To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening *prior* to desired publication.

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before Six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the *sayings* and *doings* in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their Carriers, that the following premiums will be awarded to them on their sales during the week, viz.:—

£0	10	0	to the first.
0	7	6	to the second.
0	5	0	to the third.
0	2	6	to the fourth.

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE, June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

Baldwin.

It may be said of Burke, as of Claudian, that "he was endowed with the rare and precious talent of raising the meanest, of adorning the most barren, and of diversifying the most similar topics." He seldom failed to display the advantages of a cultivated understanding, a copious fancy and a perpetual flow of lofty and ennobling thoughts, conveyed in vigorous and masculine language. The eventful period during which Burke flourished, afforded him full scope to develope the rich gifts with which he was endowed; but, great and glorious as were the talents which shed a lustre round his name, his memory is chiefly cherished for his deep devotion to constitutional liberty, and his indignant rejection of all participation in Fox's scheme to grasp the spoils of Indian patronage. When Burke was invited by the Bristol electors to accept the representation of that city, he was confessed a champion of Conservatism; and the high sense of honor by which he was actuated, when he severed his connection with Fox, leads to the inference, that notwithstanding his theory upon the subject of the independent character of a Representative, that had he become a convert to the Jacobin doctrines then in vogue, he would have felt bound to avow the fact to his constituents, and, if they desired it, resign his seat—such open dealing would have been in keeping with his frank nature; that he accepted office and became a pensioner of the State, is true, and possibly Mr. Baldwin had this idea floating through his mind when he instituted a comparison yet to be completed; but when Mr. Baldwin has fairly been gazetted into office, few, save himself, will trace any features in common between the oily humbug of Responsible Government, and the gifted orator of conservatism. There was a "Burke," indeed, whose memory and whose career are painfully familiar to the present generation, and perchance in reading Mr. Baldwin's speech, we mistook his drift, and imputed to him a fancied comparison with the orator when we may have been thinking of the Scottish criminal, the notorious Burke, who choaked out men's lives. Baldwin glories in choaking public opinion. Burke, with his plaster on the mouth, smothered his victim. Baldwin, with his servile majority in the Assembly, smothers discussion. The one made money of his victims—the other victimizes the country for his personal profit. The one stifled all resistance and remonstrance, heedless of the agony and wrong he inflicted—the other stifles remonstrance and petition—and his toadies chuckle and grin, and sneer at the beck of this political hypocrite, this Colonial Burker. When a representative of the people, like Mr. Boulton, has the manhood to confess the Republican tendencies of this Colony, Mr. Baldwin forgets that all Canadians have not the misfortune to be [illegible] and, was only [illegible] pork and cabbage for their "*marmite*," and if gorged with such garbage, it is their nature to grin. The historical recollections of Mr. Baldwin may have imbued him with a taste for buffoons, but even such buffoonery as Cauchon's, however perfect, is out of place in a deliberative Assembly, and Mr. Baldwin's theory of Burking public opinion is, unhappily for his success, a couple of centuries too late.

A FACT FOR THE COMMITTEE ENGAGED IN EXAMINING THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—The maintenance of a Regiment of English Regular Cavalry, consisting of six troops, or twenty-five Officers, about 300 non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and 270 horses, costs the British Government, in round numbers, about £26,000 per annum; this sum includes the pay of the Officers and men, the forage of the horses, the clothing, accoutrements, appointments, and remounts. The Fortin Police, say two Officers and forty men, with forty-two horses, costs, in round numbers, £7,000 per annum, or considerably over a fourth part of the sum necessary to maintain one of the most splendid regiments of horse in the world!

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.—We have received our usual report of the debate on this question, but as it is a mere rehash of the arguments, *pro* and *con*, used last year, and as the thing is used up, we shall not inflict them on our readers.

We are requested to announce that the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society is to take place this evening, in the National School House. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Clergymen and others who will move the Resolutions.

Horticultural Society's Exhibition.

The Horticultural Exhibition, which takes place tomorrow, is, we understand, to be really a brilliant affair. Extensive preparations are being made for the accomodation of competitors; and as the season is very favorable for Flowers, we may anticipate considerable competition for Horticultural honors. The splendid band of the 20th Regiment will be present, under the direction of Mr. Oliver, and will enliven the occasion by performing some of their favorite airs. We say to all, visit the Market Hall tomorrow; the admission is but a trifle, and the Society desires every encouragement.

Military.

The following Royal warrant has just been issued to the Army:—

"Victoria R.,—Whereas we have judged it expedient to revise the rates of pay granted to the Trumpeters, Drummers, Buglers, and Fifers of our Army, our will and pleasure is that the ordinary daily pay of all Trumpeters, Drummers, Buglers, and Fifers, to be hereafter appointed or reappointed in our Army, shall be issued at the following rates respectively:—In our Life Guards, 2s. 1d.; Royal Horse Guards, 1s. 10d.; Cavalry of the Line, 1s. 5d.; Foot Guards, 1s. 2d.; Infantry of the Line, West India Regiments, Cape Mounted Riflemen, St. Helena Regiment, and Royal Newfoundland Companies, 1s. 1d.; Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, 1s. 2d.; Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, 10d.; and Ceylon Rifle Regiment, 9½d. This our warrant shall be in force in our regiment at home from the date hereof, and in our Regiments abroad from and after 1st of September, 1850. Given at our Court at St. James's, this 29th day of May, 1850, in the 13th year of our reign.

"By Her Majesty's command,
"F. MAULE."

Those who are appointed at home before the date of the warrant, and abroad before the 1st of September, 1850, will be continued in receipt of their present pay; but if reappointed after those dates, their pay will be issued according to the new scale.

The Menageries.

The combined Menageries of Messrs. Raymond and Van Amburgh, made their first appearance on Beaver Hall on Monday evening. The collection of wild beasts is very extensive and rare, and the feats performed truly surprising. As we can give but a very imperfect representation with the pen, we cordially recommend all our readers to go and see for themselves.

A special despatch to the *Philadelphia North American*, dated yesterday, says:—

"Authentic advices, of the latest dates from Cuba, are not of a satisfactory character. Gen. Campbell had not received an official copy of Mr. Clayton's instructions of the 1st of June, but was in possession of a copy sent by Telegraph to Mobile, which was imperfect. Upon this unofficial copy, and others in the newspapers, he had made a request for the release of the Contoy prisoners, which has not been acceded to.

"Unless an arrival should, within a few days, bring news of a change of purpose on the part of the Captain-General, after the receipt and presentation by General Campbell of his official instructions, the President will make a positive demand for their liberation. The *Vixen* is now being fitted out for the purpose, and Commodore Morris, or Commodore Warrington, will be sent out to assume the command of the squadron.

"The Mexican Board of Commissioners have adjourned until the 18th of November.

"The President will not permit New Mexico to be overrun or taken possession of by Texas until Congress has decided that the territory does not belong to the United States.

"Measures will be instituted, and doubtless indictments found, against the Cuban expeditionists in New York, as against those of New Orleans."

We beg to remind our readers that the Sale at the Seigniory House, Chambly, takes place tomorrow.—(See Advertisement.)

The second Mate of the ship *Ellen*, Jackson, Master, lying at Sillery Cove, was killed last Saturday night, in a scuffle with two sailors belonging to another vessel, one of whom threw him down, grappled him by the throat, and held him, it is said, until he was dead. The quarrel is said to have arisen from the Mate's refusing to allow the two sailors to land on the boom where he stood. The deceased is represented as having been a quiet, inoffensive man, and has left a wife and two children to lament his loss. An inquest was to be held on his body to-day; but we have not heard the result. The two sailors are in custody.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Duke of Wellington and his Waterloo Beeches.

A very comical story been related in private circles for some days past, which is too good to be lost to the public, particularly as it includes the names of several distinguished individuals. The story runs thus:—That Mrs. Loudon, the lady whose clever writings are so well known, being lately in the neighbourhood of Strathfieldsaye, wrote a letter to the Duke of Wellington, requesting him to allow her to visit his gardens, for the purpose of inspecting and taking the measurement of several fine beeches, known as the Waterloo beeches, at Strathfieldsaye. The letter was signed with her initials "C. J. Loudon," and was duly presented to his Grace, who, raising his glasses and looking at its contents, came to the conclusion that it was a request from the Bishop of London, whose signature is "C. S. Loudon," to allow him to inspect and take the measurement of his Waterloo beeches. With his usual despatch the Duke immediately ordered his valet to forward his inexpressibles, with his compliments, to the Right Rev. Prelate, imagining, it is supposed, that they will be easily conceived with what amusement the Bishop received this extraordinary parcel; and it is not to be wondered at that his Lordship concluded, naturally enough, that the Duke had gone clean out of his senses. The joke, however, appeared to his Grace so exceedingly good that he took the earliest opportunity of showing the Bishop's note to his friends, when the error was soon detected, and Mrs. Loudon thereupon received a polite compliance with her request.

Mrs. Loudon has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"SIR—In your paper of to-day you have copied a paragraph from the *Weekly Despatch*, in which my name is mentioned in conjunction with those of the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of London, and Lord John Russell. It really seems a pity to spoil so good a story; but the truth is, that it was my late husband, who, about twelve years ago, wrote to the Duke of Wellington, respecting some of the trees at Strathfieldsaye, and was mistaken by his Grace for the Bishop of London. The trees were, I think, a hemlock spruce, and some other pines and firs from North America, and Mr. Loudon wished to have drawings of them for the *Arboretum Britannicum*, which he was then writing. The story is told in a notice of the book in the *Quarterly Review*, for 1838 or 1839, where it may be found by any one who chooses to look for it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"J. W. LOUDON.

"Bayswater, June 10."

THE THREE CASES.—A few weeks ago a lonely traveller was seen approaching a solitary log hut, which stands fifty mil s from any house, in the centre of the Western Prairie. The tenant of the cabin was much struck with the woebegone looks of the traveller, who approached, holding his knapsack in his hand. The following confab took place: "What is your opinion of the Web ter case?" asked the traveller. "Never heern of it," answered the squatter.—"And what do you think of the Forest divorce case?" "Never heern of him nayther," responded the squatter. "And—and—as to the Gulphin Claim," continued the traveller. "Never heern of him," was the quick response of the squatter. The stranger burst into tears. "Stranger!" he cried, in an outburst of joy, "I'll stay with you for three weeks. It will take about three weeks for those three cases to reach this quarter; and when they do—why then I'll *strike out for Japan!*" He was a man who had been bored into madness by reading newspapers discussions on the three cases.

A Madle. Vandermarsh has opened a strange exhibition in Baker street, London, of "learned birds." The company present choose cards—put private marks upon sovereigns—whisper words to one another, and the like, when the birds in question, at the command of their mistress, hop out of the golden cages in which they are placed, and select the elucidations from a tray of tablets, with the exactness of wizards. The birds are chiefly canaries.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 29, 1850.

The Telegraph will have informed you of the fate of the Representation Bill. The motion for the second reading, however, was made in such a way that the question can be brought on again this Session, if the Ministry think proper. It was moved that the Bill be now read a second time. The negativing of a motion so framed does not prevent the question of the second reading being put again. But I am not aware that this will be attempted; and if it were the attempt would not succeed. Malcolm Cameron, who was absent at the Free Church Bazaar selling trinkets when the vote was taken, would have opposed the Bill; so would Perry if he had been present. The Ministry certainly managed their case very badly. Not one of them made a speech worth a straw, as you will see by the report below. Surely this was an occasion for a statesman to have made one of his greatest efforts. But the Ministry did little more than move the second reading of the Bill, and then fall back into their seats in a dozing state of half unconsciousness.

Before the Representation Bill came on yesterday, some other matters were disposed of.

The Temperance Committee reported a Bill for regulating the issuing of Tavern Licenses. Considerable merriment was created by Mr. Hincks announcing that he had heard that the Bill proposed that if a man should be seen drunk three times within a year, all his property should be taken from him and placed in the care of trustees! Colonel Gugy said the Bill excepted Members of Parliament. Mr. Cameron (Kent) explained that the character of the Bill was not such as stated by Mr. Hincks.

There was but little said on the passing of the Clergy Reserves' Address. The reason of the great majority, 46 against 23, was owing to Mr. Lafontaine voting for the very measure against which, last week, he discoursed so eloquently.

Mr. Robinson's Loyal Address created some fun. Mr. Boulton (of Toronto) opposed it on the ground of the falsity of its allegations, that the country is prosperous, that our Constitution is the same as that of England, and that the people desire no change.

Mr. Holmes opposed it on the ground that the desire for a change in the Constitution, especially in the mode of constituting the Legislative Council is very much desired by the people, whose sentiments, in this respect, the Address misrepresented.

Mr. Hincks thought it would be quite consistent to vote for the Address, and then vote the next day for rendering the Legislative Council Elective.

Mr. Sherwood (of Toronto) was discoursing very eloquently on the revolutionary and republican character of Mr. W. H. Boulton's Resolutions on the Constitutional Act, when the latter interposed—"you showed me a new Constitution drawn up by yourself." "Yes," replied Mr. Sherwood, "but that was to be submitted to a convention of the people." This little episode created a tremendous laugh at Mr. Sherwood's expense.

Mr. Boulton then showed that his proposition was not half so revolutionary as that of Mr. Sherwood, as he only proposed that certain Resolutions should be submitted to a Select Committee to report upon; while Mr. Sherwood had a full grown Constitution to be submitted to the people in convention.

Mr. Papineau took up the matter, and, in urging the changes on the Constitution maker and the Constitution mender, he handled poor Sherwood without gloves. I never saw a man so completely floored and dumb-foundered as he was in two minutes.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Boulton's inquiry respecting the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Wetenhall, Mr. Hincks stated that some weeks before the death of that gentleman, a lunatic, who had secreted a knife about his person, suddenly made an attack upon him, wounding him in the arm. At that time, erysipelas prevailed in the institution; Mr. Wetenhall took it, and the after waids seemed to be getting on very favourably when he suddenly died. It was the opinion of medical gentlemen that he did not die of the wound. His friends were immediately written to, and his brother, who first arrived, expressed his conviction that the lamented gentleman had died in consequence of a general prostration of bodily powers, and not from the wound, and therefore did not wish a *post mortem examination*.

Mr. Baldwin moved that for the remainder of the Session the House meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at ten. Several Members of the Finance Committee stated that if they were taken away from their duties on that Committee in the morning, their labours would result in nothing.

The motion was rejected. X.

Jenny Lind.

The *Home Journal* gives the following interesting verities concerning the domestic habits of the Nightingale:—

During her two years' engagements in London, Jenny Lind hired the suburban residence of a stout and worthy citizen, taking his furniture, his carriage and coachman, his servants and house belongings of all descriptions, on rent. The only addition that she made to the usual service of the establishment, was the attendance of an English Chaplain, who, upon the open lawn of the grounds whenever the weather would any way permit, or otherwise in the drawing-room, performed the devotions of the English Church for the assembled household. The coachman, as is the custom in England, had accomodations for his family in a wing of the stable; and his wife, the mother of two or three young children, was employed as washer and ironer. While, with proffers of attention and acquaintance from the rank and fashion of London, the fair Swede was unavailingly beset—a kind of tribute to her genius and character which she consistently and unvaryingly refused—the family of the honest coachman were commonly enjoying the much sought privilege. While Duchesses and Countesses were being refused at her door, she was oftenest seated in the centre of the haymow, her favorite resort for every hour of leisure, tending the coachman's baby, or teaching the older ones to read! On this humble family all her every-day affections seemed to be expended. When away concert-singing at Birmingham or Liverpool, she wrote to them daily as if to her own family, and with a tenderness of broken English which was as touching as it was curious. These letters were lent and shown to the neighbors and others, and the friend (of our own) who had seen them and given us these particulars, says that no daughter could have written home more familiarly and affectionately. The coachman's wife still wears, stitched to the sleeve of the calico gown in which she works, and changed and restitched carefully to every dress she puts on, a most costly diamond bracelet, her parting keepsake from Jenny Lind! It would be a hard extremity of poverty that would induce her to part with it.

The famous opera-singer had been more than a year the tenant of Mr. C——, and the staid and elderly citizen had never seen her. He had his lodgings in town, near his place of business, and he sent his clerk to Brompton quarterly to receive the rent, replying, with a bluff disavowal of all knowledge of opera-singers, to such of his friends as made the natural inquiries of curiosity. Some question occurring, however, at one of these quarterly settlements which an agent could not very well dispose of, it became necessary that Mr. C—— should call on his tenant in person. The stout landlord's account of his visit very much amused his friends. He had expected an uncomfortable degree of pretension and ceremony. The servant at the door showed his old master to the drawing-room, and the next minute "Miss Lind" came running in from the garden, if with dress unhooked behind, hair not very smooth, (these particulars are second-hand from the first narrator) and as cordial as the oldest friend he had in the world. She seized him by his two hands, crowded him down into a large arm-chair, insisted upon knowing why he had not been to see her during the long time she had been in his house, and finally seated herself on the floor at his feet, to talk over matters. Quite overcome with this last condescension, the deep-down chivalry of the honest Englishman was aroused, and dropping on one knee, he declared that he could not sit in a chair while she sat on the floor. At this, the unceremonious Jenny jumped up, and taking Mr. C.'s two hands, drew him to a window-seat, and squeezed herself (for he is a very fat man) into the recess by his side—"and a very tight squeeze it was," added the old gentleman in telling the story. Here she pulled from her pocket contracts and receipts, and proceeded to business, which was soon settled; and the landlord took his leave, delighted with Jenny Lind, but not quite sure that he has been in full possession of his senses.

Just before the celebrated singer left this residence a lady who had been brought in contact with her by some circumstance of neighborhood, and who had conceived a strong affection for her, asked, one day, something as a keepsake. Jenny flew to her dressing-room and brought down jewels and costly articles of dress, and eagerly begged her to choose anything she possessed; but an article of value was not what the lady wished or could accept. It was with the greatest difficulty that the impulsive Swede could be made to agree to let the keepsake consist of only the bouquet of flowers that she had worn in "La Fille du Regiment." Her generosity and simplicity seem beyond taint or qualification by knowledge of the world.

A Short Story of a Toothache—With a Short Root to it.

"Once upon a time"—(as stories generally begin)—a man with his face bound up in a handkerchief, his eyes swollen and his forehead paled—entered a dentist's room, and throwing himself into "the chair" in an agony of pain and despair, muttered through his inflamed cheeks—"come, doctor, be careful, but snake it out." The dentist saw at a glance the cause of the pain and misery before him, and preparing his instrument, in less than five seconds laid upon the table an ugly three prong'd back tooth with a big black hole in one end. The patient gave one deep groan—and falling backward in his seat exclaimed—"There—there—I thought so—slipt off again—another tug I suppose—O dear—O dear."

"All is over," said the successful dentist;—"your trouble is over, my friend—there is the rascal who caused you all the suffering and misery." The patient put his tongue in the cavity; then his finger; then looked at the extracted tooth; then at the dentist; and repeating this routine several times in mingled feelings of doubt and hope and joy. At length bursting into a loud fit of heartfelt laughter, he exclaimed—"Why, doctor, is it possible? All over! Is it really so? Yes yes, it is, it is all over; bless you, good doctor, bless you, bless you." Here he began to recount the particulars of the misery he had suffered, for days and nights, no sleep, could eat nothing, had tried "camphor" "cayenne pepper," "creosote," "spirits of turpentine," "quinine"—any thing and every thing rather than the risk of "pulling out." "Well, well," said he, "now I am a happy man;" and here he cast a look of savage revenge at the old tooth—as much as to say—"O you scamp and rascal, I only wish you were "a living critter," that I might give you a touch of a tooth ache."

"Well, doctor," said he, "that was about as quick work as I ever heard of; I would not believe it if I had not seen it. Do you know, doctor, I thought you had only just put your nippers on the outer end of it, just to try what force would be required when you should afterward get a fair grip, and I was just going to give you a real blowing up, when you said it was all over. O doctor—doctor—you don't know what a happy man you have made me; and now, doctor, what is to pay?" "I charge a dollar for that job," answered the doctor. "A dollar!" repeated the patient, "a dollar! why, doctor, that is extravagant, isn't it?—why see here doctor, the last tooth I had taken out by our doctor, and it was the exact fellow to this tooth, he began at it at about eight o'clock one morning, his nippers slipped off more than twenty times, and he broke one pair of nippers; then he got another and he tugged and pulled—I fainted; but he was a man of pluck and swore he would have it out—if he and I together smashed everything in the shop. He got me down on the floor, and we upset chairs and tables—and I don't know how many gally pots of pothecary mixings—and at last, just about dinner time, he got it out, and only charged me two shillings for that job. A dollar, doctor, and all over in five seconds and no trouble! That is extravagant."

The answer of the dentist was simply this—"Sir, the instrument I use is one of ingenious combination—you perceive it is very complicated and curiously contrived—and to the study necessary to its skilful use I have devoted the best years of my life. If I had failed in my efforts, my time and labor, as also the cost of my instrument, would have been ruin to me, and better by far had it been for me to cut stones, dig potatoes, or gone oystering than risk dentistry. But as I was willing to risk the latter, and having been successful, as in your case is clearly shown, I don't think I ask too much, if my skill has saved you from so much misery as you describe to have cost you only two shillings."—The patient reflected a few minutes, and finding there was *some sound reason* on the side of the dentist's argument, frankly said—"Well, doctor, coming to think on't fairly and squarely, and taking all things into consideration, I think by paying you a dollar I have the best of the bargain after all."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Miscellaneous.

Dr Macrie, in the hospital at Howrah, has according to the Indian news, discovered a new and most successful mode of treating Cholera patients. He causes them to inhale a certain quantity of oxygen gas, which contributes a strong stimulating effect, and finally throws the patient into a refreshing sleep. On awakening, he finds himself restored to health, with the exception of a general weakness which always succeeds any physical prostration. Dr. Macrie had tested his mode of practice upon fifteen European seamen, who have been carried to the Howrah Hospital in the last stage of the disease, and the patient has in every instance recovered.

The change in the Electoral Law of France will disfranchise about four millions of voters, but no one can tell whether these will be the Socialists or their opponents. The Law itself is so badly drawn as to make it difficult of explanation or application. M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, has said it will require another Law to tell what it means.

The Emperor of Austria has had another narrow escape from death. Being at the port of Trieste, attending some fleet evolutions, a cannon heavily shotted was fired, and a ball passed very near his person.

A medical man, at Chatham, has published a statement, that he has known several severe cases of cholera produced by eating American cheese. Probably this is to help Stilton.

The London Geographical Society has a funded property of $11,000, and does not owe any thing. It has a library of 4000 volumes, 150 atlasses, 1,000 pamphlets, and 10,000 charts and maps. Its researches and publications have been of the greatest value. It has recently presented its gold medal to Colonel Fremont. Some gentlemen of this city have been trying, for several months, to establish a similar Society in New York, and liberal subscriptions have been made as a beginning.

The hippopotamus, now exhibiting in the Regent's Park, lives on porridge made of milk and Indian corn, and lays its head when asleep, in a stuffed sack. It obeys the voice of its keeper, who very affectionately sleeps by its side. Professor Owen has published a very interesting report on the habits of the animal.

The Liverpool Aviary has been burned to the ground by an accident, from the display of fireworks. Several rare birds were scorched to death.

The *Historic Times* says the fact cannot be concealed, that a new struggle between anarchy and order is at hand in Europe.

Sixty-two thousand pounds have been subscribed towards the projected Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

At a private concert recently given for the benefit of a certain class of orphans, Madle. Rachel, who had appeared there in her characters of Athalie, walked round the room to receive the donations, attended by the celebrated Catholic Priest, the Abbe Petit. This excited no little surprise, as recently the Catholic Clergy of Paris have set their faces against theatricals.

The British Government has granted a pension of £225 per annum to the widow of the late Lt. Waghorn, the celebrated overland traveller to India.

The Madonna, at Rimini, has lately taken to opening and shutting her eyes and weeping, and the Pope has ordered the *fact* to be recorded.

Louis Napoleon finds it impossible to live under $600,000 per annum. We remember the time when he had nothing but *Ham*, and got on better then than he does now.

A Tunisian steamer recently visited Naples. A part of the crew went ashore and were attacked by the lazzaroni, and twenty-three were cut down and eight mortally wounded. This was done in sight of the French Squadron, who did not interfere.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
June 29th.

Ship Lord Brougham, Yeomes, 19th May, Stromness, A Gilmour & Co, ballast, 5 pass
Bark Jenny Lind, Fyne, 11th June, Baltimore, order, do
.... George Guilford, Robson, 8th do, St Johns, (Nfld.) do do
.... Elizabeth, Facey, 3rd do, Norfolk, (U S.) C E Levey & Co, do
.... Yorkshire Lass, Lewis, 24th May, do, C E Levey & Co, do
.... City of Rochester, Parkman, 6th do, Dundee, W J C Benson
.... Paragon, Cotter, 1st do, Iviza, C E Levey & Co, general cargo, 3 pass
Brig Hope, James, 9th do, St Johns, (Nfld.) T McCaw, ballast
.... R Reynolds, Williamson 65 days, Aiguillas, order, bricks
.... Marina, Twentyman, 8th June, St Johns, (Nfld.) T McCaw, ballast
Schr Virginia, Blais, 21st June, Pictou, order, coals, 20 pass
.... Vivace, Chouinard, 13th do, Halifax, H J Noad & Co, general cargo
.... Adelaide Victoria, Renrau, 13 days, Pictou, D Fraser, ballast

June 30th.

Ship George, Simpson, 17th June, New York, C E Levey & Co, ballast
Bark Lotus, Pollock, 13th May, Glasgow, Buchanan, (Montreal,) general cargo, 5 pass
Brig Souvenir, Doncaster, 21st do, Limerick, C E Levey & Co, ballast, 103 pass
Schr Perseverance, Matthewson, 19th June, Sydney, (C B.) do, do, 172 pass
.... Acorn, Freeman, do, Bay St. George, H J Noad & Co, herrings

July 1st.

Ship Delawar, Tarbox, 19th June, New York, C E Levey & Co, ballast
Bark Helen, Thompson, 16th do, do, LeMesurier & Co, do
.... Ellen, Drennan, 11th May, Belfast, A Parke & Co, do, 177 pass
Brig Lawrence, Walsh, 16th do, Waterford, LeMesurier & Co, do, 92 pass
Ship Sir Harry Smith, Hawe, 20th June, New York, A Provan, ballast
Bark Naomi, Wright, 17th do, do, order, do
.... Robert Watt, Barton, do, do, G B Symes & Co, do
.... William Metcalf, Clarke, 9th May, Barcelona, do, do
Brig Neptune, Miller, 19th June, St. Johns, (Nfld.) W Dawson, do
.... Scipio, Gregoye, 18th do, Harbour Grace, (Nfld.) order, do
Schr Zebina, Griffin, 27th do, O'Dera, (Nfld.) J Gilb, fish and oil

CLEARED.
June 29th.

Bark Caledonia, Wardell, Sunderland, W J C Benson
.... Kate, Hilme, London, do
Brig Alacrity, Aikins, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co
.... Tom Bowline, Brodie, Dublin, Thomas Cary

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Monmouth, from New York to Rio Island, was spoken in the river by the ship Delaware, Tarbox, at this Port.

The yatch Harrington has been brought back to port. She came up between two lakeaux.

The brig Edwin, Leonard, hence on the 8th June for Whitehaven, was spoken on the 17th ultimo, off St. Pauls, and the brig Transit, Bell, hence on the 15th ultimo, for Dublin, off the West end of Anticosti, by the brig Martha, Twentyman, at this port.

The ship Juno, Moran, from New Ross, to A Provan, salt, 4 cabin and 261 steerage passengers, arrived at Grosse Isle on Friday.

There was several outward bound vessels at anchor off Grosse Isle on Friday.

The Pilot Schooner Sunderland passed Grosse Isle at 4, p.m., on Friday, under press of sail.

The ship Marion, Naylor, cleared at New York for Quebec on the 26th June.

The ship Euxine, cleared at Lewes, (Del,) on the 24th June for Quebec.

The following is the Grosse Isle report of passengers during the past week:—Arrived, 655; died at sea, 4; left at Grosse Isle, 37.

Halifax, June 19.—Arrived—Schr Siberia, Bolong, from Quebec, 15 days. 20th—Brigt Commerce, Hall, from Montreal, 20 days. Cleared, June 19—Maria, Brunelle, for Quebec.

DIED.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, Mr. ALEX. MURPHY, Printer, aged 28. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, this evening, (Wednesday,) the 3rd instant, at half-past five o'clock, from his late residence, 87, St. Urbain Street.

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

FOR CURING DIARRHŒA.

JAS. STEWART, at Head Quarters, Bonsecours Street, has been complaining of Diarrhœa for several days. On Thursday, the 13th instant, he was quite unwell; had constant Diarrhœa upon him; felt pain in the region of the Stomach; Heaviness, Cold Chills, Sick, Drowsy, Mopish, Low Spirits, and Sleepy. He was recommended to take a few drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—he took 25 drops—it instantly operated like a charm. In an instant the pain was gone—Cold Chills and Heaviness, Drowsiness and Torpor, gave place to a genial warmth of the system, and a happy flow of spirits.

IN FIVE MINUTES
HE DANCED A JIG.

For he was completely cured.

Let all who suffer pain in any form, whether it be RHEUMATISM or DIARRHŒA, PAINS in the BONES or the BOWELS, CRAMPS, SPASMS, STRAINS or SPRAINS, Weakness, SOUR STOMACH, HEART BURN, SWELLINGS, HEAD ACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTH ACHE, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Rash or Tetter, use Radway's Ready Relief, either externally or internally, and we will warrant them a safe, speedy and effectual cure.

I certify that the above statement is correct.
W. L. STEWART.

I saw the said James Stewart take Radway's Ready Relief, and witnessed the remarkable effects it had upon him.
(Signed) W. STEWART.

Radway's Ready Relief is Sold by WM. LYMAN & CO., ALEX. URQUHART, Dr. PICAULT, and R. W. REXFORD.

June 14. 130-1m

The *Transcript* will please copy for 1 month.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN HAIR DRESSER.
Apply to
J. R. BOYCE,
157, Notre Dame Street.

July 3. 146

WILLIAM BURNET,
BLACK SMITH,
No. 34, St. Urbain Street,

BEGS to return thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage received, and trusts, with strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of that patronage.

W. BURNET continues to build FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFES, and Manufactures a Superior description of IRON BEDSTEADS and SOFAS, (a new article,) and every other description of BLACKSMITH'S WORK at his Establishment, St. Urbain Street, on reasonable terms.

June 8. 125-1m

AT PRIVATE SALE:—
Young Hyson Tea, in boxes, superior
Gunpowder do, in do, do
Hyson Skin do, in chests, extra fine
Cavindish Tobacco, 9's and 8's
Clove Stems
Paste Blacking
Sods Ash
Holland Gin
Old Scotch Whiskey, in puncs, "Campbellton; and "Jars" Upper Canada Whiskey, in barrels
Very Fine Old Jamaica Spirits.
RADENHURST, McGILL & Co,
Cuvillier's Buildings, St. Alexis Street.

July 1, 1850. 144

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND [illegible]

TORONTO, [illegible]

Last night Mr. Holmes [illegible] facilitate the recognition of [illegible] change. On motion of Mr Wa[illegible] mittee was appointed to inquire [illegible] of amending the Act of [illegible] to abuses prejudicial to Ag[illegible] of Mr. W. H. Boulton, [illegible] nor General for a statement [illegible] tion of the voting con[illegible] Mr. Laurin's Bill, to amend [illegible] vide for the Registration of [illegible] ces on Real Property, was [illegible] day six months. Mr. Methe[illegible] Act for regulating the shipp[illegible] ordered to be read this day [illegible] —Mr. Baldwin introduced a [illegible] and amending the laws [illegible] quests in Upper Canada, [illegible] the Acts in force in the [illegible] ectoris, in the two sections [illegible] to provide by one general [illegible] Election Petitions;—also a [illegible] uniform provision respecting [illegible] other oaths. Mr. Hincks [illegible] provide for the admission [illegible] foreign Reprints of British [illegible] Report of the Committee on the [illegible] Holmes' Flour Inspection B[illegible] adopted.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

The *Europa* arrived at Halifax [illegible] She left Liverpool 22nd June [illegible]

Flour dull at previous rates [illegible] 6d. for New Yellow, 29s. for W[illegible] in better request. Lard [illegible] Limited business in Ohio F[illegible]

ENGLAND.—No resignation in [illegible]

FRANCE.—An attempt to assassinate President.

TURKISH BLACK SALVE

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THIS SALVE, prepared from the [illegible] receipt procured from a celebrated [illegible] Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna in Asia [illegible] and which has obtained an unprecedented [illegible] in Great Britain and the East Indies [illegible] tonishing Cures performed by it in [illegible] countries, has lately been introduced [illegible] real. As might be expected, its [illegible] followed it, and it's use is becoming general [illegible] all classes. The Proprietors, profiting [illegible] very flattering reception it has met with [illegible] Metropolis, have determined on extending [illegible] fulness to all other parts of Canada, [illegible] purpose, have established Agencies [illegible] cipal Cities. They flatter themselves [illegible] its wonderful properties shall become [illegible] rally known, they will meet with the [illegible] ment which the introduction of such a [illegible] medicament into a country just [illegible] The contracted limits of an advertisement [illegible] sarily precludes their entering into [illegible] detail of its merits, but, for the information [illegible] public, they intend to publish from time to [illegible] such statements of cures as have [illegible] and for the present will content themselves [illegible] merely enumerating some of the [illegible] which it has been used with the most [illegible] success—Such as Swollen Glands, Bad [illegible] White Swellings, Whitlows, Stands [illegible] boat explosions, or other causes, Bad [illegible] Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Nipples [illegible] Scald Head, Gun-shot Wounds, Bruises [illegible] Frostbites, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcers [illegible] mon Sore, Throats, and Bosoms. [illegible] it will prevent or cure Cancers and [illegible] arising from a blow on the Breast, [illegible] Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, [illegible] the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, [illegible] the Liver, Spine, Heart and Hip [illegible] to the Head, Swelled Face and [illegible] fact, it is impossible to enumerate [illegible] plaints that have been cured by the application of this Salve. It is very portable—will keep [illegible] climate, and requires little or no care in [illegible] cation, as it may be spread with a knife [illegible] substance, such as chamois leather [illegible] brown paper.

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

July 3.

Latest from Toronto

The following opinion of the benefits of the Plantagenet Water, is from the [illegible] of the *British American Medical and Physical Journal*, edited by Dr. Hall. The Doctor [illegible] the employment of this water to be [illegible] tion of the Profession, both in Canada [illegible] United States. Nothing further is [illegible] ensure their general use by all classes [illegible] gens:—

Remedial nostra, or matters professedly [illegible] depending for their employment upon the [illegible] of the circulation of laudatory advertisements [illegible] amount of money consequently paid to [illegible] these, have at no time, since we undertook [illegible] ment of a Journal intended solely for the [illegible] medical science, found favor in our eyes. [illegible] We have always adhered to the old motto [illegible] nihil credidum." We have always thought [illegible] more convinced of the truthfulness and correctness [illegible] opinion, that all the world was never intended [illegible] the medical art, inasmuch as all mean [illegible] too—are unable to make themselves [illegible] science of medicine; and it must be admitted, [illegible] evil, that without a foundation there can be no [illegible] structure. Not that we would dare to question [illegible] fitness of all to become, perhaps, even [illegible] ioners of the Healing Art—far from it; but we [illegible] different gifts have been assigned to different [illegible] from the foundation of our world, and that [illegible] necessarily dependent upon another for its [illegible] support—the rich and poor, the educated [illegible] professor of science and the simple mechanic—we [illegible] that the public should be directed, under God, [illegible] tenance and preservation of health, by those [illegible] given, and continue to give, the best energies [illegible] mind to this particular study. It is under impressions of this kind that we direct the attention of our readers [illegible] breth