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THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1851.

There is nothing of very great consequence in our Parliamentary matter to-day, but still we give what we have of it, to satisfy our readers that the Legislative wisdom of Canada is doing them no harm. Mr. J. A. Macdonald's motion for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Medical profession in Canada West, was opposed by Mr. *Bella* Flint, who, both in name and surname, gives the strongest evidence of being in the opposition, if names have any significant meaning. We cannot disprove the assertion of the hon. member for Hastings, that "each man should be at liberty to select the medical adviser in whom he has the most confidence;" yet as patients of a certain class are manifestly ignorant, and, being so, are more apt to listen to uneducated emperics, we think that such lawful restrictions should be put upon the practice of this profession as would secure the interests of the regular and well educated physician, so as thereby to save the lives of such of Her Majesty's subjects as require medical treatment. Mr. Flint may aim at being extremely popular as a Member of Parliament, but he is not securing, to speak the favorite language of a certain class of pseudo-politicians, "the greatest good to the greatest number," when he would use his influence to let loose a certain number of gilt heads, to practice upon public credulity, and thereby to rob the unwary or thoughtless, to the danger of health and life, as well as to the manifest injury of the *authorized* profession, and the pecuniary interests of the regularly educated surgeon or physician. Mr. Macdonald promised to strike out a certain clause if the member for Hastings would not oppose the Bill, upon which Mr. Flint condescendingly abated of his adamantine impenetrability, and became at once, not as heretofore, hard as flint, but as soft as soap, and "assented." This astounding condescension, however, did not help the member for Kingston, who was directly opposed by another legislator, who thought it was a mistake to "suppose that incorporating the medical profession would prevent quackery." We should like to be informed by any intelligent medical practitioner, how, if it be necessary to prevent quackery at all, it is to be done better than by incorporating the profession? The practice of a medical man is one that, above all others, requires time and intelligence to perfect. So far as such a person is a surgeon, he draws his knowledge from practical demonstration; he has the actual subject before him, upon which to operate, and if he be moderately skillful in his profession, he comes to the relief of his patient with all the certainty that a mathematician proceeds to solve a problem. And though such precision is not exactly within the scope of a physician's experience—though his practice is more the storing up of long continued observation—though conjecture enters more largely into the *rationale* of his walk than into that of the surgeon, yet both are certainly, not only well, but exclusively, entitled to be made the incorporated depositories of their knowledge. It is they, and they alone, who should be appointed by law to guard their important, and usually learned profession, from vulgar or ignorant intrusion, and it is they that should be made the judges of the capabilities of all who apply for admission within the pale of their practice. We are surprised, therefore, that Mr. H. J. Boulton, though he supports the Bill, objects to the penal clause against unlicensed practitioners, who, we know, are the very disgrace of this highly dignified profession. But we are not surprised at all at the opposition of Mr. Smith, of Durham, because, according to him, "medical science has no certainty whatever about it." If there were no more certainty in "medical science" than in the wisdom of his legislative powers of mind, we might, with reason, place it on a par with the knowledge of the "medicine man" of the red Indian, of the "Angekok" of Kamskatcha. Mr. Solicitor-Gen. McDonald opposed the Bill. He would not be dosed by Act of Parliament—no, not he; if he were sick he would take a drench in the stable along with his horse first—drinking, of course, out of the same pail with him. Mr. J. A. McDonald paid a deservedly high compliment to the extent and accuracy of medical knowledge generally practiced by the profession, and contended that there was a very great difference, indeed, between the cure of a physician and the killing of a quack—and we confess that we agree with him, though it is certainly very foolish to differ from so many disciples of Paracelsus as the Legislative Assembly apparently contains; but then we console ourselves in the suspicion that their medical knowledge has been derived from Peter Lely, or mother Wickham, rather than from the Medical Board of Trinity College, Toronto.

Railway Report.

We have received from the Chief Engineer, Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., a "Report on the preliminary Survey on the Kingston and Toronto Section of the Canada Trunk Railway," from which we make the following extracts:

REPORT.

Having been selected in March last by the Provisional Committee, representing the Municipalities and Towns between Kingston and Toronto, to make the Preliminary Survey Report and Estimate for this portion of the Canada Trunk Line, I have now the honor to report the completion of this survey with plan, profile, and estimate of probable cost of a first-class Railway.

DISTANCE.

Inasmuch as an air-line route between Kingston and Toronto would fall in Lake Ontario, it became necessary, in projecting a Railway between these points with a view to directness of line, first to ascertain the most northerly limits of natural navigation connected with the Lake—the junction of which with the termini will give the shortest route to be obtained without interference with that navigation. In the present case, these points are Napanee, Meyer's Mill, (above the Trent Bridge,) and "Frenchman's Bay," in Pickering.

The actual length of the surveyed line exceeds the shortest possible route, avoiding the Lake about nine miles, in a total length of one hundred and sixty-five miles.

It fortunately happens upon this route, that there are no local considerations of such magnitude as to claim a diversion of the onward course of a great Provincial Highway, because the line necessarily passes sufficiently near the towns and villages between Port Hope and Kingston to command all the support which they can give it.

Rice Lake is 269 feet, and Scugog Lake 875 feet, above the level of Lake Ontario. The dividing ridge has an elevation several hundred feet higher, and is distant from 8 to ten miles from the shores of the latter, giving an *average* grade of about 70 or 80 feet per mile to the Southern slope.

GRADES.

This question of grades is the more important, because public opinion has almost "travelled the circle" in reference to it; but the conclusion to be arrived at is, that although it would be unwise to incur great expense in reducing gradients, (because the proportion of the working expenses which are effected by these, is upon most lines small, compared with the charge involved by interest on capital sh bank,) yet a route which will admit of easy gradients, may be worked with a lighter rail and lighter locomotives, less injury to the rolling stock and the rail, (from the frequent application of "brakes," so indispensable on roads with heavy grades,) and may be run at greater speed with reduced risks, and be, in the true sense of the word, more economical.

CURVATURE.

By adopting frequent and sharp curves, and avoiding slight obstacles, a road can be constructed at a much less cost per mile than if carried over add through these lesser obstacles for the purpose of preserving straightness of direction, or of obtaining easy curves: so by adopting an arbitrary grade, as necessary to the success of a particular route, and bringing the surface to that grade, a greater expense must be incurred than if the natural undulations of the ground be followed within the limits of the power of an engine.

DISTANCE.

The measured length of the line as levelled is one hundred and sixty-five miles, including the approaches to the Lake; the distance between the limits of the two cities is about one hundred and sixty miles.

COST.

Average cost per mile, £4,425.
Total cost of 165 miles at £4,425 per mile, £730,125, (seven hundred and thirty thousand, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.)

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE ROAD.

The proposed line is intended to connect the cities of Toronto and Kingston—passes for 160 miles through a fertile and well settled country, and touches the important towns of Napanee, Belleville, Cobourg, and Port Hope. The population of the Counties connected with the road, is as follows:—

	1841.	1850.
Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	36,908	40,470
Hastings	13,161	23,454
Northumberland and Durham	41,951	50,017
Peterboro	13,706	22,062
Prince Edward	14,661	18,258
York	67,074	112,007
Simcoe	11,576	25,753
Total	194,337	293,221

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Md'lle Parodi will again appear before a Montreal audience this evening, with her usual talented and highly accomplished assistants. The programme contains some of the most favourite pieces performed by this Prima Donna and others at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. Miss A. Patti, we perceive, sings, "Then will you remember me," from Balfe's Opera of the Bohemian Girl, which having more of simple melody in it than the general circle of her pieces, and besides being to be sung in English, will be very certain of attracting attention. M. Hauser plays a Lapriccio on one string from the Somnambula, and the "Drinking Song" from "Lucrecia Borgia" is to be repeated. We wish Md'lle Patti would give us our Scotch version of it. This, with several pieces on the Piano of M. Strakosch and a Duetto from "Norma," conclude the evening's amusement, than which nothing equal in musical science has ever previously been presented to us in Montreal.

Shannon's Steamer.

Sir Wm. H. Don arrived last evening by steamer *British Empire*, and has taken quarters at Donegana's Hotel. He will positively appear this evening. We would advise our friends to attend early. Two live Baronets on the same Stage will be something of a novelty.

LIGHTING LOCOMOTIVES.—A trial of Engines took place on the South Eastern Railway, (England,) on the 14th June, in the presence of the officers of the road and several scientific men; one of Crampton's Patent Engines, running from London to Ashford, and back, (80 miles,) at the rate of seventy *miles an hour!* No increase of oscillation was observed, notwithstanding the great speed, but the Engine assumed steadier, even under this astonishing headway, than the ordinary rate.

Hays' House Promenades.

The second of these fashionable reunions came off in the splendid Ball Room of the Hays' House on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was far more numerous than on the occasion of the first, both as to residents and strangers. Dancing—to the strains of the XXth Band—commenced at eight o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till the appointed hour for retiring, eleven o'clock, when the National Anthem put an extinguisher on the festivities of the evening. In compliment to the large number of Americans present, Mr. Oliver, after the National Anthem, directed the Band to strike up "Hail Columbia."

We are pleased to observe that the object of Mr. Pope in giving these promenades is in a fair way of being accomplished, viz., the establishment of a better acquaintance, and more kindly feelings between the elite of the fashionable society of the two countries—Canada and the United States.

Legislative Assembly.

(*From the Toronto Patriot.*)

SATURDAY, July 19.

The bill to amend the Port Burwell Harbour Act, was read a second time and referred to a Committee.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Medical Profession in Canada West.

Mr. B. Flint opposed the bill. One of the clauses provided that persons who infringed the law might be brought before a single magistrate and punished. Now he was in favour of trial by jury, and would strenuously resist the attempt to give the power of trial to a single magistrate, merely be cause the law was so obnoxious that it was thought impossible to get any twelve men to convict under it. The true principle was that each man should be at liberty to select for his medical adviser the man in whom he himself had confidence.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald begged the hon. member to allow the bill to be read a second time, promising to allow the obnoxious clause to be struck out in Committee.

Mr. Flint assented.

Mr. Richards also objected to the centralization of the power of control ing the whole profession, in the hands of a few men residing in Toronto. This he thought would be the effect of the bill. He read some clauses from the bill to show the correctness of his views, and made some other objections to the machinery of the measure. Besides this it was altogether a mistake to suppose that incorporating the Medical Profession would prevent quackery. He moved the second reading that day six months.

Mr. J. H. Boulton supported the bill. At present the Board of Examiners was appointed by the Governor General, whereas the present bill provided for the Board being chosen in the most convenient way throughout the country. He objected, however, to the penal clause directed against unlicensed practitioners, as a provision entirely opposed to public opinion. He proposed also, to allow professional men in the outer districts to choose gentlemen residing in Toronto, for the Board of Examiners, in order to prevent the necessity of the profession coming from a great distance at personal inconveniences.

Mr. Smith (Durham) opposed the bill; contending that the medical science had no certainty whatever, about it. The bill would do nothing but create a monopoly for the benefit of a few gentlemen in Toronto.

Messrs. Sherwood, Robinson, and Dr. Nelson, supported the Bill.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald looked on the bill as altogether unnecessary. It was a new attempt to dose people by Act of Parliament, and was asked for, not by the people as a remedy for grievances, but by the doctors for their own benefit. He took upon himself to say that before any constituency in Upper Canada, this bill would be condemned by nine-tenths of the people.

Mr J. A. Macdonald argued that the only intention of the bill was to give the members of the medical profession an opportunity to make general rules for their own guidance without interference with others. He paid a high compliment to the extent and accuracy of the studies of the medical profession, and contended that the difference between their experiments and those of uneducated men, was, that the first were qualified to judge what experiments were likely to be useful and what likely to prove useless. He instanced a prescription of his own, of a wet cloth for lumbago, and said his patient was cured of lumbago, but nearly killed by congestion of the brain. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mackenzie spoke at some length against the bill.

Mr. W. H. Boulton asserted that the object of the bill was not to punish quacks, but to prevent their punishment. He stated that in the United States deaths were continually occurring from the ignorance of quack practitioners.

Mr. Holmes said he thought there might be some way of enabling people to know who were properly educated and who were not, without punishing unlicensed practitioners, as the bill provided. He mentioned the cure of Mr. Perry as a proof of the valuable services rendered by those called quacks, and stated that if the tenth clause were struck out he should support the bill.

After a few words from Dr. Lateriere, the question of amendment was put and lost.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee on Friday next, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Chabot the bill to amend the Ordinance proclaiming the Charter of the Quebec Bank, was read a second time.

Mr. Burritt moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Bytown and Prescott Railway, which was opposed by Mr. Lyon, on the ground that unwarrantable powers were required by the Company. Motion carried, and the bill referred to the Committee on Railways.

The bill to naturalize C. H. Waterous was read a second time and referred.

Mr. Flint moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie spoke against the bill in its present form, and was in favor of some amendment.

Mr. Hincks would support the bill as it stood.

Mr. Flint spoke in explanation of the objections raised by Mr. McKenzie, and offered to submit them to the Methodist authorities here, and to change them if they thought it necessary; but if they did not think it necessary he would try to carry the bill through as it now stood.

The bill was ultimately read a second time and referred to the Committee on private bills.

Hon. Mr. Badgley moved the second reading of the bill to admit W. E. Twynam to practise the law in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. McDonald (Solicitor General) opposed the bill. He did not think it right that gentlemen should be allowed to come from Newfoundland and practise in our Courts, and enjoy the same privileges as Canadians. This was a kind of reciprocity he did not like.—Bill read a second time and referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The bill to change the place of holding the meeting of the Montreal Council No. 2 of Drummond; and the bill to amend the Montreal and Vermont Railway bill, were read the second time.

The Landlord and Tenant law amendment bill was read a second time and reported; and the bill to provide for the more effectual exercise of the rights of Lessees was read a second time and referred to the same committee.

Also the bill to remedy the inconvenience of the burning of the Registers of St. Louis de Lotbiniere.

The House went into Committee on the bill to incorporate the Bank of the State of Canada, and passed through all the clauses, with the exception of the 26th clause, which was postponed.

The bill to amend the Act for incorporating manufacturing companies in C. E. was read a second time and referred.

The protection of game bill was read a second time and referred.

Also, the bill for the regulation of Ferry Boats, was read.

Also, the bill to amend the C. E. Building Society's Act.

The bill to incorporate the Canada Guarantee Company passed through Committee.

The bill for regulating hunting was read a second time and passed through Committee.

The House then adjourned.

Rumor says that Mr. Surrey does not intend resigning the Postmastership of Toronto at £600 a-year; and that it has been offered to Jacob C. Morrison at £500; but that he holds for a larger share of the "spoil."—*Patriot.*

Crystal Palace, London, June 27, 1851.

The *Morning Chronicle* of to-day, treated its readers with a lengthened description of Canadian minerals, in the Exhibition. It is the fullest notice which has as yet been given of any of our Canadian productions, with perhaps the exception of an article on our woods, in the *Illustrated London News*, accompanied by a cut of the trophy of Canadian timber, which occupies the nave immediately opposite the Canadian division. The *Illustrated News* has also published an engraving of the Fire Engine, and I saw this morning an artist taking a sketch of the whole department for the same paper. This is one of the features of the Exhibition. Now and then, here and there, you will see a rather seedily-dressed, disorderly-looking individual with long hair, and probably a moustache, with pencil and portfolio in hand, intently gazing at some object in a dreamy manner, and then dropping his eyes to the paper before him. These artists on the Canadian exhibition, and the sight of it by so many persons, will tend somewhat to reduce the amount of ignorance or rather to increase the knowledge of Canada among the English people; they are all astonished at the display, that is, those who know nothing of us before; those who knew us are gratified at the progress we have lately made, and there is no end to the gratification of our visitors at the praises which they hear on all sides. I am writing just now in the Canadian department, with a little circle of Canadians near me discussing all the wonders about them, exchanging their ideas on the people here and the people there. One says that a highly respectable man asked him the other day when he told him that he was from Canada, whether he was near Sydney—supposing, no doubt, that New South Wales and Canada were, at least, near neighbors. Another says he was always taken for an American, and he finds it difficult to make them understand that there is a difference between Canada and the United States; and these are very ordinary occurrences. The Queen herself expressed her great astonishment that Canada should be able to make such a display. One lady, by the bye, passing through to-day was heard to express her surprise how these pretty carriages could go without wheels, and indulged in various speculations, as to the way they went. I enclose you a full list of the Canadians who have visited the Palace:—

Archibald Kerr, Hamilton; H n J H Dunn, Toronto; Alfred Perry, Montreal; W E Logan, do; A Cuvillier, do; Miss Cuvillier, do; C E Levey, Quebec; Mrs Levey, do; Isaac Buchanan, Toronto; G B Symes, Quebec; Mrs Symes, do; J Macaulay, Toronto; S Rowland, Kingston; G W Sanderson, Toronto; J W Muttlebury, do; John Birkill, London; J D Gill, Montreal; Peter McIntosh, do; J E Oliver, Quebec; A M Stewart, Montreal; Joseph Mackay, do; William Wilson, Simcoe; Sydney Bellingham, Montreal; O H Richardson, Quebec; M Street, Niagara Falls; Hon Adam Ferguson, Fergus; James Mitchell, Toronto; J Wilson, Quebec; William Morris, Montreal; D Le Boutillier, Gaspe; R Le Boutillier, do; Henry John Boulton; F H Kirkpatrick, Hamilton; John Denkas, Chippawa; David Patton, near Hamilton; W Dow, Montreal; J Chapman, Hamilton; B Hill, Montreal; D Day, do; Thomas Whitlock, Kingston; Christopher Dunkin, Montreal; A Keafer, Bytown; Thomas Wilson, Cobourg; James Drummond, Montreal; C Wetherall, do; T A Cotton, Dunham; J B Blackburn, Point Bay; Charles Sumner, Boston; J W Thomson, Toronto; E Idler, Montreal; John Middleton, Newcastle; T Kay, Montreal; William Henderson, Toronto; William Marsh, do; Charles King, do; H L St George, do; Geo Robertson, Montreal; J D Mason, 99th Regt; S Smith, Cobourg; W S Conger, Peterboro; S F Morson, Brantford; J McDonald, Montreal; C T Gapper, Thornhill; G F Coulson, Quebec; O C Macklem, Chippawa; P Carroll, Hamilton; R Taylor, Cobourg; J Hooker, Port Ryerse; T Dowe, Lachine; J Morice, Therese; C Counice, Darlington; T Courice, do; A T Galt, Sherbrooke; A Morrison, Toronto; G McCartney, Paris; Hall, Toronto; R Hutcheson, Montreal; Mr. Low and family, do; J T Small, Toronto; W Thomas, do; J H Tully, Montreal; E Logan, do; R R Smiley, Hamilton; B Walner, do; J G Brown, Quebec; J Sleigh, Toronto; J Bowerbank, do; A Jack, do; S Foster, Montreal; E P Smith, Port Hope; Miss Kingsmill, Niagara; W Muir and lady, Montreal; C Finnison, Cobourg; E Muir, Montreal; Mrs E S Freer, Toronto; D Fullarton, London; W M Dow, Montreal; Mr Williams, do; T Williams, do.

From the West Indies, we have news to July 10. The cholera had broken out with some severity in Westmoreland and the neighborhood, and it was doubtful whether jurors could be obtained for the approaching assizes. At Savanah-la-Mer it was increasingly virulent.

The papers are still lamenting the paucity of laborers. The Kingston *Morning Journal* says that in some unfavorable circumstanced localities there are not laborers enough to reap the crops now on the ground, and regrets that not African immigration, re-captured slaves nor fugitives from the United States, combined, can meet the deficiency even now generally felt, while the necessity for laborers to cultivate the grounds for the crops of 1852 is equally pressing.

The excessive drought which had so long prevailed at St. Thomas had been relieved by abundance of rain, and vegetation had entirely revived.

The new Lieutenant Governor of Bermuda, Sir Alexander Bannerman, had arrived and been sworn into office. He had convened the Legislature for June the 25th, for despatch of business.

THE FORTUNE OF WASHINGTON.—The British account of the Battle of King's Mountain contains a letter from Col. Ferguson, who was killed in the at the head of the British forces, in which the Colonel relates to his brother, Dr. James Ferguson, of Scotland, the following curious incident, showing one of the remarkable escapes of Washington in a time of imminent danger. The occurrence happened while Ferguson lay with a party of his riflemen on a skirt of a wood in front of Gen. Knyphausen's division:—

"We had not lain long (says Ferguson in this letter) when a rebel officer, remarkable by a huge bear, passed towards our army within a hundred yards of our right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a good bay horse, with a remarkably high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them and fire at them; but the idea disgusted me. I recalled the order. The hunter in returning, made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred yards of us; upon which I advanced from the woods towards him. Upon my calling he stopped, but after looking at me proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made sign to him to stop, levelling my piece at him: but he slowly continued his way. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged a ball a dozen balls in or about him before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual who trusted to himself merely coolly at his duty. So I let him alone. The day after I had been telling this story to some wounded officers, who lay in the same room with me, when one of our surgeons, who had been dressing the wounded rebel officers, came in and told us that they had been informing him that Washington was all the morning with his light troops, and only attended by a French officer in a hunter dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described. *I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was.*"

THE MAN OF MUSKITOES.—I never knew mosquitoes raised to any good account save in California; and here it seems they are sometimes ministers of justice. A rogue had stolen a bag of gold from a digger in the mines and hid it.—Neither threats nor persuasion could induce him to reveal the place of its concealment. He was at last sentenced to a hundred lashes, and then informed that he would be let off with thirty, provided he would tell what he had done with the gold, but he refused. The thirty lashes were inflicted, but he was still as stubborn as a mule.

He was then stripped naked and tied to a tree. The mosquitoes with their long bills went at him, and in less than three hours he was covered with blood. Writhing and trembling from head to foot with exquisite torture, he exclaimed, "Untie me, untie me, and I will tell you where it is." "Tell first," was the reply. So he told where it might be found. Some of the party then with whips kept off the still hungry mosquitoes, while others found where the culprit had directed and recovered the bag of gold. He was then untied, washed, with lots of water, and helped to his clothes, while he muttered, as if to himself—"I couldn't stand that nohow."—*Colton's Three Years in California.*

England.

On the 4th instant the Ministry were again defeated on two clauses of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Lord John Russell moved an amendment that the penalties for the procuring or publishing of Bulls be omitted, but it was lost by a majority of 208 to 157. He then moved a second amendment that the words "Empowering informers, &c.," be omitted. He was again defeated by a majority of 175 to 124. The Bill then passed the House, there being 263 for and 40 against.

James Starkey & Co., of Liverpool, an old and respectable firm, connected with the California trade, has failed. The amount of their liabilities has not been stated, but is believed to be large. The losses consequent upon the recent fire at San Francisco are understood to be the cause of the stoppage.

Ireland.

The census tables are published. The Counties all show a decrease in the population. In some the reduction is immense. In Tipperary, 111,724; in Cork, 222,246; in Galway, 124,794; in Mayo, 274,716; and in Roscommon, 173,268. The other Counties range from 21,000 to 80,000 decrease. The whole thirty-one exhibit a decrease since 1841 of 1,727,616. The towns all exhibit an increase. Dublin of 22,124; Belfast of 24,352; Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway, varying from 3,500 to 7,500 increase.

France.

The Republican papers look upon the selection of M. De Tocqueville as Reporter of the Revision Committee, as a death blow to the Monarchists and the Bonapartists; but the *Globe*'s correspondent considers the election will have no effect in favor of the Republic. A prolongation of the Assembly in August for three weeks is talked of. The President held another review to-day. The heat was extreme.

Rome.

The Romagna is still infested by banditti, notwithstanding the severity with which they are treated, no pardon or quarter being given them when met by the gendarmerie. In the vicinity of Bologna a severe encounter took place with a band of these brigands, who were overpowered, but not without a most determined resistance.

Rome still continues to be troubled with arrests and rumors of conspiracy and assassination. The most remarkable of recent events, however, is an appeal from the Pope to the piety and liberality of Italian Catholics, in favor of an enterprise that will somewhat startle the susceptible Protestantism of England. The project is no less than the building of a new Church of St. Peter in London. The motives for this novel display of Papal interest are stated in an appeal issued from the printing-press of the Royal Apostolic Chamber.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the English brig *Flibberty*, recently arrived at that port, brings dates from the Cape of Good Hope to May 15, a fortnight later.

The intelligence is to the effect that the Kaffir war still continues, without any visible impression being made by the English. The property of the settlers is continually captured and carried off.

The English steamer *Vulcan* had arrived out with 700 additional troops, to assist in quelling the rebellion.

At Tambookies, Capt. Tilden had a battle with the rebels, in which 216 of them were killed. The Dutch frontier boers behaved with their usual bravery, and had it not been for their impatience to get at the enemy, the loss of the enemy would have been very great. Capt. Tilden, as already known, wished to draw the enemy from their four mines from the base of the mountain into the open ground, and therefore gave orders to retreat. The stratagem succeeded so well that the Kaffirs rushed down the steep, yelling and screaming after our troops. Scarcely had they got a mile, however, when the boers could no longer be restrained, but turned suddenly upon the enemy and poured a destructive fire into them. The enemy at one fled, followed up by our men, but they were unfortunately too near the mountains, into which they dispersed. The result is supposed to be at least 300 killed.

It was reported that the whole of the people of Hermanus and Macomo were in the Kat River Settlement. Three hundred men of the levies were to march from Fort Hare for Eland's Post on the 28th ultimo.

The Winterberg is again infested with Kaffir and Hottentot marauders who have taken up their old position in Water Kloof, and are said to have had a skirmish with a party of the colonists, in which two of the latter and eight or ten of the rebels were killed.

A rebel chief named Mancoi had been attacked by Major Denovan and defeated. The Kaffirs lost 300 killed, 64 of which were drowned in an attempt to cross the river.

Notwithstanding these victories, the Kaffirs still appear in force, and the industry of the colony is at a complete stand still.

We hear also, that fears are entertained that Mr. Dodds Pringle will be compelled to abandon his present camp, in consequence of his party not being strong enough to defend their position against the rebels, who have spread themselves all over that part of the country.

The country in that direction, and higher up on the Bavian's River appears, also, to be infested by the enemy, two of whom were lately killed on the farm of Mr. Stokes, and three on that of Mr. Berend Bouwer.

The country in the neighborhood of Kaga, it is said, is infested by Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots. Two of Toise's Kaffirs, on their way to King William's Town, with despatches from Captain Tylden, were stopped and murdered by the enemy. Mr. Ainslie, who was lately proceeding to his farm, to harvest some of his Indian corn, was attacked by rebel Hottentots and compelled to retire.

At Fort Hare there had been a Court Martial by which fifty-three rebels had been condemned; probably some of them will be hanged and others imprisoned.

ARITHMETIC.—Some years ago a medical student, who had paid more attention to billiards than anatomy, was brought before a professor for examination, when the following questions and replies were passed:

"What would you do first in the case of a man who was blown up by gunpowder?"

"I should wait until he came down."

"Well, sir, if I should knock you down for that impertinent reply, what muscles would I put in motion?"

"The flexors and extensors of my right arm, for I should floor you immediately."

VERY TENDER.—The story is told of a certain New Zealand Chief, that a young Missionary landed at his Island to succeed a sacred teacher, deceased some time before. At an interview with the Chief, the young Minister asked:—

"Did you know my departed brother?"

"Ah, yes! I was Deacon in his Church."

"Ah! then, you know him well; and was he not a good tender-hearted man?"

"Yes," replied the pious deacon, with much gusto, "he very good and very tender. I eat a piece of him."

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, at Belmont Street, Beaver Hall, Mrs. J. M. Bouscin, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 21st instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Edmund Heath, of Clarendon, C.E., to Frances, youngest daughter of the late S. Boadlow, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

In Quebec, on the 20th instant, aged 46 years, Mary Anne Bennett, native of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, Ireland, wife of Mr. William Mountain, Jolicoeur, leaving a family of 7 children to deplore her loss.

Drowned, at New Glasgow, on the 19th instant, (while on a visit to his friends,) Alexander Thomson, son of Mrs. Hutcheson, George Street, Montreal, aged 19 years.

FOR RIDEAU CANAL, BYTOWN, AND ALL PORTS ON THE OTTAWA RIVER.

THE Steamer CHARLOTTE will leave the Subscriber's Wharf, for the above Ports, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Canal Basin.
July 22. 399

BRILLIANT
MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MADAMOISELLE TERESA PARODI,
Prima Donna from Her Majesty's Theatre in London, respectfully announces that she
will give her
THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST
GRAND CONCERT,
IN
MONTREAL,
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) JULY 24, 1851,
AT THE
SAINT LAWRENCE HALL.

M'lle Parodi will be assisted by the following celebrated Artistes:
MADAMOISELLE AMALIA PATTI,
Prima Donna Contralto, from the Astor Place Opera House, N. Y.;
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
The famous Pianist; and
MISKA HAUSER,
The celebrated Violinist.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1.—Grand Fantasia Dramatique, on favorite Airs from "Lucia di Lammermoor," composed and executed by M. Strakosch.
2.—The Celebrated Scena and Aria from Donizetti's Grand Opera "Lucretia Borgia," sung by M'lle Teresa Parodi.
3.—"Then will you remember me," from Balfe's Opera, "Bohemian Girl," sung in English by M'lle Amalia Patti.
4.—La Siciliana Fantasia Characteristica, composed and executed by Miska Hauser.
5.—Serenata Andalusa, composed expressly by M. Strakosch for, and sung by, Mad'lle Teresa Parodi.

PART SECOND.

1.—Lapriccio on one String, the G. on Airs from "La Somnambula," composed and executed by Miska Hauser.
2.—The famous Drinking Song, from "Lucretia Borgia," sung by M'lle Amalia Patti.
3.—By particular request—The Grand Aria from Rossini's Celebrated Opera, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," sung by M'lle Teresa Parodi.
4.—La Sylfide, Grand Fantasia Romantique, composed and executed by M. Strakosch.
5. The famous Capriccio, called the Bird on the Tree, a fable written for children, composed and executed by Miska Hauser.
(This piece describes the sensation of a bird, which, after having escaped from its cage, flies off into the forest, and hopping from twig to twig, and from tree to tree, repeats the little airs it has been taught by its mistress.)
6.—The Celebrated Duetto, from Bellini's Masterwork, "Norma," sung by Mad'lle Teresa Parodi and Amalia Patti.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR—M. STRAKOSCH.
Piano used by M. Strakosch is by Chickering, of Boston.

Price of Tickets—ONE DOLLAR—To be had at J. W. Herbert's Music Store, and at the Door.
Numerous Ushers, wearing rosettes, will be in attendance, whose duty it is to see that everybody be comfortably seated. They will be under the direction of the Head Usher, (wearing a red rosette,) to whom application may be made in case of a mistake.
SECURED SEATS.—The Diagram of the Hall is to be seen at the Music Store of J. W. HERBERT & CO, where Seats may be secured. No orders for Tickets will be received, unless accompanied by the money. No checks will be issued. No postponement.
Doors open at SEVEN o'clock—to commence at EIGHT.
July 24. 394

SKERRETT'S BANDBOX,
St. Jean Baptiste Street.

THE COOLEST RETREAT IN THE CITY!

MR. SKERRETT has much pleasure in announcing to his patrons, that he has succeeded in effecting an engagement, for a limited number of nights, with that elegant and popular Comedian,
MR W. H. DON, BARONET,
who has appeared with the most brilliant success in the principal Theatres in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States.

THIS EVENING, (*Thursday,*) *JULY* 24,
The Performance will commence with the Petite Comedy in two Acts of
USED UP!
IRISH LILT, IN CHARACTER,
By the Infant Wonder, La Petite Carman.
The whole to conclude with (first time here) the favorite Comedietta of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND!

☞ Observe, this elegant little Bandbox is thoroughly ventilated. ☜

☞ For further particulars, see Programmes.
Admission, 5s.
Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; Performance to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
July 24, 1851. 394

THE PATENT LACTEAL.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of the "PATENT LACTEAL," or Artificial Breast, intended as a substitute for the ordinary Feeding Bottle. The Lacteal, by its peculiar form and adaptation, enables the Child to feed in the natural position. For convenience and utility, it surpasses anything of the kind ever offered to the Public.
—ALSO,—
The Patent India Rubber Breast Pump will be found to answer perfectly the purpose intended, without the least pain or inconvenience.
—LIKEWISE, JUST RECEIVED,—
The Patent Nipple Shields
Strong Glass Feeding Bottles
India Rubber Gum Rings and Rattles.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
July 24. 394

CALEDONIA SPRINGS RACES.

THE RACES at this place will commence on MONDAY, the 28th instant, and continue three days.
FIRST DAY:
A Sweepstake of $20 each, and $100 added by the Proprietor.
The Ottawa Purse of $100.
SECOND DAY:
The Steamboat Purse of $50.
The County Purse of $40.
THIRD DAY:
The Canada House Purse of $100.
The Boston Plate of $—.
A Trotting Purse of $—.
A Hurdle Race of $—.
☞ For particulars, see Large Bills.
J. L. WILKINSON,
Proprietor.
Caledonia Springs, July 15, 1851. 393

NEW BOOKS.

B. DAWSON has just received:—
Trust, a Problem, by the Author of Alton Locke
Caleb Field, a Tale of the Puritans, by the Author of Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland
The History of Cleopatra, by Jacob Abbott
History of the Protestants of France, from the Commencement of the Reformation to the Present Time, by G. DePelice
The Female Jesuit, or the Spy in the Family
Geology of the Bass Rock, by Hugh Miller
Bound in Our Prison, by a "Country Parson"
Harry-Gingham, or Scenery Celebrities and Society, by N. P. Willis
Story Around, by the Rev. S. L. Cuyler
No. 7 of London Labor and the London Poor, by Henry Mayhew
For Sale at
No. 2, Place d'Armes.
June 26. 381

ICE! ICE!!

THE Subscriber possesses a Receipt, by which any person to make ICE in any quantity with but little expense or trouble. The process is simple, and can be accomplished by persons of the most limited understanding, so as to freeze even warm water, in the boiler of a common stove, ice, equal in every essential to that formed by natural causes. The luxury of having at any time one's will, in the heat of summer, a supply of delicious Ice, will render it an object of the greatest advantages, in cases of sickness, and to families generally prized. By this same process, pure water can be rendered delightfully cool in from five minutes, and ice cream in half an hour, luxuries, can be made in the space of a few minutes.

The following notice of the great advantages, taken from the New York Sun:—

"A REAL LUXURY.—Mr. Jaques, of Broadway, produces by an artificial process, a quantity of ice from warm water in the space of less than half hour. And the cost of a pint of water as cold as ice that is always ready, is a trifle. This discovery must be of immense benefit to the living South."

TERMS.—This Receipt, with full directions and instructions for making ice and cooling water, and numerous other uses, will be forwarded to other for Two Dollars, addressing

DR. JAS. R. WILMOT,
122, Nassau Street, New York.

One Agent only will be appointed in each County, and those desiring the Agency will forward $50, for which they will receive a share of the pamphlet, containing full instructions.
July 21, 1851.

CIRCULAR.

(No. 3 Saint Lawrence Street,
Montreal, 2nd July 1851.

WE beg to call your attention to our assortment of CIRCULAR of BOTTLED WINES, which have been selected with the most care and attention, by an experienced Agent, to replace of growth.

From our long experience in this branch of business, we feel assured of giving satisfaction:—

CHAMPAGNES
(*In Pints and Quarts.*)
Heidsieck
Vin de Napoleon
Le Cardinal
Moets

CLARETS.
(*Of the first growth's Vintage—in Wax Bottle.*)
Chateau Laf