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.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1850.

Privilege.

The House of Assembly has, without doubt, evoked a spirit that had better been suffered to remain quietly *in limbo*. Privilege of Parliament had a great sound with it—it was a mysterious thing; people did not rightly understand it, and therefore magnified it into something more than it really was—it was the *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, but now it bids fair to become less than nothing. Parliament is the strong man armed, who is victorious until he meets with a stronger than himself, and that stronger the eighty-four wind-bags at Toronto will find in the Press, and its backers, the people. If this Parliament of ours ever possessed this Privilege, and we deny that it ever did possess more than does every Parish Vestry, it will quickly be shorn away; the people are not to be told in the year 1850 that they are only to be admitted on sufferance to the House in which the men, whom they have elected, are transacting their (the people's) business; although TOMNODDY, or some such sagacious person, doth twaddle in the *Gazette*, that the people having elected certain persons to represent them, seeing that it would not be convenient that the whole people should assemble in *one agora*, or *forum*, or *Parliament*, to consult together on their affairs, have therefore no further rights in the matter. Not so, TOMNODDY; the question is now started, and that question is, not what is Privilege of Parliament in England, but what it shall be in Canada; not whether years ago it was expedient to punish men for reporting debates, or altogether exclude an audience from the walls of Parliament, but whether it is now expedient or *lawful* in Canada. We must also find out, and establish, whether the Representatives of the people, assembled together, have a power unknown to, and beyond, the law; whether Mr. SPEAKER MORIN hath a right to send his officer after a man, arrest him and punish him, for an offence not cognizable by the law of the land. The question is this, and no more—shall the Parliament be more powerful than the Courts of law, and usurp their office; and shall Parliament, the servant of the people, be greater than its master, and have the power to legislate in secret?

Accidentally turning over the pages of a well-known work, (CLARENDON's History) we hit on the following passages; they throw some light on this matter, and let us know what the law of ENGLAND is, in the matter of Parliamentary Privilege, though we utterly deny that the Legislative body in CANADA has any such Privilege, or that it is constitutionally anything more than a Corporation or a Parish Vestry. CLARENDON observes:—

"It is not to be believed how many sober, well-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the Kingdom, and had a full submission and reverence to the known laws, were imposed upon, and had their understandings confounded, and so their wills perverted, by the mere mention of PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT; which, instead of the plain and intelligible notion of it, was, by the dexterity of these Boutefeus and their under agents of the law, and the supine sottishness of the people, rendered such a mystery as could be only explained by themselves, and extended as far as they found necessary for their occasions—and was to be acknowledged *a good reason for any thing that no other reason could be given for.* 'We are,' (say they—these eighty-four knaves and fools, full of 'beer and balderdash,' as we know them to be,) 'and have been always confessed the only judges of our own privileges; and therefore—*whatsoever we declare to be our privilege is such*: otherwise, whosoever determines that it is *not so*, makes himself judge of that whereof the cognizance only belongs to us.' And this sophisticated riddle perplexed many, who, notwithstanding the desperate consequences they foresaw must result from such logic, (taking the first proposition to be true, *which, rightly understood*, is so,) have not been able to wind themselves out of the labyrinth *of the conclusion.* I say, the proposition rightly understood,—*they are the only judges of their own privileges*; that is, upon the breach of *those* privileges *which the law hath declared to be their own*, and what punishment is to be inflicted upon such breach. *But there can be no privilege of which the law doth not take notice, and which is not pleadable by and at law.*"

It is then clear enough, if we may take the dictum of a Lord Chancellor of England, whose name and fame, as a lawyer and historian, will likely be known and esteemed among men, some few years after ROBERT BALDWIN and the eighty-three ill-conditioned persons, his bottle-holders in this tyranny, have gone down into that Vale of Hinnom, that fiery Gehenna, in which it is decreed, that all vile persons and unclean things shall be finally burnt up,—that Parliament does not appear to be at all judge as to the question of its privileges, *what they are*; that point the law must determine;—but it may judge, in the matter of these *established* privileges, how far they are violated, and what penalty shall be inflicted for the breach of them, for Lord CLARENDON goes on to say:—

"The truth and clearness of this will best appear by *instance*. If I am arrested by process out of any Court, I am to plead in *the Court* that I am a Member of Parliament, and that, *by the privilege of Parliament*, my person ought to be free from arrests. Upon this plea, the Judge is bound to discharge me; and if he does not, he is as criminal as for any other trespass *against the law*. But the punishing the person who hath made this infringement, is *not* within his (the Judge's) power, but proper to *that* jurisdiction against which the contempt is; therefore that House, of which I am a member, upon complaint made of such an arrest, usually sends for the party culpable, (the party at whose suit the arrest is made, and the officers which executed it,) and convicts them to prison, *till they make acknowledgement of their offence.* * * * Again, if a man brings an information or an action of the case, for words spoken by me, and I plead that the words were spoken by me in Parliament, when I was a member there, and that it is against the privilege of Parliament that I should be impleaded in any other place for the words I spoke there, I ought to be discharged from this action or information, *because* this privilege is known and *pleadable at law*; but that Judge can neither punish nor examine the breach of privilege, nor censure the contempt. And this is the true and proper meaning of the old received axiom, that they are Judges only of their own privileges. * * * * * * * * * * But that these being judges of their Privileges, should qualify them to make new Privileges, or that their judgment should create them to be such, as it was a doctrine never before now heard of, so it could not but produce all those monstrous effects we have seen, when they have assumed to swallow all the rights and prerogatives of the Crown, the liberties and lands of the Church, the power and jurisdiction of the Peers—in a word, the religion, laws, and liberties, of England, in the bottomless and insatiable gulf of their own Privileges. And, no doubt, these invasions, or pretence of Privilege, will hereafter be judged to have been *the most unparalleled and capital breach of these Privileges that has ever yet been attempted.*"

With this, we leave the subject for the present.

Donegana's Hotel

To the stranger visiting Montreal, nothing is sooner apparent than the great superiority of our Hotels to those of most other cities of the same first class Hotels, the traveller cannot fail to meet with comfort and elegance combined, yet "Donegana's" confessedly stands pre-eminent above its compeers, in its attractions for the travelling community. This establishment is a revivification of the "Donegana's" of almost world-wide renown, and is partially under the same celebrated management, Mr. Pope, the present proprietor of "Donegana's," having, in conjunction with Mr. Courtenay, of "Courtenay's Hotel," (of which some day we shall say something,) conducted that establishment so as to win "golden opinions" from all their guests. The "Donegana's" of to-day, though not so spacious as its namesake of yore, amply compensates the visitor for any deficiency in magnitude, by its superiority of internal arrangement, and from its accommodation, both useful and ornamental, being the result of all that art could devise or taste suggest. Yet it must not be supposed that we are speaking of an edifice at all contracted in its dimensions; on the contrary, the premises are large, the bed-rooms (a most important item) airy and spacious, and the principal dining-room, which is a model of taste and elegance, has ample accommodation for a very large concourse of appetized guests. From his long experience, Mr. Pope is peculiarly calculated to render his visitors attached to his *regime*, and from the favourable notices we observe in almost every American journal of note, it is plain that his efforts to please have not been thrown away. Whether it be owing to the fame of his *cuisine*, or the excellence of his general arrangements, we know not, but he has been compelled to lay himself open to the charge of inhospitality, by literally turning away old friends from his door. We have heard, however, that there was not a vacant nook or corner in the whole establishment, in which the aforesaid "old friends" could be crammed, and that the recurrence of a proceeding so utterly uncongenial to his feelings will be guarded against for the future, by judicious additions to his premises. We cordially wish him a continuance of that success which he has already so deservedly obtained.

FRENCH OPERATIC TROUPE.—From letters received by a gentleman of this City, we learn that the French Operatic Troupe of New Orleans (under the direction of Mr. Fiot) may be expected to arrive here about the 16th instant.

We are indebted to Mr. Doane, the attentive Agent of the Rutland Railroad, for a Boston paper of the 3rd.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada for the year 1849, from which we learn that during the last six months of the year there were in operation 1289 Schools under Commissioners, and 28 dissenting—these Schools were attended by 54,758 children—the amount of the Government grant in aid was £9,761.

MONTREAL, August 5th, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—I do not agree with you as to your opinion on the down-easter's machine for milking cows; the milk-maids will not thank him for depriving them of an agreeable half-hour's labour, shared with the milking-men, you may rely on it. You are, in this instance, in the wrong box.

AN OLD COUNTRY MILKMAN.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 19, 1850.

On Friday night, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell proposed to raise a public monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel in Westminster Abbey, and an unanimous vote was passed accordingly. The Premier, in the course of his speech, stated that Her Majesty, being anxious to show the sense which the Crown entertained of the services rendered by the deceased Statesman, had desired him (Lord John) to offer Lady Peel a Peerage, in conformity with the precedent of Viscountess Canning. The answer of Lady Peel was, that her own wish was to bear no other name than that by which her late husband was known and honored, who had left behind him specific directions that none of his family should receive any title or reward for any services it may have been supposed he has rendered. My own opinion is, that in such a very remarkable case of self-denial, the gentle, gracious authority of the Crown might fairly over-ride such commendable instructions, and I hope some graceful mode will be devised to accomplish the object.

On the same evening, Mr. Hume brought forward a motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes which led to "the massacre of the reputed pirates" on the West coast of Borneo. Every sensible man in the country, with the official documents before him, had long since come to the conclusion, that nothing but the basest personal spite and resentment could have originated and carried on with such vehemence the attacks made against Rajah Brooke. It was left, however, for Mr. Henry Drummond to lay bare the hypocritical Mr. Wise, and to show in what manner he began to agitate the "religious world" against Sir James Brooke, how he stirred up the "Philanthropic Society," and how, after maturing all his plans, "out came a thundering Prospectus from the Peace and Aborigines Protection Societies." Well might the witty Member for West Surrey say, "that Mr. Wise knew what a country this was for humbug." The stipulations of our Treaties with the Dutch, and for the cession of Labuan, plainly require us to assist in putting down piracy. The first Lord of the Admiralty shewed, from the records of the chief Commercial Chambers of the North of England, that these bodies were aware of the piracy which existed. The Judge who tried the case was fully satisfied that they were pirates who were slain, and the communities at Singapore, and in the Indian Archipelago, have all concurred in thanking Sir James Brooke for having suppressed these bloodthirsty buccaneers. When Mr Cobden next talks of "merciful consideration for men's lives," some Hon. Member should remind him of one of his early speeches in the House. At a period when the lives of his own countrymen were in question, he recommended the Home Secretary to employ the sharp bayonets of the Foot Guards, as the shortest way to bring the refractory Manchester people to their senses. He would spare the Indian pirates, but butcher the English mob. No wonder then that his adoption of the absurdest Peace and Aborigines *Protection* views should have caused him to lose all credit with the country. On a division, only 29 "bidders of popularity" could be found to vote for Mr. Hume's motion, while 169 votes were recorded against it. —I may here mention, *en passant*, that Mr. Cobden and Capt. Aaron Smith, have not settled their personal disputes by sword, pistol, or blunderbuss; but the latter has brought his action against the hon. Member for slander. The trial will be an amusing one.

Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriage Bill has been read a third time in the Commons by a very small majority for so important a measure, and has since been passed. Its rejection by the Lords is, however, certain.

The Government were again beaten on Monday night, when in the teeth of their opposition, the Attorney's Certificate Bill was read a second time by a majority of 139 to 122. On Friday, they were defeated in the House of Lords by a majority of 38 to 34 on their motion that the Commons' amendments to the Railway Abandonment Bill should be agreed to.

On Monday evening, the Earl of Harrowby and the Duke of Richmond severally proposed the amendments on the Factory Bill, which had been rejected in the House of Commons. The impression prevailed in some quarters that the Lords would not insist on their amendments, but they were both carried against the Government by majorities of 15 and 14. Lord Ashley, to whom the possession of the Petition was entrusted, might have insisted on his right to lay it on the table, and leave the question of reception to be disposed of when it could come up in the regular order, but he was probably chiefly influenced by the extraordinary course pursued by the Speaker. The following is the Petition which the so-called representatives of the people—as refused to receive:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:

We, the undersigned, Conscripts as all Reporters of the public press, humbly approach your honourable House and represent:

That the people of this Province have a right to be present at the proceedings of your honourable House as have been recorded, and are now usually conducted to the public.

That as much as the will of the people of this province can in personality be represented in your honourable House, it is the opinion of the undersigned, that the repeal of the Act, in addition to their right to be admitted as spectators of the proceedings, ought to be procured without delay, and accommodation ought to be provided wherein all proceedings may be reported and made known the proceedings of your honourable House; and nought, furthermore, to be prejudiced from such amendment as may prevent or impede the publication of your proceedings.

That the undersigned, with the undersigned, will ever be moved to pray that the ruling of the honourable House, was the passing by your honourable House, of a certain resolution, followed by other proceedings, by which the aforesaid rights were practically denied.

Wherefore, we, the undersigned, pray your honourable House, take such action as may amount to the recognition of the rights herein set forth, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HUGH SCOBIE, *British Colonist.*
GEORGE BROWN, *Toronto Globe.*
S. THOMPSON, *Toronto Patriot.*
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N. MOORE, Reporter *Globe.*
J. GORDON BROWN, do.
T. B. DEWALDEN, Rep. *British Col.*
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C. DONLEVY, *Mirror.*
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Could any Petition be more respectfully worded? and yet—Nevertheless, the House refused it as a high breach of privilege. In what consists the alleged crime against the Canadian Scribes? The allegation is that the people have a right to be present at the people's House to witness such proceedings as have for future, and are now usually conducted to the public. That is the crime. Well then, let the House proceed with their pseudo-martyrdom; but they will not dare to do this. They attempt to create factitious dignity for themselves, by setting up an imaginary crime, but the result is to render themselves ridiculous, by assuming a power which they dare not carry into effect.

You will be surprised to hear that the Reporter for the *Montreal Gazette* has returned to the House in obedience to instructions from his superior. I believe that the Reporter for the *Montreal Herald* has also returned. I am far from wishing to censure these two of our *confreres*; but it seems to me that, by returning, they have given up the whole case. At any rate, there is not a member of the Press, or a newspaper, in Upper Canada, prepared to follow their example. The Press of this city is unanimous in adhering to its original resolution, and it is supported not only by the entire Press, but also by the public of Upper Canada. It would ruin any Upper Canada journal to give up the cause of the people by returning to the House, under present circumstances. X.

Return

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency, the Governor General, dated 31st July, 1850, for the Correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relative to the payment of the Expenses of the removal of Her Majesty's Troops in aid of the Civil Power, or upon any other military defence in this Province.

EXTRACT *of a Despatch from Earl Grey, to the Earl of Elgin dated Downing Street, 29th December, 1848.*

"It is for the protection of the inhabitants of Canada from any possible attack from a foreign enemy that so considerable a force is maintained in that part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and Her Majesty's Government consider it to be of vital importance that the number of Her Majesty's Troops should on no account be reduced below what may be necessary for affording such protection, when it may be called for, promptly and effectually. But to guard property against petty depredations and to maintain internal order in the Province, are more properly the objects of a Police, for which it is the duty of the Provincial Government to provide."

Military, No. 69.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
4th January, 1850.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, reporting that you had found it necessary to send a Detachment of Troops to the eastern shore of Lake Superior, in consequence of a threatened collision between the Indians and certain persons engaged in mining operations in that District; arising out of alleged encroachments by the latter on the property of the former.

No 116, 23 Nov., 1849.
" 124, 30 " "
" 130, 4 Dec., "
" 131, 6 " "

I approve the measures so adopted by Your Lordship for the preservation of the peace on the shores of Lake Superior. But it must at the same time be clearly understood that the expense of sending the Troops is to be defrayed by the Provincial Government, by whom, as Your Lordship informs me, permission was given to the persons referred to, to explore for minerals. That Government having thought proper to sanction the expected, or perhaps intended, having already extinguished *three fourths* of the electors in some districts, and threatening to make a reduction of one half on the aggregate. These results cannot fail to lead to a renewed agitation. M. De Lamartinere, the Editor of *Le Pouvoir*, a Bonapartist journal, late le *Dix Decembre*, was to appear yesterday at the Bar of the Assembly, to offer his defence for having published in his paper a very violent attack on that body.

The only other item of foreign intelligence worth noting, is the marriage of the Conde de Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, with the Princess Caroline of Naples. Immediately after the marriage, the Spanish Ambassador, De Rivas, withdrew from Naples.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, August 2, 1850.

The Legislative Assembly continues to plunge deeper and deeper into the mire. Yesterday it declared a high breach of privilege the presentation of a respectful Petition from the members of the Press, and actually refused to permit the Petition to be laid on the table! In the case of the Petition for Canadian Independence, presented by Colonel Prince, at the opening of the Session, the rejection was not so prompt and supercilious. That Petition was laid on the table for two days, when, and not before, the question of its reception came up, and was decided in the negative. But, in the present case, as soon as the nature of the Petition explained, than the Speaker, with more than [illegible] whom the possession of the Petition was entrusted, might have insisted on his right to lay it on the table, and leave the question of reception to be disposed of when it could come up in the regular order, but he was probably chiefly influenced by the extraordinary course pursued by the Speaker. The following is the Petition which the so-called representatives of the people—as refused to receive:—

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Military, No. 69.

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I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honble.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

Military, No. 56.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
29th June, 1849.

MY LORD,—I transmit to you, herewith, a duplicate copy of two Instructions which have had occasion to address, one to the late Commander of the Forces in Canada, and the other to Major General Rowan, as explaining the circumstances under which I have sanctioned the removal of the 19th Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment there if necessary, and Your Lordship will understand that it will be equally competent to you, if you shall deem it necessary, to the performance of that corps for the sake of maintaining the peace of the City.

In this case, how very applying to Canada the rule observed in this country, I conceive that either the Provincial Government or the City of Montreal should be called upon to defray the expense of Quartering the Regiment.

The rule observed here, which it becomes necessary to station a greater number of Troops in Town than can be accommodated in the existing Barracks, is to require the Town or the County to provide the deficient Quarters, and I am unaware of any reason which should prevent its adoption in the extension of that rule to the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

Regarding the propriety of the course pursued by the House of Reporters, I do not expect many encomiums, but we think upon the whole that they have behaved wisely. There can be no doubt the refusal to report the proceedings of the Members has a demoralizing tendency. The publication will be with a view to bring the Members to a sense of their duties, and to make them more careful in their language. It will teach them to be less "very humble servants" to every one too, who in canvassing for votes, may happen to be their superiors in pecuniary circumstances. They never profit about "popularity" then—and they. Candidates, doubtless will amazingly surprised at the prospect, *Reporters Gallery* second on their pecuniary. It is right that to put an end to this humbugging, and the Reporters are entitled to praise for having taken the first step in the "good work." We wish them every success.—*St. John News.*

A SPECIAL COURT-MARTIAL
at Toronto, Aug. 2, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to constitute a Court-Martial for the Trial of Ensign Kennedy, of the 19th Regiment, and Joseph Mullen, of St. Antoine de Tilly.

Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, Colonel Chambers, Lieutenant Colonel Bouchette, Major Vavasour, and Captain Stewart, Royal Canadian Rifles.

For the Trial of Three Rebels, Robert J. Milnar and Drummondville.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Leonard K. Benson, Archibald Morris, Samuel Hodgins, Lewis B. Ross, Samuel Hervey, and Thomas F. Jones, to be Commissioners to collect Small Claims for Losses in Kingston, Mentioned in Commission dated 5th April, (vide Gazette.)

And the Hon. Henry has been further pleased to appoint Charles Cameron to be a Commissioner to collect Claims in Toronto, as per Gazette 16th July. Dates set on Montreal Inquiries to be secured by Commissioners *per Dalhousie Fabrication*, to be in the meantime, all claims to be sent to Kingston for the Commissioners, and claims to be appointed to any other place under the Crown within that part of the Province between the constitution of the Province of Lower Canada.

PLANTAGENET WATER

For the past eleven years I have found it to be a most powerful remedy for the digestive organs, (on which I have found no rival,) especially following the prescription given by the late physicians of Paris, or Hippocrates of Cos, and Galen, or Grey, on the lungs; but since I have made use of the *Plantagenet Waters*, I find it much better. My health has wonderfully improved, so I can now do a day's work, which I could not do before I used the *Plantagenet Waters*, and since I have used them, my health has been completely restored. As I attribute my recovery entirely to these Waters, I consider it my duty most earnestly to recommend them to whomsoever may be afflicted with the above-mentioned disorders.

J. BELLE, N. P.

Montreal, March 16, 1850. 169

MONTREAL, July 6 1850.

During the past eighteen months, I have had ample experience of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters, which has confirmed the favourable impression their analysis led me to entertain of them, as a safe, cooling and alterative beverage during the heat of summer. I have also found them useful auxiliaries in the treatment of some derangements and diseases.

W. FRASER, M.D.,
Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine,
McGill College.

MONTREAL, April 16, 1850.

SIR, I have now prescribed this Plantagenet Water for upwards of a year, and I am very happy in being able to state to you, that the opinion which I formed of its properties when I first recommended it, based on Mr. Hunt's Analysis, at the time of my commencing to use them, has been fully and satisfactorily verified by subsequent experience. I now recommend them extensively, and I have frequent opportunities of hearing from my patients that their employment has been attended with all the beneficial results for which they were prescribed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS RADDLEY, M.D.,
Lecturer on Med. Juris., McGill College.

Mr. C. Larocque, Agent.
Sold by A. MANN, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has opened the premises lately occupied by his Brother, JAMES CREYK, Notre Dame Street, opposite to the Seminary, where he purposes carrying on the business of WATCH and CLOCK MAKING in all its branches, as well as the REPAIRING and MANUFACTURING of JEWELLERY.

From his long experience and thorough knowledge of the Trade, and having been for the last seven years engaged in the above department with Mr. TOWNSEND of this City, he confidently looks for a share of public patronage.

Having made arrangements for the services of one of the best Geneva Watchmakers in this country, Ladies and Gentlemen may depend upon having any work, confided to his care, performed in the best and most satisfactory manner.

WM. CREYK.

Montreal, 6th August, 1850. 174

JUST RECEIVED:—
Harper, No. 3, August.
R. W. LAY,
Opposite Recollet Church.
August 6, 1850. 174

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS:—
London Lancet for July
Brownson's Quarterly for July
Sartain's Magazine for August
Graham's Magazine for August
Godey's Lady's Book for August
Christian Parlor Magazine for July
Youth's Cabinet for July
N. Y. Journal of Medicine for July
Holden's Magazine for July
Littell's Age. No. 523
S. S. Journal. No. 14
Youth's Penny Gazette. No. 16.
R. W. LAY,
Opposite Recollet Church,
Notre Dame Street, West.
July 24, 1850. 165

BY TE...

WANTED ...

CHAMBERLAIN'S ... RAILWAY ...

A GENERAL ... OF THE CONTINENT ... DAY ... THE ... next ... the Exchange ... Rowan's ... Chartres ...

Montreal, ...

FOR ST. CHARLES ...

THE ... Captain ... despatch ... For Freight or Passage ...

Montreal, July 25, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE ... ON THE ... THE Steamer GLEN ... Master, will ... regular Service ... every THURSDAY ... LACHINE ... Montreal at 5 o'clock. For Freight or Passage ... Board, or to ... ROBINSON ...

Montreal, June 25, 1850.

GRAND ... OLIO ENTERTAINMENT ... UNDER a SPLENDID ... ed with SEATS ... UNDER THE DIRECTION OF E. T. NELSON ... Will be Exhibited at the ... COURT, Corner of DeBrésoles ... on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY ... and SATURDAY EVENINGS ... 10th August.

POSITIVELY NO ... The Entertainment ... Pageant, the

FUNERAL OF ...

Representing his ... France—his reception ... display in honor of the ... of the great Emperor ... nounced the most magnificent ... nessed.

And a great variety ... PERFORMANCES ... MUSEUM, New York.

For Particulars, see ... grammes.

Doors open at SEVEN, ... EIGHT o'clock. Admission ... half price.

A popular BRASS BAND ...

August 3.

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY ... THE DUTIES of the ... RESUMED on MONDAY ...

August 5.

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

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.

Residence, College Street, corner of ... Street.

August 1.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, WAGGONETTES ... —For Sale by the Subscriber ... FACTORY, Craig Street, rear of the Old ... Hall:—

Carriages, new and second hand, ... covered; Fashionable Dog Carts, ... can Waggons; Single and Double ... Double seated Buggies, Single ... and handsome Omnibus.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Some Fashionable Sleighs, ...

Skin Aprons, &c., &c.

N. B.—Repairs attended to, and ... tually executed.

M. M. & P. GATES.

July 31.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber, PALE ALE ... READ & BROTHERS, ... JOHN ...

Montreal, July 11, 1850.

MILITARY AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 8, *NOTRE DAME STREET*
(OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.)

SAMUEL LANE, late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Household Cavalry, Horse Guards Blues, begs most respectfully to return thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in Business, and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He has made arrangements with the first Establishments in London for the Fall and Winter Goods, to be all of the best quality, he is also authorized to accept orders to pattern desirous of having their Clothing from London and having just received Fall and Winter Patterns. Gentlemen by leaving their orders will have them sent out early in the Fall.

S. L. guarantees all Clothing, either ready made or made by him, to be of the best quality and workmanship, and made strictly in accordance with the present Fashion.

S. L. is also sole Agent for Hamburgh & Rogers, Gold Lace and Accoutrement Manufacturers, with every appointment for Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

Montreal, July 31, 1850. 164

THOMAS MUSSEN

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

—ALSO—

Embossed and Plain PLUSHES for FURNITURE.

All cheap for Cash.

July 15, 1850. 156

NEW CARPETING.—Just Received, ex *Clansman*, a Fresh Supply of York Wool CARPETING, consisting of 38 pieces ... and Ingrain Imperial, Superfine and Extra ...

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

July 27. 167

HARES' OIL CLOTHS.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

HAVE now received the complete ... Assortment of the above celebrated FLOOR CLOTHS, which, with other Mats in great variety of Styles, from 3 to 27 feet wide, they offer for Sale, at their

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
St. Francois Xavier Street.

Together with their usually Extensive Assortment of CARPETING, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., on the most favorable terms.

St. Francois Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street.

Montreal, June 15, 1850. 131

J. PARKIN'S
WHOLESALE EMBROIDERY ESTABLISHMENT,
114½ NOTRE DAME STREET.
Next Holden's,
Next Door to J. & T. Bell's Boot and Shoe Store.

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and the Inhabitants generally, that he has in receipt of a Choice Assortment of the NEW LACE and MUSLIN SLEEVES, Embroidery and Trimmed LACE and MUSLIN COLLARS HABIT SHIRTS, CHEMISETTES, &c., &c., together with a Superior Stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LAPPETS, VEILS, &c., which will be submitted at the *lowest possible* remunerating prices.

N. B.—Please observe the address.

J. PARKIN.

June 4, 1850. 135-3m

W. & H. E. ADAMS, *TAILORS*, Notre Dame Street, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have received, per *Great Britain*, a Superior Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, selected for them by Mr. W. Adams, Sr., in London.

May 8, 1850. 98-3m

READY MONEY!!!

LAVENDER,
MERCHANT AND MILITARY TAILOR,
108, NOTRE DAME STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that his Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS is now complete, comprising Superfine West of England and French Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Summer Vestings and Trouser Stuffs in great variety, which he will make up in the best and most fashionable style, at the lowest prices, for Cash.

In continuing the system of doing business for Ready Money only, which he adopted in the early part of this Spring, he is convinced that it is only for the advantage of the Buyer and the Seller, and respectfully invites those who have been in the practice of paying high prices on credit, to try how much cheaper they can have their clothes for Ready Money.

He still on hand some excellent FROCK and DRESS COATS, part of his Stock, which will be sold at Cost Price.

Montreal, 1st June, 1850. 128

THE GREATEST SPOT IN MONTREAL,
No. 28, McGILL STREET.
MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER has received, by the late arrivals, an Extensive Assortment of GOODS in the above Line, consisting of SUPERFINE CLOTHS of ENGLAND and FRENCH CLOTHS, Fancy Doeskins, Trowserings, Vestings, Summer Cloths, Russell Cord, Indiana, Venetian Cloths, &c., &c. Having greatly enlarged his Premises, he is now enabled to offer the LARGEST SUPPLY of CLOTHING in this City at STILL LOWER PRICES than formerly. Immense Assortment of Frock, Dress, Sack, and Summer Coats—Pants and Vests, all quality and style—TWENTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

CLOTH and TRIMMINGS furnished, and Garments CUT, in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Trunks, and Travelling Bags, constantly on hand. NO SECOND PRICE—TERMS CASH. CALL AND SEE.

Montreal, July 8, 1850. 150

RICE HALBERT,
Successor to the late Mr. Joseph Hinchcliffe.
No. 203, Notre Dame Street,

BEGS respectfully to advise the Public and his Friends, that he has commenced Business in the TAILORING and DRY GOODS LINE.

R. H. assures his Friends he shall do all in his power to give satisfaction; and as his terms are Cash, he has come to the determination to sell as cheap as any other House in the City.

He most prompt attention paid to the Tailoring Department.

Montreal, June 12, 1850. 128-6m

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the very liberal support he has obtained since his commencement in business, and leave to say that at present he has a large Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, Pilot Cloths, Moleskins, Pantings, Striped and Plain Nankeens, White and Grey Shirtings