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.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1850.

The Burning of the "Griffith."

It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY human beings perished by this awful accident. It has excited the utmost horror and indignation in the United States, for it is the frightful climax of a series of disasters of a similar character, by which, in a very few years, upwards of a thousand lives have been lost on these Lakes; in other words, a thousand human souls have been hurried to their last account, "unshriven, unhouseled, unanneled," by the sordid avarice and recklessness of proprietors of steamboats on the Western waters.

It is clear that some Legislative action, more stringent than any now existing, must interpose a shield between the reckless steamboat proprietors and their victims. By an Act of the United States Congress, passed in 1838, there is a clause which enacts the punishment of hard labor in the Penitentiary against any person by whose carelessness or inattention a human life shall be lost on board a steamboat; but it is said, that though a thousand lives have been lost on the Western Lakes alone during the past ten years, not one conviction has ever yet taken place under the Act; it is, in fact, a nullity.

We would suggest, that an Act should be passed—(and we trust that, though we have hitherto had no such shocking accidents as this of the *Griffith* in Canada, an Act of a similar description will be passed, without loss of time, by our Parliament)—providing, in the first place, that no steamboat shall be allowed to ply for hire, until it has been examined by competent inspectors, both as to its hull, boilers, and engines; and that such inspectors shall certify that the boat is built, as far as can possibly be the case, of fireproof materials—that the hold is divided by waterproof compartments—that enough of life-boats are provided for the rescue of the passengers in case of accident—that the boilers are substantial, and constructed on correct principles.; and that, in all other matters, the vessel is furnished with all means and appliances to render her a safe and seaworthy means of conveyance. Without such certificate, she should not be permitted to go out of port, and the inspection should be renewed, and a fresh certificate granted, every three months at least—the expense of the inspection to be defrayed by the steamboat owners.

We would also enact, that no one should be permitted to act as Captain, Mate, Engineer, or Assistant Engineer of any steamboat, until after an examination before a Board of competent persons, who shall certify to his acquaintance with his proposed business.

And, lastly, we would enact, that every proprietor, or company of proprietors, of steamboats, shall give good security to the Government for the payment of any damages obtained against them in a Court of Law, for loss of limb, or other personal injury sustained by any passenger from the carelessness of their servants, and for compensation to the relatives of persons losing their lives by the same negligence. The Act should be framed so as to include Railroad Companies.

Such an Act, to the best of our belief, exists in England and France; at any rate, we have seen swinging damages accarded by the Courts in those countries to persons injured, and to the relatives of persons killed. Furthermore, in England, parties, by whose negligence lives are lost, may be indicted and punished for manslaughter. As the *New York Courier* justly observes, the Americans claim great superiority in the construction of their machinery and steamboats over those of Europeans; yet they must submit to the damning imputation that their engines and naval architecture occasion a hundred deaths for one that happens in the Old World.

It is quite true that in Canada we have enjoyed a singular immunity from these steamboat catastrophes, but there is no saying how long this immunity may last. Facts are in our possession which lead us to believe that, in some, at least, of our waters, we are more indebted to good luck than to any superior construction of our boats and their engines, or to skill in their management; hence we are led to conclude that it would be well to take measures of precaution in time, and not wait until some hundreds of lives are lost.

Precisely the same observations will apply to the Corporations of the Cities, who stupidly and doggedly persist, year after year, in permitting the construction of houses of inflammable materials, occasioning repeated losses of property to an immense amount. We allude to this now, because we see that at the last meeting of the Corporation a motion of Dr. Hall for a By-Law to regulate this matter better for the future has been rejected by a majority of the Council. They will wait, we suppose, till a third part of the City is swept away by a conflagration, as it certainly will be some day or other, and then they will, perhaps, condescend to consider the matter.

BOOM!—A New Orleans correspondent of the *Norfolk Beacon*, says he has reason to believe, from what he has heard, that a second expedition against Cuba is in contemplation. He says, further, that it "will be composed of material which will fully test the practicability of the whole thing. If it is organized and once lands on the enemy's shores, its motto will be *success or extermination*, as, Cortes like, it will burn the transports and render retreat entirely out of the question."

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER.

MONTREAL, June 26, 1850.

SIR,—Happening to see in your paper of the 25th instant a second letter of Mr. Gueren regarding a Geometrical Demonstration, by which he endeavours to show an error in Lemma 2 of my Geometrical solutions of the Quadrature of the Circle, I, therefore, beg of you to allow the following remarks to be put in your paper upon this subject:—

In said letter Mr. Gueren says, "I beg to call the attention of scientific men to my letter, which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* of the 19th instant, and Mr. Fleming's answer, which appeared in a copy of the same paper of the 21st instant. It will there be seen, whether I have proved that Mr. Fleming has imposed upon himself in his second Lemma, and whether his answer does, in the remotest way, tend to weaken any of my arguments."—Again, Mr. Gueren says, "Mr. Fleming calls my letter 'jargon;' it follows from this admission, that it is unintelligible to him, and, therefore, he does not understand it."

Now, in that answer, I stated that the point X, on which Mr. Gueren founded his demonstration, would only *exist in his own imagination*; but *impossible* to be found in my figures of Lemma 2, and I required of Mr. Gueren to show how the Curve would be continued to meet the straight line A C E, which he assumes as the whole basis of demonstration,—and also where the point X, which, he assumes, would be on the line A C E, or where the Curve would meet this line, as I here again advance, that the continuing of this Curve fine to meet the straight line A C E, assumed by Mr. Gueren, is *impossible* by the Law, (Lemma) given for its construction; but which Mr. Gueren does not appear to understand. Let Mr. Gueren's educated acquaintances, or the scientific men he would refer to, look at this. Therefore, by his assumption of a point which cannot be found, except in his own imagination; but on which his demonstration is wholly founded, the latter must fall to the ground, and *is altogether false*.

From the data on which Mr. Gueren has thus based his demonstration being false, it consequently became unintelligible, and, therefore, I pronounced the whole to be "jargon;" and farther, I think this second letter, in which he has taken good care not to notice that which I had, in my answer to the first, required of him to show, is now that of *evasion*; and with the view to press the public mind into a belief that I am wrong, and be a cover to his own blundering demonstration, while at the same time he has in no shape shown or alluded to any error in my demonstration, whether this may be correct or incorrect, but only raised a false hypothesis of his own, in opposition to mine, which is of the plainest and direct construction.

Mr. Gueren, in conclusion, says, "I would propose to him that both of us meet somewhere in the presence of a few educated men, and then I will make him comprehend, if possible, what I have stated." To this proposal I answer, that, when one writes, it may stand hereafter to his merit and demerit, but, when only spoken, his words may be afterwards twisted by misconception, or not understood by the hearers,—therefore, I would rather advise that Mr. Gueren should retain in writing the honor that he has already acquired in this subject, and be contented.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
PETER FLEMING.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 27, 1850.

The preliminary stage of the Seigniorial Tenure question has been got over. Last night, after some further debate, the question was referred to a Committee of the following members:—Messrs. Lafontaine, Badgley, Viger, Lemieux, Armstrong, Polette, and Drs. Davignon and Boutillier. This Committee was appointed by the House, on motion of Dr. Davignon, in amendment to a motion of Mr. Lafontaine, that the Committee consist of the following members:—Messrs. Gugy, Lemieux, Polette, Badgley, Laterriere, Jobin, Dumas, and the mover.

Mr. LACOSTE took a singular view of the question. He proposed that the Government should bear the expense of the commutation; contending that Lower Canada had just as much right to demand that the rivers of Lower Canada should be made free at the public cost as there was to build the Welland Canal by the same means.

The speaking was nearly all in French, and confined mostly to the smaller fry of the Lower Canada members.

On motion of Mr. LAFONTAINE, it was resolved, as the opinion of the Committee, that the commutation can be effected only by securing a fair indemnity to all parties whose interests are to be affected.

After the Committee had been appointed, Dr. DAVIGNON moved, to resolve, that, in the opinion of this Committee, it being expedient to relieve, by declaratory enactment, all such lands, *en roture* in any Seigniory in this Province, of any, and all, *rentes*, pretended Seigniorial *redevances*, dues, charges, or incumbrances, of whatever description, imposed or stipulated to the Censitaire or landholder, whether by the original title, deeds of concession, or, on the renewals thereof, by the Seigneur for the time being, as, from to time, have taken place in various Seignories, not only without the authority of law, but in contravention of the ancient law of the Province, and to the purpose and spirit pursuant to which the grants of these Seignories were originally made by the Crown of France to the original patentees, and to adopt measures, as well to put an end to, as to prevent in future, the abuses which, to the prejudice of the Censitaire or landholder, the Feudal, or Seigniorial, Tenure has by certain Seigneurs been perverted, and to re-establish the said Tenure in its original purity, in accordance with the ancient laws and usages of Canada, instructions be given to that Committee to decide upon the means to be adopted to effectuate that object.

Mr. LAFONTAINE objected to the motion, as proposing no commutation at all, and as being opposed to the Resolution already carried.

After some little discussion on the point, it was agreed that the Committee should take the subject of the Resolution into consideration.

The Bill to regulate Common Schools in Upper Canada was read a second time, without much discussion. There was some little difference of opinion respecting the propriety of establishing separate Schools for colored children. The Bill allows Municipalities to establish separate Schools for this purpose. The objection to it offered by two or three Members was, that Municipalities ought not to have the power to exclude colored children from the regular Schools, and that they should have power to establish these separate Schools only upon petition of the parties for whose benefit they are intended.

Mr. Sherwood's Bill for the Repeal of the Usury Laws was burked in a way that will not soon be forgotten in Upper Canada. It was sacrificed to the ignorant prejudices of the French Members. Nearly all the Members for Upper Canada were in favor of the Bill; and out of doors scarcely any measure is more loudly demanded by the people in this section of the Province. Mr. Sherwood, in moving the second reading of the Bill, clearly showed the utter absurdity of attempting to give money a fixed value different from its market value.

Mr. CAUCHON moved, in amendment, that the Bill be read this day six months, which was carried by a vote of 33 to 26—nearly the whole of the Yeas being Lower Canada French. They played the same game last Session, when 32 of them voted against, and only 11 for the measure; while 23 Upper Canada Members voted for, and only 8 against it. Messrs. Baldwin and Prince had the good sense to absent themselves from the House last night, and not exhibit their ignorance of commercial matters, as they did last Session, in speaking in opposition to the measure.

That the Usury Laws are every day evaded, in all sorts of ways, was abundantly proved last night, by the recital of some of the innumerable modes resorted to to render them a nullity. Many instances, within the personal knowledge of Members, of the violation of these laws, were related. I will mention a few of them.

Mr. SHERWOOD stated, that it is quite common for parties who refuse to take six per cent., as all sensible men do, to loan money on mortgage, by means of which they are enabled to make 15 or 20 per cent., and no Usury Law can touch them.

Mr. BOULTON (of Toronto) bore witness to the same fact, stating the mode of proceeding in such cases to be this:—A man wishes to borrow money, but the person he applies to will not take the legal rate of interest when the market rate can be obtained by a little stratagem. He offers to loan £500 on condition that the borrower will purchase from him a piece of land worth $100 for £200, and give security by mortgage on other property worth £700. In fact, the individual who pursues this course is well known in Toronto for his piety and amiable qualities; instead of being punished as a usurer and extortioner, as he would be if he were foolenough to take another means of arriving at the same end. Mr. Boulton said he knew one man who paid $120 per annum for the use of £100. But this is quite a small shave, compared with instances that have come within my own knowledge. I have known a note of hand endorsed by no less a person than a Minister of the Crown, whose paper was as good as could be, shaved by a regular financial banker at the rate of one hundred pounds for the use of a hundred per annum, the time being for three months.

Mr. HOLMES related other modes of evading the Law, which he properly characterised as a relic of barbarism. One is the purchasing of bills of exchange at ten or eleven per cent. premium, and selling them again at three or four per cent. discount, for the purpose of raising money. The taking of usury for other commodities than money is also of every day occurrence; such as a farmer borrowing 20 bushels of wheat, and stipulating to return 50 bushels.

In defence of the existing law there was really no argument at all; the old stereotyped nonsense, that has been a thousand times refuted in default of anything better, was repeated for the thousand-and-one time.

Those who spoke against the second reading were: Messrs. Gugy, Cauchon, Robinson, Chauveau, and DeWitt.

Mr. Chauveau could only denounce usury as immoral, a statement for which he got pretty well roasted before the debate was over.

Colonel GUGY offered the equally futile argument, that, if one law is to be abolished because it is constantly invaded, then all others may be for the same reason. He forgot, however, that no means can be devised either for preventing or punishing usury. X.

The Pope has sent, as a present to the President of the French Republic, a superb missal, enriched with paintings. In the cover is a gold cross which belong d to Charlemagne. On the first page of the missal is the following inscription, in the hand-writing of the Pope—*Dilectissimo filio Ludovico Bonaparte.*

M. Dupin (the Lord Brougham of the Assembly) makes the new law the subject of innumerable jokes, of which, perhaps, the best is the following pun: "Le President," says M. Dupin, "vient de consentir a supprimer trois millions d'electeurs *gaulois*; on ne peut guere lui refuser trois millions de *francs*."

A separation has been talked of between the two fractions of the Mountain, which go by the designation of the Old Mountain, consisting of men who found their principles in the Jacobinism of the first Revolution, and the Young Mountain, who are under the guidance, of MM. Vidal and De Flotte, and show a disposition to merge in the Cavaignac and Lamartine party.

A Committee of the Assembly has under consideration the memorial for removing the Seat of Government from Paris.

Mazzini, with ten other Italian refugees, passed through Paris a few days ago, on their way to London. Their departure from Switzerland has been occasioned, it is thought, by the reaction that would appear to have set in, even in some of the most democratic Cantons.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

OTTAWA HOTEL, Great St. James' Street.—(The 26th of June.)—Mr. Hubbell, W. Dunning, Mr. Boswick, Quebec; W. H. Willson, Mrs. Heiven and daughter, Mrs. Curtis, Q. D. Farnsworth, G. M. Redding, E. M. Halburton, F. W. Nichols, S. R. Glen, C. Curtis and lady, Miss Curtis, D. Jarvis and lady, Miss Jarvis, Master Jarvis, Miss E. Hallet, D. L. Gwen, J. Jones, Josiah P. Quincy, W. W. Clapp, T. L. Robinson, G. Hare, L. Rockwood, G. Rockwood, W. G. Lewis and lady, Mrs. Thos. Lewis, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Willson, J. K. Greeves and lady, Burlington; A. C. Jennings, C. H. Hawley, D. Steenas, A. G. Amsden, Dr. K. Stery, H. S. Heynes, Windsor, Vt.; J. Forrester, J. Beynton, Reading; O. F. Blount, T. F. Vaugn, Whitehall; Miss E. Hallet, Mr. Parson, (U. S. Consul) Cape de Verde; E. L. Keyes, Leedham, Mass.; C. M. Sanderson, G. B. Dubois, Randolph, Vt.; J. N. Dubois, Seth Turner, Randolph, Mass.; W. Macorney, H. F. Wing, G. A. Bullars, Grafton, Mass.; C. W. Davis, A. Logame, Concord, N. H.; G. Berry, W. Cousiame and lady, Philadelphia; C. L. Knowlton, Holden, Mass.; S. D. Torry Millburg, Mass.; R. B. Hall and lady, Plymouth, Mass. H. McClune and daughter, A. McCallum, A. Barber, C. H. Aubry, W. Hyne, G. Pringle, New York; E. Fuller and lady, Miss Fuller, Mr. Marsh and lady, W. L. Wood, Worcester, Mass.; W. Vachey, England; D. Mitchell, Toronto; W. A. Herrick, Rochester, Mass.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market—Report for the Week ending

SATURDAY EVENING, 29th June, 1850.

POTS.—Our last Circular quoted Pots at 29s. 9d. to 30s. Within the week they have fluctuated considerably—having been dull at 29s. 3d. to 29s. 6d., and latterly in good demand at 30s., 30s. 3d., and 30s. 6d. To-day they have changed hands at 30s., being still in demand.

PEARLS.—In the early part of the week they were dull, the rate receding from 29s. (our last quotation) to 28s. 6d., with little demand. In the latter part of the week they were sought after, and to-day they have been bought at 29s. 6d.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK:

Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
802	250	1052

JAS. SCOTT, JR.,
Ashes Broker.
No. 27, St. Francois Xavier Street.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
1ST JULY, 1850.			
Shipped	10,301	4,636	14,937
In Store	1,251	646	1,897—16,734
1ST JULY, 1849.			
Shipped	7,337	3,453	10,690
In Store	889	582	1,471—12,161
Increase 1st June, 1850			4,573

ASHES STORE, Montreal, June 29, 1850. } E. M. LEPROHON, *Inspector.*

New York Markets.

JUNE 29—6½, P. M.

ASHES quiet—*Pearls* $6.

FLOUR.—Increased dullness for Western and State, but no change in quotations; better grades firm; sales of 2,300 barrels at $5.50 @ $5,62 for Common to Straight State, $5,62 @ $5,75 for Michigan, and $6,12 for Genesee.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* in limited demand for Milling; sales of 1,600 bushels good Genesee on private terms, and 500 bushels Prime ditto at $1,50. *Corn* heavy at lower prices, demand fair up to the announcement of the Steamship *Pacific*; sales of 25,000 bushels at 59 @ 61 cents for Western Mixed, and 61½ @ 62 cents for Flat Yellow, and 62½ @ 63 cents for Round Yellow.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork* in limited demand. *Lard* in fair request; sales of 100 barrels and tierces at 6¾ @ 7 cents.

MONEY Market without change; rates unchanged

Buffalo Markets.

JUNE 29—7½, P. M.

FLOUR.—No change; sales yesterday of 400 barrels Ohio and Michigan at $5.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* dull; prices below views of holders. *Corn*—same as yesterday; sales at 48 @ 49 cents offered for some in store, and refused. The receipt of Steamer's news has caused a better feeling.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork.*—Meas dull at $10,75.

Canal FREIGHTS unchanged.

WANTED,
$5,000 IN SPANISH QUARTERS.
Apply to C. DORWIN.
June 15, 1850. 131

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
June 28.
Schr. Priscilla, Lamard, Quebec, Ryan, Chapman & Co., ballast
29.
Schr. Mary, Bennett, Manor, Mammas, Holmes & Co., sugar and molasses

CLEARED,
June 28.
Schr. Priscilla, Lamard, Halifax, Ryan Chapman & Co.
29.
Brigt. Fame, Crowell, Canso, Holmes & Co

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
June 26.
Ship Montezuma, Leavitt, 22rd May, New Orleans. A Provan, ballast
.... Glenlyon, Muirhead, 3rd June, New York, Lemesurier & Co, do
Bark Linden, Kirkpatrick, 21st May, do, order, do
.... Irvine, Doughty, 8th June, do, S & J Brown, do
Brig Jane, Sturgeon, 8th do, St John's (Nfld,) C E Levey & Co, do.
27th.
Bark Brown, Drysdale, 13th May, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co, ballast
.... John, Seymour, 29th do, New York, order, do
Brig Anne, Boyle, 19th do, Donegal, Lemesurier & Co, do
.... Grew Sparre, Morck, 2 months and 6 days, Norway, do, do
.... James, Rielly, 8th May, Waterford, Ryan, Chapman & Co, do, 64 pass
.... Urgent, Otleson, 12th do, Limerick, Pemberton Bros, do, 100 pass
.... Royalist, Campbell, 18th do, Sligo, C E Levey & Co. do, 126 pass
28th
Ship Sir Howard Douglass, Wilson, 17th May, New Orleans, Sharples & Co, ballast
.... Carack, Snow, 15th June, New York, Lemesurier & Co. do
Bark Lancier, Brookirk, do, do, W J C Benson, do
.... Polly, Gibson, 14th do, do, order, do
Brig Francis, Browne, 28th April, Newcastle, do, coals
.... Cambrian, Roper, 7th June, Halifax, do, wines
Schr Ellen, Dugal, 12th do, Pictou, do, ballast, 30 pass

CLEARED,
June 26.
Ship Java, Grey London, W J C Benson
.... George Turner, Woodbury, London, do
.... Mary Carson, Morrison, Liverpool, G H Symes & Co
Bark Sydney, Hooper, London, E W Atkinson
.... Belle, Busson, Padstow H & E Burstall
.... Ann McLester, Evans, Gloucester, do
.... Industry, Wade, Sligo, Ryan, Brothers & Co
.... Felton Park, Sopwith, Mopus, A Gilmour & Co
Brig Thetis, Rossier, Conway, Sharples & Co
.... Carl Johan, Bergstrom, Dundalk, Hyde & McBlain
.... Naiad, Chambers, Sunderland, W J C Benson
.... Thomas Close, Young, Limerick, do
.... Palm, Newton, Sunderland, M I Wilson & Co
27.
Ship Aberdeen, Haws, Liverpool, W J C Benson
.... Abbotsford, Pierce, Gloster, C E Levey & Co
Bark Alberta, Benson, Greenock, Dean & Co
.... Surry, Galbraith, Bristol, M I Wilson & Co
.... Adonis, Millar, Greenock, H & E Burstall
Brig Commerce, Curtis, Halifax, H J Noad & Co
.... Thalia, Forrest, Shields, C E Levey & Co
.... Barbara, Watson, Sunderland, H & E Burstall
Schr Marie Reine, Rousseau, Halifax, Renaud & Freres
.... Ste Croix, Desjardins, do do do
.... Perth, Chamberland, do do do

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The troop ship Resistance is reported at hand.

Captain Kelly, of the brig Wellington, arrived on Wednesday morning, reports two vessels ashore on Anticosti.

DIED.

On the 27th ultimo, DONALD JOHN, infant son of Mr. D. D. MACKENZIE, formerly of Halifax, N. S.

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 DOLEREUX, 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.
W. STEWART.
(Signed)
Radway's Ready Relief is Sold by WM. LYMAN & CO., ALEX. URQUHART, Dr. PICAULT, and R. W. REXFORD.
June 14. 153-1m
The *Transcript* will please copy for 1 month.

AT PRIVATE SALE:—
Young Hyson Tea, in boxes, superior
Gunpowder do, in do, do
Hyson Skin do, in chests, extra fine
Cavindish Tobacco, 5's and 8's
Clove Stems
Paste Blacking
Soda Ash
Holland Gin
Old Scotch Whiskey, in puns. "Campbellton; and "Jura" Upper Canada
Whiskey, in barrels
Very Fine Old Jamaica Spirits.
RADENHURST, McGILL & Co,
Cuvillier's Buildings, St. Alexis Street.
July 1, 1850. 144

THE SNOW DROP;
A JUVENILE MAGAZINE,
THE ONLY WORK OF THE KIND IN CANADA,

WILL be hereafter conducted by the Subscriber. The first Number of Volume 1, New Series, is now ready, and will be forwarded at the earliest notice to new Subscribers. Each succeeding Number will contain not less than four Wood Engravings, and one appropriate piece of Music, besides many other embellishments, which will increase the interest of the Work. In short, the Publisher pledges himself to spare no reasonable exertion to make the Magazine all that is desirable, or could be expected, in a Publication designed for young people.

The Editorial Department will be continued by the same Talented and Popular Writers, who have been so successful in rendering the Magazine not only entertaining, but highly useful and instructive.

It will be printed, as heretofore, by Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, whose extensive Printing Establishment affords every facility for executing it in the best style. It will be printed uniformly upon paper of a superior quality, manufactured expressly for the purpose by Messrs. W. Miller & Co.

It is hoped that the additional interest now thrown into the Work, will lead its former Patrons to continue not only their support personally, but induce them to lend their influence in favor of a wide circulation.

That the Work may receive a circulation commensurate with its importance, the following inducements are offered for the formation of Clubs.

Any person who will forward $4, free of postage, shall receive five copies of the *Snow Drop* for one year. There probably is not a Town in Canada in which four Subscribers could not be obtained. Any boy or girl disposed to make an effort, can at least secure this number, and, by sending the Publisher the amount specified, will receive four copies for their Subscribers, and one copy as a reward for the effort.

R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, July 1, 1850. 144

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a number of Smart BOYS. Terms liberal. Apply at the *Courier* Office, St. Frange is Xavier Street.
Montreal, June 8, 1850. 125

IMPORTANT.

TO THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SECURITY OF THEIR PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform the Public, that he will Manufacture FIRE ENGINES, of the most approved Patterns, at prices from £75 to £350 each, with all the Articles appertaining to a First-Rate Fire Engine.
N. B.—All Articles guaranteed.
GEORGE PERRY,
Craig Street.
Montreal, June 24, 1850. 138

FIRE!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, at his MANUFACTORY, Small PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES on Wheels—warranted the best article of the kind in Canada—and at the following exceedingly low prices;—

£ 6 0 0	
£12 10 0	
£15 0 0	
£20 0 0	
£25 0 0	and upwards.

The ENGINES are complete, with SUCTION and LEATHER HOSE. (Oak Tanned Leather.) HOSE-REELS, and FIRE-BUCKETS.
ALFRED PERRY,
Craig Street.
June 24, 1850. 138

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN AND FARMERS.

THE Undersigned will undertake to GRAFT and BUD all Varieties of FRUIT-TREES, including APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, and PLUM, at moderate prices.

No pay unless the Grafts grow.

He deals in FLOWER-ROOTS, FLOWER-SEEDS, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, and FRUIT-TREES, which he is prepared to Sell as cheap as any person in the Trade.

He refers for his skill in GRAFTING to the following gentlemen, for whom he has acted:—Mr. Justices DAY and SMITH, and Messrs. DOW, TORRANCE, MACPHERSON, S. DERBISHIRE, and numerous others.

During his present stay in Canada, any Orders left for him at "RYAN'S" Eastern Township Hotel, St. Paul Street, will be promptly attended to. His Address in the United States is Rochester, New York State.
JACOB KEYEL.
June 27, 1850. 141

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED:—
Clark's Adhesive Plaster
Radway's Ready Relief
Radway's Circassian Balm
Radway's Medicated Soap
Thompson's Eye Water
Fig Paste, in boxes
—ALSO,—
Hooper's Inspipated Juice, or Fluid Extract of Cotyledon Umbilicus.
ALEX. URQUHART.
Montreal, June 26, 1850. 140

MEDICAL HALL.

WARTON'S ERVALENTA.—Just Received, a Consignment of the above article, on which a Treatise, containing Certificates from eminent Physicians and Chemists, may be procured. The ERVALENTA is Sold in
1 lb Canisters at 4s. 6d.
2 lb Canisters at 7s. 6d.
5 lb Canisters at 17s. 6d.
8 lb Canisters at 26s. 3d. each.
This agreeable nutritious farinaceous food radically cures Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, and all consequent Diseases, *without the aid of medicine.* It is particularly recommended as a most suitable diet for Children, Aged Persons, and Invalids generally.
ALEX. URQUHART.
June 19, 1850. 134

18 PRICES REDUCED 50
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS MINERAL WATERS, long and favorably known to the Public, constantly on hand at the DEPOT, Place d'Armes, opposite the Montreal Bank.

PRICES:
2s. 6d. per dozen (bottles returned)
7½d. per gallon, from 1 to 10 gallons
6d. per gallon, over 10 gallons
Sole Agent for Montreal,
J. BRIGGS.
June 15, 1850. 131-1m

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CANADA HOUSE,
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

BOARD, per Day, 6s. 3d.
Do per Month, £6.
PHILIP BROWN.
Caledonia Springs, June 14, 1850. 131-1m

MOSS & BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform their numerous Customers and the Public generally, that they are now OPENING, at their NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES—adjoining their Old Stores—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY PACKAGES OF ENGLISH-MADE CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, received by the various Vessels, together with their usual Assortment, of which they beg an inspection previous to buying elsewhere. The whole of their extensive and splendidly assorted Stock, having been bought for Cash previous to the late advance in the English Markets, will be Sold at such a small advance as will suit every grade of purchasers:—

READY-MADE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
770 Fine Cassimere Business Coats,	15	0	to 35	0
300 do Cloth do do	15	3	to 40	0
340 do do Balmer Pacha Paletots,	19	6	to 45	0
380 Cloth Sack Coats,	21	3	to 44	0
380 Velveteen Shooting Coats, assorted colors,	12	9	to 25	0
450 Superfine Cloth Frock and Dress Coats,	27	6	to 60	0
450 Gents Fishing and Shooting Coats,	10	9	to 17	6
420 Superior Cloth Light Over-Coats, handsomely trimmed,	22	6	to 45	0
300 do do do do lined with silk,	25	0	to 47	6
2500 Spring, Shooting and Business Coats	8	9	to 17	6
250 Upper Canada Cobourg Cloth Business and Sack Coats,	12	0	to 25	0
2400 Stout Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	6	3	to 15	0
3000 Spring and Summer Vests,	2	9	to 12	6
2100 Fair Spring and Summer Trowsers,	4	5	to 13	6
360 do Black and Fancy Cassimere Trowsers,	8	9	to 25	0
210 Gutta Percha and Dreadnought Waterproof Coats,	19	0	to 37	6

MADE TO MEASURE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Paletots, made from a variety of material fitted for Summer wear, from,	0	0	to 25	6
Do do in every style, elegantly trimmed,	0	0	to 35	0
Superior Cloth do, of a light texture,	0	0	to 45	0
Do do lined with silk,	0	0	to 47	6
Superfine Dress Coats,	0	0	to 45	0
Best do do	0	0	to 60	0
Superfine Frock do	0	0	to 47	6
Best Frock Coats,	0	0	to 70	0
Velveteen Shooting Coats, any color,	0	0	to 22	6
Fine Fancy Cassimere Coats,	0	0	to 22	6
Fancy Doeskin Trowsers,	0	0	to 15	0
Black do do	0	0	to 17	6
Best do do	0	0	to 25	0
Black Cloth Vests,	0	0	to 10	0
Best do do Single Milled Cassimere,	0	0	to 12	6
Splendid Satin do, any colors,	0	0	to 14	6
The very best do do,	0	0	to 18	6
Fishing and Shooting Coats, in endless variety,	12	6	to 20	0
Elegant Dressing Robes, in great variety	25	0	to 40	0

—ALSO,—
On consignment, 10 cases DREADNOUGHT and GUTTA PERCHA COATS; a few trunks of YOUTHS' CLOTHING; and 200 assorted TRANSPARENT PRINCETTA COAT, suitable for the present extremely hot season.
Montreal, June 24, 1850. 138

BY TELEGRAPH.
VIA MONTREAL AND PORTLAND.
ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER
PACIFIC.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK [illegible]

The Steamer *Pacific* arrived [illegible]

LIVERPOOL [illegible]

No change in Flour [illegible] sustained. Corn advanced [illegible] quarter. Provisions [illegible] ton firm—no change in [illegible] firm at last quotations.

NEW YORK [illegible]

The *City of Glasgow* [illegible]
The *Viceroy* went ashore [illegible] on Shag Island, the weather [illegible] her leaks are stopped, hopes are [illegible] getting her off.
The Steamer *Pacific* [illegible] o'clock in the morning. [illegible] 9 days and 11 hours out.
The commercial news is [illegible]
Later advices from India are [illegible] commercial point of view [illegible] telligence from China not [illegible]
The political news from Eg[illegible] ble importance. Repeated [illegible] Lord Palmerston to arrange [illegible] with France, and, after several [illegible] the British Parliament, the question [illegible] brought up, and the Ministry [illegible] resignation, in consequence [illegible] hourly expected.
Commodore Lavalette, [illegible] the French Squadron, was with [illegible] the U. S. Frigate *Raritan*. [illegible]

TORONTO [illegible]

Last night the Report [illegible] by Mr. Lafontaine. The vote was [illegible] nays 21.

NIAGARA [illegible]

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock [illegible] while a carriage, with [illegible] along Table Rock, it was discovered [illegible] Rock gave way. They had [illegible] from the carriage, when the [illegible] carriage with it. One man [illegible] rage the moment the Rock gave [illegible] shock was felt for miles around.

NEW YORK [illegible]

The Ship *Alliance* spoken by a Sandy Hook boat, off Cape Spear, at 8 o'clock on [illegible] 7—14 days from New York.

BOSTON [illegible]

It is stated here, on high authority, that Professor Webster has written a letter to the [illegible] nor in Council, acknowledging that he killed Parkman, saying that it was not a murder, praying that his sentence may be [illegible] The letter, though long, does not [illegible] the details of the fatal transaction [illegible] bably, go before the Council next Tuesday.

The Steamer *Guadalquivir*, a Charter [illegible] caught fire—cabin and furniture [illegible] Damages $20,000.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, June 8.

General Lopez embarked in the Steamer *Frank* for New York.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

The *Montreal Transcript*, one of the best [illegible] nals, speaking of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, 19, 1848, says:—

We believe it to be generally recognized in [illegible] medicine by medical men, and we can state [illegible] truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman [illegible] least eighty years of age, residing a few miles [illegible] city, and who is troubled at times with a [illegible] complaint, the most decided relief