due," which we hope to see made use of. The poor Pilot has probably never heard or thought of them, and we can therefore only express our pity for an ignorance, for which we cannot quarrel with him. "We think" our grandam "chides and leave him so."

St. Lawrence Hall.

Press of other matter prevents us from making any lengthy remarks on the performances of Tuesday evening. In the meantime, however, we congratulate Mr. Skerrett on the reduction of prices.

Sir Wm. Don appears this evening in two of his favorite pieces. We trust to see a crowded house.

THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—On Wednesday last the Directors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, with a large party of invited guests, to the number of two or three hundred, including gentlemen from Boston, made an excursion from Portland to Gorham, in New Hampshire, near the White Mountains, in celebration of the railroad to that place. The passage upward, more than 90 miles, was made in 3 hours 25 minutes, and on the return in 3 hours and a quarter.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon Mr. Joseph May, late Surgeon of the Clara Symes, and the body was opened and examined by Dr. Marsden, at the request of the Coroner and Jurors, who returned a verdict of "Died of Apoplexy of the Lungs." There was also an inquest in the morning of the same day upon the body of a man (name unknown) found drowned at L'Ange Gardien.—Quebec Chronicle.

The wire intended for that portion of the Quebec and Halifax line extending across the St. Lawrence at Cap Rouge was landed yesterday from the Clara Symes of Liverpool. It is expected that the electric communication between this city and the United States will be opened via Halifax in the course of next month.—Mercury.

The freight-ship Hertfordshire, with the 54th regiment on board, arrived yesterday morning, after a quick passage of 19 days from Antigua. The troops, which are intended to replace the 79th Highlanders, now stationed on the Citadel, were landed early this morning.—Ib.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1851.

POTS.—Firm at 28s. @ [illegible] 1½d. for Firsts, and 28s. 9d. @ 29s. 10½d. for Seconds [illegible]. Receipts within a few barrels of same period, July, 1850. Inferiors are increasing.

PEARLS.—Sales at 28s. 6d. @ 28s. 7½d.; in demand at 28s. 4½d. Receipts moderate.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.

July 28.

Bark Louisa, Manning, 14th June, Southampton, order, ballast, 12 cabin and 236 st'ge pass

29th.

Ship Lady of the West, Davis, 20th June, Newport, order, railway iron

New Brig Freya, Wiley, 23rd June, Cardiff, order, railway iron, 4 pass

Brig Thetis, Royston, 13th June, Limerick, order, ballast, 181 pass

Schr Maria Louise, Michaud, Halifax, Fraser, Wyatt & Co, salmon

.... Victoria, Fournier, Miramichi, W Seaton, do

.... Mary, Boudrot, Dalhousie, A & D Ritchie & Co, do

.... Swift, LeBlanc, 20th July, Miramichi, order, ballast

29th.

Ship United Kingdom, Cotter, 20th June, Liverpool, order, salt, 14 cabin and 7 st'ge pass

Schr Sebim, Sedone, 5th July, Porto Rico, J Mitchell, (Montreal,) sugar

Cleared.

July 26.

Schr Josephte, Langlois, St. Johns, Nfld., Gibb & Ross

July 28.

Ship Maranham, Newbury, Belfast, A Gilmour & Co

.... Pilgrim, Jones, Bristol, LeMesurier & Co

.... Gartcraig, Strickland, Gloucester, H & E Burstall

Bark Romulus, Day, Gloucester, do

.... Prompt, Patterson, Sunderland, do

Brig James Bailes, Wilson, do A Gilmour & Co

BIRTH.

At Berthier, (District of Montreal,) on the 4th ultimo, the lady of Sir H. Julien, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 30th inst., at Cote-à-Baron, by the Rev. John Jenkins, Alexander A. Cross, Esquire, Advocate, to Julia, second daughter of William Lunn, Esquire.

At Berthier, on the 9th ultimo, Isidore Fernet, Esq., to Miss Adelina Dubord, both of that Village.

At Toronto, on the 22nd instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. John Travers Lewis, Missionary at West Hawkesbury, to Annie, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, M.P.P for Toronto.

At the Louisville Landing, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on the 8th instant, by the Rev. L. Miller, C. F. H. Forbes, Esq., Civil Engineer, Sandusky city, Ohio, eldest son of C. J. Forbes, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Allan McLeod, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, on the 27th instant, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Hutchinson, aged 8 months and 12 days.

At Berthier, on the 9th ultimo, after an illness of ten months, borne with heroic patience and Christian resignation, Sir Lewis Cazaubon, at the age of 60 years. He leaves a large family, and a numerous circle of acquaintances, to lament his loss. His funeral took place on the 11th, and was largely attended.

At Lake Corbeau, Township of Brandon, on the 11th ultimo, at the Patriarchial age of 100 years 3 months and 17 days, Mrs. Charlotte Pothier, relict of the late Sir Charles Gilbert. Her mind was strong and vigorous till the day of her death. She leaves a sorrowful family, composed of 12 children, 72 grand children, 84 great grand children, 30 rear great grand children, and 5 children of the last ones; 4 nephews, 27 grand nephews, 65 great grand nephews, 60 rear great grand nephews, and 100 children of the last ones. She has seen her fifth generation. Her funeral took place on the 13th ultimo, followed by a large concourse of people.

At Prescott, on the 23rd instant, Edith Mary, the beloved child of Dr. Ethelbert H. Blake.

At Liverpool, on the 21st June last, Eleanor Rebecca, the beloved wife of Captain Thomas Leader Stewart; and on the 6th July, Thomas Leader Stewart, formerly Commander of the ship "Glenswilly," well known in this Trade, much and deservedly regretted.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

SIR WILLIAM DON AS BILLY LACKADAY.

MR. SKERRETT, at the kind suggestion of numerous friends and patrons of the Drama, cheerfully adopts the following sliding scale in PRICES:—Tickets to the Hall, 2s. 6d.; a select number of Reserved Seats, 3s. 9d.—To be had at Mr. HERBERT'S Music Store, Notre Dame Street.

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) JULY 31, will be presented the Ladies' favorite Comedy (in 3 Acts) of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. Billy Lackaday by Sir Wm. Don.

A PAS SEUL,
By the Infant Wonder, La Petite Carman.

The whole to conclude with the new Farce (in one Act) entitled SKETCHES IN INDIA. Sally Scraggs by Mrs. Skerrett.

☞ For further particulars, see Programmes.
☞ Remember the Prices above stated. ☜
Performance to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
July 31, 1851. 400

GILBAULT'S TIRAGE, LONGUEUIL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF DEEDS.

A MEETING of HOLDERS of DEEDS will be held at my OFFICE, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July, at FOUR o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of taking the steps necessary for securing possession. All parties in this City SIMILARLY SITUATED are respectfully requested to attend the meeting. The Subscriber's Attorney will be present.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Land Agent,
13, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal July 31, 1851. 400

JUST RECEIVED by Express—
Harper for August
R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, July 31, 1851. 400

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

MICHAELMAS TERM (the commencement of the new Academic year) begins on the 10th SEPTEMBER.

Two Exhibitions for Divinity Students, one of £20 currency, the other of £12 10s. per annum, will be awarded by Examination in the last week of August.

Gentlemen desirous of entering College, or of competing for the exhibitions, are requested to communicate with the Rev. the Principal, on the spot.

Information may be had also of S. C. Sewell, Esq., M. D., or the Rev. J. Irwin, Montreal; and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, Quebec.
July 24. 400

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE.

THE SCHOOL RE-OPENS on the FIRST of AUGUST. For information, apply to the Rev. J. Butler, Lennoxville; or to the Rev. J. Irwin, or S. C. Sewell, Esq., M. D., Montreal; or the Rev. A. W. Mountain, Quebec.
Lennoxville, July 31, 1851. 400

BOTTLED WINES.—The Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale, in bond or duty paid, an Invoice of the following choice Wines:—
Sparkling Moselle
Sparkling and Still Hock
Burgundy, Still and Sparkling
Chateau and Haut Sauternes
Clarets, of the best Brands and Vintages
Barsac
Chablis, &c., &c., &c.
In cases of 1 dozen each.
TORRY, CLARKE & CO.
July 28. 380

Province of Canada,
District of Montreal,
Circuit of Vaudreuil.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Saturday, the Fifth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-One.

Present:—Mr. Justice GUY.

No. 197.

ANDRE CADIEUX, Laborer, residing in the City of Montreal,
Plaintiff;
vs.
JOSEPH PRIEUR, Farmer, of the Parish of New Longueuil,
Defendant.

IT is ordered on the motion of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears on the return of Alexander Waters, Bailiff of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, written on the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in this part of the Province of Canada, and has no domicile, and cannot be found in this District, that the said Defendant be, by an Advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in Montreal, and called "The Montreal Courier" and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in Montreal, and called "L'Avenir," notified to appear before this Court, there to answer to the demands of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such Advertisement, and on the default of the said Defendant to appear, and to answer to this demand within the period above named, it will be permitted to the said Plaintiff to proceed to proof and judgment, as in a cause by default.

By the Court,
J. O. BASTIEN,
C. C. C.
July 31. 400

PLEASURE TRIP
TO THE
SAGUENAY.

THE Steamer ROWLAND HILL, W. L. JAMES, Master, will LEAVE QUEBEC for the SAGUENAY RIVER, going as high as HA! HA! BAY; and Calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVIERE DU LOUP, and CACOUNA, every TUESDAY MORNING, at NINE o'clock, during the month of August.

For Passage, apply to
R. J. MORGAN,
Agent.
Montreal, July 29, 1851. 398

FOR SAGUENAY EVERY TUESDAY DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

SALT WATER BATHING.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The First Class sea-going Steamer ROWLAND HILL, Captain W. B. JAMES, having undergone extensive repairs, and being now fitted up in an elegant and superior manner, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at NINE o'clock, on TUESDAY MORNING, 5th AUGUST, for the above-named fashionable watering places, and will continue to run EVERY SUCCEEDING TUESDAY, at the SAME HOUR, during the remainder of the Travelling Season, up the RIVER SAGUENAY, visiting the far-famed HA! HA! BAY, and other places of interest on that majestic River.

The Rowland Hill will run in connection with the splendid Steamers John Munn and Quebec, which form a daily passage line between Quebec and Montreal, and Passengers coming from Montreal by the above line will be transferred with their luggage on board the Rowland Hill, free of charge.

CABIN FARE.

From Montreal to River du Loup or Cacouna ...
Do do do do
and back to Montreal same trip ...
Do do to Saguenay and back to Cacouna same trip ...
Do do to Saguenay and back to Montreal same trip ...
From Quebec to River du Loup or Cacouna ...
Do do do
back to Quebec same trip ...
Do do to Saguenay and back to Cacouna ...
Do do to Saguenay and back to Quebec ...

STATE ROOMS HALF A DOLLAR EXTRA.
Children under 12 years ... Half Price.
Servants accompanying Cabin Passengers ... Half Price.

MEALS EXTRA.

DISTANCE:
From Montreal to Ha! Ha! ...
Do do to Cacouna ...
Do Quebec to Ha! Ha! ...
Do do to Cacouna ...

Large and Commodious Hotels have been opened at River du Loup and Cacouna, for reception of Visitors this season.

Passengers leaving Montreal for Saguenay on Monday evening per Steamer John Munn or Quebec, will be back at Montreal on the following Saturday morning.

Berths can be secured and information obtained by applying at the Office of
ADAM BURNS,
Napoleon Wharf, Quebec,
Or to R. J. MORGAN,
Steamboat Office, Montreal.
Quebec, June 9, 1851.

FRENCH WINES.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers return thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement which they have received since they opened their Store, and beg to inform them that they have yet on hand a quantity of Bordeaux Wines of the best marks, which they will guarantee not to contain any alchoholic mixture. The Consumers will find these Wines the best adapted for all purposes.

—ALSO,—

An excellent assortment of French Dry Goods, including Gentlemen's Hats, Ladies' Bonnets, Parasols, Mantillas, Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

The whole will be Sold at the most moderate prices.

JOSEPH BONACINA & Co.
No. 4, Nun's Buildings,
St. Joseph Street.
July 26, 1851.

PORTER AND ALE—
250 barrels, in pints and quarts, of GUINNESS & SON'S XXX DUBLIN STOUT, direct from the manufacturers
Hibbert & Co.'s London Stout
Barclay & Co.'s do. do
—ALSO,—
Bass's India Pale Ale, in wood and bottle.
TORRY, CLARKE & CO.
3, St. Elm [illegible]
July 28.

CHAMPAGNES—
Schrider
Heidsieck
Le Cardinal
Ruinart, Pere et Fils
Moets.
In Store, and for Sale.
TORRY, CLARKE & CO.
July 28.

NOW LANDING, and for Sale:—
Double Refined Sugar, 10 and 12 lb Loaves
White Bastards do Finest
Brandies, "J. & J. Martell," "Jas. Hennessy & Co," Pale and Brown
Gin, "J. DeKuyper & Son"
London Porter, Pints and Quarts
Zante Currants, in Caroteels
Olive Oil
Belmont Sperm Candles
Madras Indigo
Nutmegs, No. 1
Root Ginger
Liquorice
Dry White and Red Lead
Shot, Assorted Numbers
Saltpetre
Letcher's Starch
Liverpool Soap, &c., &c., &c.
DAVID TORRANCE.
May 30.

GREAT SALE
OF
REAL PROPERTY,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, and now containing good Rents, the greater part within the City of Montreal, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER HART, will be sold by Public Auction, on the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST next, at the Rooms of Messieurs LEEMING & [illegible], at ELEVEN, A. M., by order of the [illegible], who has been duly appointed [illegible] the said Estate and Property:—

[illegible]

[illegible] TOWNSHIP OF SHIPTON: Lot No. 2, in the Sixth Range. TOWNSHIP OF SHIPTON: Lot No. 23, in the Tenth Range. The following Lots in the Village of [illegible] DU LOUP— Lot No. 55, in the First Range. 24, 27, 28, 30, in the Third Range. 33, 36, 37, 40, in the Fourth Range. And the undivided half of Lots Nos. 65 to 76—12 Lots in Second Range. Nos. 79 to 92—14 do Third Range. Nos. 95 to 108—16 do Fourth Range. Nos. 109 to 123—11 do Fifth Range. In all, 53 Lots. A Lot of Land [illegible] —ALSO.— [illegible] way House, one acre [illegible] near the [illegible] fifteen acres in depth. A Farm of 200 acres at Hinchinbrooke, [illegible] in the 1st Range, with House, [illegible] other Buildings thereon erected.

[illegible] TOWNSHIP OF WINDSOR: Lot No. 23, in the Eleventh Range. TOWNSHIP OF WARWICK: Lot No. 15, in the Second Range. 16, in the Fourth Range. 11 and 16, in the Fifth Range. 23, in the Sixth Range. TOWNSHIP OF SIMPSON: Lot No. 5, in the Fourth Range. 3 and 17, in the Fifth Range. TOWNSHIP OF CHESTER: Lots No. 18, 20, 23, [illegible] and 28, in the Ninth Range. TOWNSHIP OF MILTON: Lot No. 18, in the First Range. TOWNSHIP OF GRANBY: Lot No. 2, in the Ninth Range. TOWNSHIP OF BROMPTON: Part of Lot No. 12, in the Second Range. Lot No. 14, in the Fifth Range. [illegible]

[illegible] it surpasses anything of the kind ever [illegible] the Public.
—ALSO,—
The Patent India Rubber Breast P[illegible] found to answer perfectly the purp[illegible] without the least pain or inconvenie[illegible]
—LIKEWISE, JUST RECEIVE[illegible]
The Patent Nipple Shields
Strong Glass Feeding Bottles
India Rubber Gum Rings and Rattles.
S. J. LYMAN & [illegible]
Place [illegible]
July 24.

ROSLIN MILLS GUNPOW[illegible]
DAILY EXPECTED, PER "ELIZ[illegible] ROSE" AND "ALFRED"— supply of GUNPOWDER, from th[illegible] Manufactory of HAY, MERRI[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Yarn
Candle Wick
And other Staple American Manu[illegible] low prices. GILMOUR [illegible]
9, St. Sacrame[illegible]
May 7.

SALÆRATUS.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers, [illegible] of 100 lbs. GILMOUR [illegible]
No. 9 St. Sacr[illegible]
April 2, 1851.

GROCERIES.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Twankay, Young Hyson, and So[illegible]
Muscovado Sugar
Tobaccos, &c. &c.
GILMOUR & Co., 9, St. Sacr[illegible]

[illegible] BLEACHED COTTONS, superi[illegible] finish, from various Manufact[illegible]
PRINTS—Navy Blue and Madder [illegible] River, Menotomy and other [illegible]
SATINETTS and WOOLLENS in [illegible] tion, from the Middlesex, [illegible] Maverick Woollen Works [illegible] Shawls, &c.
KENNEBECK JEANS—Printed [illegible] and Ticks of all makes and [illegible]
—ALSO,—
Of Imported Goods—
50 packages Dress Goods, 6-4 F[illegible] Lustres, Alpacas, &c.
April 2.

JUST ARRIVED,—The CARG[illegible] [illegible] AMERICAN [illegible]

[illegible] 5's, 8's, 16's, and 20's; Steel[illegible] Scotch White, Montreal, and [illegible] Soap; Patent, Sperm, Stearine [illegible] Mould Candles; Day & Mar[illegible] Wilson's Paste and Liquid [illegible] sortment of Brushes; Shot [illegible] Pot Barley; Copperas; Ep[illegible] Lead; Sago; Nutmegs; Ch[illegible] Pipes; Bermuda Arrowroot; [illegible] atus; Indian Meal; Carra[illegible] petre; Playing Cards; Sugar[illegible] Maccaroni; Ginger; Ginger [illegible] of all kinds; Rice; Rai[illegible] Cheese; Ketchup; Sauces an[illegible] Mustard; American Honey[illegible] Soda Biscuits; Sugar-Cure[illegible] Blue; Flour.
—ALSO,—
Hunt's, Sandeman's, and Duff [illegible] first, second and third qu[illegible] [illegible]

MONTREAL FOUNDRY [illegible]
THE Subscriber is now [illegible] will have on hand, at [illegible] tion:—
100 dozen Chopping and [illegible]
100 Platform Scales of diff[illegible]
[illegible] Kitchen Ranges of all [illegible] Premium Cooking and oth[illegible] with a large and varied ass[illegible] MACHINERY, &c., which [illegible] and others at his usual low [illegible]
Having disposed of the [illegible] McGill Street, to Mr. M. [illegible] commend all who are desir[illegible] give him a call.
William [illegible]

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