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☞ THE WEEKLY COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All LETTERS must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the parcels transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1850.

Agriculture.

Professor Johnston, a gentleman celebrated as an Agricultural Chemist and author of several works on the subject, visited North America last year, and gave lectures at several cities, in which he explained his particular theories and their practical application. We find that, since his return to England, he has been enlightening the John Bulls on the state in which he found the Agriculture of Canada and the United States, and his account is by no means flattering. He says that in these Provinces, and in the Northern States of the Union, Agriculture is now just where it was in Scotland eighty or ninety years ago, and he attributes this to the general ignorance of farming matters prevailing among the emigrants from Europe. Almost all the new lands fall into their hands; they clear off and burn the timber, then raise two or three grain crops in succession, then put the land into grass, and keep it in grass perhaps for ten or twelve years—so long, indeed, as they can get half a ton of hay per acre from it—and then wonder that the land is exhausted, as it is throughout the British Provinces, the New England States, and the greatest part of the State of New York.

Professor Johnston observes, that the comparative ease with which grain is raised in the new and fertile lands in the West leaves very little inducement to the farmers in the Eastern States to reclaim their lands by adopting the improved Agricultural practice of England and Scotland, though even in the West wheat crops are neither large nor cheaply raised. The condition of the farmers in the North and East is stated to be wretched in the extreme—in Maine, they were nearly all bankrupt, and could not compete with those of Western New York, though even there many of them were laying their lands down in grass, because they could not afford to raise wheat.

The learned Professor also made some remarks on the probable influence which the growth of Wheat in the United States might exercise over the agricultural interests of Great Britain. "In New Brunswick, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York," he says, "the growth of Wheat has almost ceased, and it is now gradually receding farther and farther westward. Now, when he told them this, they would see that what he believed to be the case was really the case; that it would not be very long before America would be unable—in fact, the United States *were unable now*—to supply England with Wheat in any large quantity. If they could bring Indian Corn into general use, they might get plenty of it; but he did not think that the United States need be any bugbear to them. He believed the great source of competition they would have to contend with, was the Baltic and the countries on the borders of the Black Sea." The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, in which we find these extracts from Professor Johnston's lecture, observes:—"That these opinions, coming from so high an authority, are certainly worthy of attention, and should incite our farmers to give greater attention to the scientific investigations connected with agriculture, which are now in progress."

Portugal.

The dispute between Portugal and the United States is settled, Mr. Webster having had a conference with the Portuguese Minister at Washington, at which it was agreed, that Portugal would make provision for the four claims admitted by Count Tojal in his note to Mr. Clay, while the privateer business is to be referred for arbitration to the King of Sweden.

Singular Fact.

The Evangelical party in the Prussian Church, at their late Annual Conference, voted an Address of congratulation and support to the Bishop of Exeter in his proceedings relative to the induction of Mr. Gorham.

SUICIDE.—We regret to hear that Dr. Blake, of the XXth Regiment, in this Garrison, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" returned.

We beg the reader's attention to the following letter from Assistant Secretary Hawes concerning the Quebec and Richmond Railway:—

(COPY.)

COLONIAL OFFICE,
16th March, 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and in reply to request that you will state to the Directors of the Quebec and Melbourne Railway Company that His Lordship has no difficulty in repeating in writing the opinion which he expressed verbally to the Deputation from their body a few days since, that the proposed Railway would be of great service to the Province, and that he is very desirous of promoting its execution,—the ground upon which His Lordship declined to recommend that an application should be made to Parliament by Her Majesty's government for an advance of funds to carry out the proposed Railway is, that such an advance, however useful, would be certain to lead to applications for similar assistance to other colonies to an extent that would be highly inconvenient.

I am to explain, however, that the Deputation have misunderstood His Lordship as having said that he had no doubt that, with the security which the Quebec and Melbourne Company had it in their power to give, the requisite funds might be raised in the City. The observation made by His Lordship was that, in the present state of the money market, there ought not to be any difficulty in obtaining money in the City for any work affording a really good security, and that if the present undertaking was calculated to be as advantageous as it was represented, and as His Lordship believed it to be, it was probable that the capitalists of this country would not fail eventually to recognize its value, though perhaps it might take some time to restore the confidence which had been shaken by recent proceedings in Canada.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) B. HAWES.

E. P. MACKIE, Esq.,
Quebec and Melbourne
Railway Company Office,
74, Great Tower Street.

The Foreign News.

We are very much indebted to Mr. Doane, Agent of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad Company, for a Boston paper of Wednesday, with details of the news by the Steamer *Europa*. This paper has thus reached us twenty-four hours in advance of the English Mail, which will not reach Montreal till 9 o'clock this morning, in consequence of its not having reached the boat in time, as we learn from a telegraphic despatch received by Mr. Doane. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Boston papers of the evening of the 20th.

England.

The Algerine Act for Ireland has been withdrawn.

The Queen and Court are to leave London for Scotland on the 23rd instant, previous to which, Her Majesty was expected to prorogue Parliament in person.

The Irish Tenant-Right Conference meeting, now being held at Dublin, is said to be a noble assembly; and, though its declarations are somewhat staggering, its orderly and business-like attitude is suggestive of success. What Sir Robert Peel, over and over again, in late Sessions, asked for Ireland, (a comprehensive legislation;) the Conference certainly offers, for their proposal is equivalent to a social revolution, the placing of the land in the hands of the people. If we mistake not, an agitation has commenced, which will agitate society in Ireland to its heart, and which, until appeased by the required concessions, will engulf all the petty clans of the present Governmen'. The Conference is composed of the ablest men of the country.

The announcement of the end of the Repeal movement was premature. At a meeting last week, the rent was declared at twenty-eight pounds, and it is now said that the Society is nearly out of debt.

The Gorham controversy has been brought to a close, the Rev. gentleman having gained his point in every respect.

The performances of the Ocean Steamers, of both Cunard's and Collins' line, have been the theme of renewed wonder at Liverpool. The *Hibernia* reached her wharf, Sunday evening, nearly 12 hours before she was expected; but this was eclipsed by the performance of the *Atlantic*, which has made the shortest passage, by many hours, on record. The *Atlantic* arrived at midnight on Tuesday, to the surprise of every body, and amid the congratulations of the public, who fully appreciate the value of the spirited opposition. Her news was telegraphed to London, and appeared there on Wednesday morning.

The Board of Trade Returns, for the month ending the 5th of July, show an increase in the declared value of exportations of £427,000, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate value of exports during the first half of the present year has been £31,778,504, showing an increase of £5,263,065, as compared with the corresponding period of 1849.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble has been giving Shakspearian readings at St. James Theatre, London, but with what success is not stated.

France.

PARIS, Saturday.—Several of the Socialists have been visited with the law's penalties for threatening the lives of representatives.

SUNDAY.—The correspondent of the *Globe* says, that the Neapolitan Government has admitted, in principle, the claims of indemnity put forward by Lord Palmerston for the losses suffered by the British residents at Messina and Palermo, during the siege of those places, and that the only question now undetermined is as to the amount.

The Minister of War has demanded another credit of 12,557,840 francs, to meet the expenses of the camp at Versailles, and other contingent outlays.

TUESDAY—The Bill for putting an end to the forced currency of the Bank of France, was discussed in the Assembly to-day, and was favorably received.

A private letter from General Dembinsky states that the Turkish Government, at the demand of the Russian and Austrian Governments, has ordered him to be removed where Kossuth and his companions in exile are confined.

WEDNESDAY—A terrible storm broke over Paris to-day, and did great damage. The rain fell in such torrents that for hours the streets were impassible. The Heavens were completely obscured, and in some houses candles were lit.

A great legitimist conference is being held at Wiesbaden, the delegates circling round the Count de Chamlord. Guizot is among the number with the Prince Lieren. Berryer and LaRoche Jaquelin are also there. The conference is supposed to have a deep political meaning.

The new law relative to the Press, has already had the effect of killing several of the provincial journals, and in all cases the circulation of the papers has been greatly diminished.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Little doubt exists among well-informed parties, but that higher Powers will be involved in the adjustment of this dispute before anything decisive or satisfactory will be done, should Diplomatists not succeed. In the next battle, should Gen. Willisen be victorious, and cross the Eider, Russia and England will probably interfere; and should the Danes triumph and push into Holstein, the Prussians and Hanovarians will be likely to attack them. Should it so occur that either Russia or England should be compelled to interfere, there is reason to apprehend a revolution in Germany, which her present rulers may be unable to control.

From Berlin, we learn that nearly two hundred officers from various branches of the army have gone to join General Willisen and the Holsteiners.

The German Empire.

Under date Berlin, Aug. 3d, we learn that the question of a German parliament and Constitution is again allowed to slumber, and in reference to the Danish ratifications, all hopes of their success are now at an end, as Prussia and Austria cannot come to any satisfactory adjustment.

The Prussian corps of observation, under Gen. Hahn, has established its head quarters at Baitzelburg, near the Holstein frontier, the remainder of the division is continued northwards along the Holstein shverin frontier. There is nothing new from Spain or Portugal.

Passengers per "Europa."

Mrs. and Mrs. Fassett, Dr. Shattuck and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Fountain, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Collamore, Mr. and Mrs. Teschanker, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Anderson, Tappan, Law, Dana, Dearden, Brinsley; Misses Broin, Read, Pierce, Collamore, Crockett, Law, Gross, Keating; Messrs. Dana, Chadwick, Meyer and friend, Hegder, Crossley, Littlejon, Aylmer, Bouer, Seachmaker, Moore, Lasky, Haines, Ball, Twayer, Litchfield, Parker, Scott, Brown, Blencourt, Houghton, Dalcom, Peguerie, Astor and friend, Fuller, Law, Small, Keand, Homan, Mills, Doag, Ketridge, Nutting, Tontains, Hischfeld, Gillon, Palmer, Looby, Joseph, Hauton, Hurst, Goulding, Steine, Weon, Woon, Waugh, Wood, Kelepper, Hoffman, Thomson, Greene, Benks, Rossier, Campton, Hutchinson.

The House and the Press.

We copy the following paragraph from a letter addressed from New York to the Toronto *Patriot*:—

"I observe that the childish feud about reporting, is still kept up by your House of Assembly; which, I regret to perceive, in all that constitutes indulgence to bad passions, exceeds anything of the kind in our South-Western assemblies. Really, until the publication here of letters from Toronto noticing these proceedings, I never supposed that you had such a vituperating set of public men in your Province. Their arrogance, thank God, is a safeguard against Annexation with us, if the idea was ever seriously entertained; and I certainly think the Assembly acted with a wise precaution against exposure, when it excluded reporters from the House."

Great News for the "Montreal Gazette"—Rhubarb for Markham!—Demonstration in favor of the Press.

Pursuant to notice, a Public Meeting was held at Markham Village, on Thursday evening, the 15th of August, 1850, for the purpose of making arrangements to give a public dinner to the seven independent members of the Legislative Assembly, who, in their places in the House, voted for the adoption of a Resolution introduced by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, seconded by Peter Perry, Esq., making provision for the Reporters of the Press, and to members of the Press of the County of York. A Barker, Esq., having been called to the Chair, Mr. H. P. Crosby was appointed Secretary, and it was

Resolved,—That this meeting having learned that the people of Whitby have made arrangements for meeting Delegates from the different Townships of this Riding at Thompson's Tavern, Pickering, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, to take into consideration the propriety of entertaining Peter Perry, Esq., at a public dinner; and having further learned, from a deputation from Whitby, that the people of that Township would readily co-operate in extending this expression of their appreciation as far as contemplated by the people of Markham, it is expedient to appoint Delegates to meet at the time and place above mentioned, and on a consultation with the Delegates from the other Townships of the Riding, to determine the course to be adopted, and that the following persons compose said Delegation:—A. Barker, Esq., Benjamin Marr, Esq., D. Reesor, Ir. Wright, L. Houck, and Godlip Eckhardt.

Resolved,—That the several newspapers in the County of York be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

(Signed) A. BARKER, Chairman.
H. P. CROSBY, Secretary.

—*Whitby Reporter.*

Montreal Races.

THIRD DAY.

There was an exceedingly fair attendance at the Course yesterday, which is mainly to be attributed to the popularity of the Hurdle Race. The probability of serious accidents is too great an inducement for some persons to resist, and the mere "spilling" of the riders is regarded as being exceeding *racy*.

Upon the call from the Stewards' Stand, the following horses appeared to contest

THE HURDLE RACE,

Of £3 each, p. p., added to a subscription of £15. Mile Heats, over four Hurdles—stiff timber. Open to all Horses. Weights:—3 years old, 9 stone 4 lbs.; 4 years, 10 stone 3 lbs; 5 years, 10 stone 11 lbs.; 6 years, 11 stone 3 lbs; aged, 11 stone 7 lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

Mr. Lambert's, R. E., ch. g. "The Broker;" 6 years; purple jacket, white sleeves, and black cap.....	dis.		
John Jarvis' br.h. "Sir Francis," (late "Sucker;") aged; colors, blue and white stripes.....	1	1	0
Mr. Lutyen's, XXth Regiment, bl. g. "The Moor;" aged; black and all black.....	3	drn.	
Mr. Duchesnay's "St. Francis," aged.	2	2	0

FIRST HEAT.—This proved a very good Race, all getting off well together, and clearing the first hurdle in fine style. At the second hurdle, however, the rider of "The Broker" fell; the horse keeping on with the rest, and leaping the hurdles with comparative ease. At the fourth hurdle, unfortunately, "Broker" running wild, twice crossed "The Moor"—the last time as he was on the point of rising to take the leap. This completely *baulked* "The Moor," who consequently fell heavily on the other side; indeed so much so as to render it necessary to withdraw him from the next heat. The rider, we are happy to state, was in nowise injured. The time occupied in this heat was 2m. 16s.

SECOND HEAT.—"Sir Francis" and "St. Francis," both old veterans on the Turf, now only remained to contest this heat. Both horses made a pretty race of it, clearing the hurdles in *crack* style, "Sir Francis" winning by 60 yards. Time, 2m. 12s.

THE PROVINCE-BRED STAKES,

Of £10 each, p.p., with £20 added by the Proprietor of the Course. One Mile Heats. Montreal Turf Club weights. Open to Horses bred in Canada. To name and close with the Secretary of the Montreal Turf Club at Courtney's Hotel, at or before 8 o'clock on the evening preceding the Race.

Capt. McGee's, 19th Regiment, ch. m. "La Belle Canadienne;" 5 years old; white and green.....	3	2	0
Littlefield & Gates' ch. m. "Shepherdess;" 5 years; black and green.....	1	1	0
Mr. Parish's ch. m. "Columbine;" 5 years; colors, brown and all brown.....	2	3	0

This was an excellent Race, "Shepherdess" winning both heats cleverly. Time, 1m. 54s., and 1m. 55s.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, August 20, 1850.

Nothing has been talked about here since Saturday but the "Toronto Road Company" swindle. It seems the bargain is not yet ratified, tough that is but a matter of form, which is understood to be in a fair way of being disposed of. Beaty has gone to New York to get the matter arranged with Hoople, who takes £36,000 of Stock. The £4,500 has been paid in to the Treasurer of the Company; not the Government, as I formerly supposed. No occurrence for a long time has created half so much excitement as the clandestine disposal of these Roads. Since the passing of the Act which authorizes the Government to dispose of Public Works to private companies, these Roads have never been advertised for sale. They were advertised some months ago, but the discovery was made that the Government had no authority to sell to private companies. This, of course, prevented private parties from tendering for the Roads. It is quite possible, indeed, that private parties did tender for these Roads before the want of power on the part of the Government to sell to them became known. But the want of authority prevented the acceptance of any of these tenders, and caused the Government to come down to Parliament asking for special powers to meet the case. The apologists of the Government would have us believe that the old advertisement, issued under a mistaken view of the powers of Government in reference to the matter, was sufficient publicity to justify the Government, when it became invested with new powers, to dispose of these Public Works without further notice. The fallacy of this is obvious. It had gone forth to the public that the Government had no power to dispose of Public Works to private companies. The fact had been proclaimed in Parliament by the Inspector General; but it did not become generally known that an Act was passed vesting Government with that power. The Act was not published; no advertisement invited new tenders under this new authority. The thing was considered as but in embryo. The first step had scarcely been taken; people had not begun to think that action was about to be taken on an Act before the ink in which it was writtten was yet dry; when, all of a sudden, the public is startled with the intelligence that the Public Roads in York County had been privately disposed of to James Beaty, the personal friend of the Inspector General. No doubt the whole thing was deliberately planned long ago. At first, Beaty induced the Government to take the Public Roads into their own hands; he then induced them to abolish a toll gate. To meet the exigencies of Mr. Blake's election, they abolished another. These gates were not supernumerary—they were abolished to serve personal and political ends, and the result was a loss to the revenue of about £1,200 a year. All the better for Beaty's plans. It was his business to make the Roads appear of as little value as possible. When the gates were leased at public auction, steps were taken to secure that end. A new tariff of tolls was therefore adopted a short time before the day of leasing. No one could foresee the effect of this alteration, and the consequence was, that lessees could be found for only some three of the gates. They went low—in fact, they went a begging. All this, of course, was calculated to prevent competitors from stepping in to spoil Mr. Beaty's plans. He got the Roads put into thorough repair—£7000 being expended on them last year. For the next year or two, of course they will cost very little. The joint scheme of Messrs. Hincks and Beaty being thus matured, it was at once secretly carried into effect. It is rumored that Beaty was offered £10,000 for his bargain within an hour of its completion. It is certain that other parties who wished to tender, and were waiting for the appearance of advertisements for tenders, were prepared to give several thousand pounds more than the roads have been sold for. The County Council has called an extra session for the 28th instant, to take the affair into consideration. If, by being a party to this gross job, Hincks should entirely ruin himself as a politician, he will hardly fail at the same time to make his fortune. That he is not a sharer in the plunder, it is impossible to believe. Calculating the future increase of the revenue on the ratio of increase from 1842 to 1850, and allowing for the future annual repairs of the roads per mile double the amount estimated by a Government Engineer, the revenue of the Roads will pay all expenses and clear off the debt of £75,000 in seventeen years and a half! It is whispered that the Inspector General is an actual partner in the concern. I think it more likely that he is to get a stipulated sum for his share in the transaction. It has been publicly stated by Beaty, that a Bank is to be got up by the Company in connection with its other speculation, and rumor assigns the Inspector General to the management of the concern.!

After all, cannot the High Court of Parliament step in and quash the whole fraudulent transaction? An attempt has been made to guard against such a contingency. The Act of last Session contains a clause prohibiting either Parliament or the County Council from assuming these works at any future time. This shows the ingenuity with which the whole thing was contrived.

As intimated in my last, Lord Elgin went on his Lake tour on Saturday.

The people of the Third Riding of York have resolved to invite the members of the Press, and the minority of the House of Assembly who voted for Cameron's Resolution, to a Public Dinner, which is to come off at Markham. Delegates from each of the Townships have been appointed to carry out the resolution. The fact is, public opinion is all on the side of the Press in this part of the country. X.

P. S.—I hear that Lord Elgin dismissed nearly all his servants before proceeding on his Lake tour. It is rumored that Lady Elgin will never return to Toronto, and that His Lordship will take his departure for India after his month's tour on the Lakes. X.

ST. ANN'S CHAPEL, GRIFFINTOWN.—The Wardens of this decent and commodious edifice, which it will be remembered, was destroyed by the recent fire in that neighbourhood, have called a meeting of the vestry and members of the Congregation generally, for Friday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, St Maurice Street, for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted for the immediate rebuilding of the Chapel. We learn with pleasure that the Rev. J. Ellegood, the respected incumbent, has been very successful in his personal canvass in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto &c., for subscriptions in aid of this very laudable object.—*Herald.*

THE JEWS.—A large congregation was assembled on Tuesday evening, in Zion Church, to hear a lecture from Mr. McGregor, Agent of the American Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Mr. McGregor furnished a considerable amount of information respecting the present state of the Jews, the powerful influence they exercise in Europe over the Press, and in regard to financial matters, and the variety of opinions among them respecting religion. He then pleaded on behalf of the Society, and a collection was made.—*Pilot.*

FIRE.—About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in Mr. Page's foundry, situated between Wellington and St. John Streets, Griffintown, which, we regret to say, was totally destroyed, together with four or five houses adjoining. We are informed that Mr. Page's loss, as well as some of the other persons, whose property has been destroyed, will be severe.—*Herald.*

Important from Brazil.

We have received, by the bark E. Corning, our files of the *Jornal do Comercio*, published at Rio Janeiro, to the 7th of July, inclusive.

We learn from Captain Lloyd, of the bark above named, that there was a great excitement at Rio when he sailed, on the 9th of July, in consequence of the British armed Cormorant having taken several Brazilian vessels, on suspicion of being slavers, and burnt them in the harbor of Paranagua. We translate from the *Jornal do Comercio*, of the 7th of July, the following diffuse account of the affair:—"It appears that the Cormorant was coming into the port with the four captured Brazilian barks—the names of which are the Leo idas, Astrea, Serea, and Anna—when the commander of the Brazilian fort opened a fire upon the Cormorant, and killed one of the British sailors. The Cormorant, after responding to the fire, went out and burnt the four captured barks. The version of this affair is very incomplete," says the *Journal*, "but it appears the English Admiral acted under orders received from his government for the suppression of the slave trade."

Settling a Kingdom Man-of-War Fashion.

One of Her Majesty's ships, while cruising on the African station, was ordered to proceed to the Camaroon River, and deliver the presents to Kings Bell and Aqua, in fulfilment of a treaty entered into with those Sovereigns by the British Government for the suppression of the slave trade; and, on the morning after her arrival, at daylight, was surrounded by a number of war canoes, with fifty men each, one division having King Bell and his chiefs on board, another division the eldest son of the late King Aqua, (who had died since the delivery of the former presents,) and the other division the youngest son of the late King, who had deposed his eldest brother, and assumed the Sovereignty. The Captain declined receiving them on board till eight o'clock, when the colors were hoisted, and a guard of marines ready to receive them, the officers wearing their swords and cocked hats. King Bell was the first to come on board, accompanied by his favorite wife and twelve of his Chiefs; he was dressed in the full dress of a mail-coach guard, with a petticoat instead of trousers; next was the eldest son of old Aqua, wearing an English General's full dress-coat and epaulettes, no breeches, nor any substitute for them; last came Tim Aqua, the younger brother; he wore the full dress of a general officer, and was decently clad in a pair of white duck trousers and ankle boots, also a white beaver hat, with a blue silk band, and on it, in letters of gold, "King Aqua." The English resident at Bell Town also came on board, and represented to the Captain, that, in consequence of Tim having assumed the Sovereignty, the trade of Aqua was stopped, much to the injury of the Liverpool merchants, whose Agent he was, and requested the Captain would use what authority he possessed to place the rightful heir in his proper position, and prevent Tim Aqua from taking upon himself the rank of his late father.

A palaver was immediately held on the quarter deck, King Bell and the Aqua chiefs examined, when it was proved to the satisfaction of the captain that the prince without the breeches was the eldest son of the late King, and consequently the rightful heir to the throne. The master-at-arms was ordered to dispossess Tim of his emblem of sovereignty, by removing the blue band from his white hat; this ceremony appeared excessively disgusting to Tim Aqua, but having no power to resist, he quietly acquiesced and became a subject. The elder brother was then required to enter into the same treaty as his father had done, and sign the same in presence of the several witnesses, which having done, he was desired to go on his knees, the captain, drawing his sword, gave him the flat side between the shoulders, saying, "In the name of Victoria, Queen of England, I acknowledge you King of the Aqua country." At the conclusion of the ceremony, the marines presented arms, the chiefs cheered, and King Aqua was congratulated on being established on the throne of his forefathers. The younger brother Tim, much hurt and excited at being deposed, asked the captain what he intended doing with him; he was told, "If he would take the oath of allegiance to the King, his brother, and swear to serve him truly and honestly as his lawful sovereign, and render all and every assistance in his power to British subjects trading to the Aqua country, he would be created Prince Royal." This Tim Aqua rather reluctantly agreed to, and having signed the necessary document in the presence of the former witnesses, he was dressed to kneel, when the same ceremony was gone through as with the King except that the captain saying, "In the name of Victoria, Queen of England, I create you Prince Royal of the Aqua country." The presents were then delivered to Kings Bell and Aqua, consisting of, to each sovereign, one luncheon of rum, twenty barrels of gunpowder, sixty muskets, twenty bales of blue cotton cloth, and a general's uniform, coat and epaulettes, with a handsome sabre in a gold-mounted velvet scabbard. King Aqua generously offered one-half of the presents he received to his brother Tim, now Prince Royal, no doubt hoping that if he had not done so, that when they (the old the store Tim might dispossess him of the whole. This division, except the rum and gunpowder, took place on the quarter-deck; and when the tin case, containing the general's coat and epaulettes, was opened, the Prince Royal proposed to divide the coat by cutting it down the centre of the back, and the King to have one epaulette and himself the other. The King without the breeches appealed to the captain to prevent such an outrage. He decided that the coat and epaulettes were the insignia of sovereignty adopted by the British Government to decorate the body of the lawful King, at the same time strongly impressing on the mind of his Majesty that when he wore the coat and epaulettes, he ought out of respect to her Majesty and the British Government, always to put on a pair of breeches.

Thus, in an hour, was one King deposed, another established, and the dynasty of an empire settled without bloodshed, by the captain of a British man-of-war.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Per Ship CAMBRIA, Harrison, from Glasgow—James K Orr.

Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 5 boxes 15 bales; A Laurie & Co, 48 boxes 15 bags 5 boxes 2 casks; A Hart, 2 boxes 1 bale; LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 2 bales; R Campbell & Co, 1 bale 3 boxes, A & T C Keir & Co, Hamilton, 38 bales 23 boxes 2 casks; H Fowler, Toronto, 6 bales 5 boxes; Robertson, 73 bars 6 bdls iron; J Frazer, Kingston, 5 bdls 45 sheets 458 bars iron; Order, 20 tons pig iron 760 bars 235 bdls iron; Ross, Mitchell & Co, Toronto, 56 box s 27 bales; Thomas Mussen, 1 bale; J P Larkin, Hamilton, 3 bales 6 boxes; Jas Leeming, Kempitville, 1 bale; Andrew Mann Bytown, 2 bales 4 boxes; McKeand, Bros & Co, Toronto, 5 bales 2 boxes; Gibb & Ross, 215 boxes; W & R Muir 2 boxes 2 bales; Ridout, Bros & Co, Toronto, 20 stoves; Whan & McLean, St. Catherines, 4 boxes 1 bale; Andrew McFarlane, 21 bales; Frothingham & Workman, 757 bdls sheet iron; Whan & McLean, Niagara, 1 bale; I Jodoin, 1 bale 1 box; Gilarneau & Roy, 1 bale 1 box; F & J Leclair, 2 bales; Glover & Fry, 2 bales; D Bell & Co, Hamilton, 1 box 3 bales, Bowes & Hall, Toronto, 8 boxes 11 bales; Shaw, Turnbull & Co, Toronto, 8 boxes 8 bales; J Roy & Co, 2 boxes 4 bales; J & K Roy, Hamilton, 6 boxes 4 bales; Langevin, Masson & Co, 2 boxes 3 bales; Cumming & Galbraith, 7 boxes 12 bales; Lyte, Colquhoun & Co, 6 boxes 5 bales; Ogilvie & Campbell, 2 bales; F & V Hudon, 2 bales; Jean Fruneau, 1 bx 2 bales; A Prevost, 6 bales 1 bx; R Nicholls, 2 bls 4 bxs; S Forster & Co, 1 bls 5 bxs; McKeand, Brothers & Co, 6 bales; P Paterson & Co, Toronto, 3 boxes; Thomas Mussen, 9 bales 3 boxes; Bryce, McMurrich & Co, Toronto, 13 boxes 24 bales 1 truss 1 barrel; J D Bryce & Co, Kingston, 2 boxes; J G McIntosh & Co, London, 2 bales 2 boxes; J L Beaudry & Co, 2 bales; Jos McKay & Brother, 3 bales 5 boxes; S Greenshields, Son & Co, 6 bales; W C McLeod, Woodstock, 1 bale; Buchanan, Harris & Co, Hamilton, 324 sheets 240 bars iron 20 bales 6 boxes; Isaac Buchanan & Co, 22 casks 157 bars 2 bundles iron; John Phillips, London, 6 bales; H Vennor & Co 115 bundles 166 bars iron; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 3103 bars 32 bundles iron; Thomas Peck & Co, 510 bundles; R Anderson, 1 crate; Robert Adams, 2 boxes; Alexander Walker, 7 bales; Jas Dick & Co, 1 box; Joseph McKay & Brothers, 2 boxes; D & C Darling, 2 boxes; E & G Wright, 23 crates; W C McLeod, Woodstock, 5 bales. 4 boxes; R Juson & Co, 3169 bars, 399 bundles do. 12 Cabin and 40 steerage passengers.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
August 20.

Bark (Norwegian) Ankatrin, Rostrup, 6th July, Limerick, H & E Burstall, ballast, 165 pass
.... Renfrewshire, McNeil, 8th do, Port Glasgow, A Gilmour & Co, coals
.... Lady Fitzhubert, Lentled, 8th do, Bristol, Mr Oliver, railroad iron, 5 cabin pass
.... Helen, Johnston, 9th do, Montrose, R Roberts, ballast
Brig Verier, Jose, 15th June, Hamburg, Ryan Bros & Chapman, general cargo
Schr Goodson, Middleton, 13th August, Pictou, Stewart, (Toronto,) coals

August 21.

Ship (Norwegian) Christiana, Sophia, Gjesse, 21st June, London, LeMesurier & Co, ballast
.... Wandsworth, Lustop, 14th do, Greenock, A Provan, general cargo, 372 pass
.... Sir Charles Napier, Pan, 6th July, Glasgow, Gillespie & Co, pig iron, 155 pass
.... (Norwegian) Brodrene, Norregard, 30th do, New York, H & E Burstall, ballast
Bark Durham, Child, 8th do, London, H J Noad & Co, general cargo, 143 pass
Schr Maria Louisa, Laughlin, 15 days, Halifax, do, molasses, 7 pass

CLEARED,
August 20.

Ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Greenock, A Provan
Bark Eleanor, Furness, Whitehaven, G B Symes & Co
.... Palestaff, Mattress, London, Wm Price
.... Lewis Lass, Tillinis, Newhaven, M I Wilson & Co

August 21.

Bark Ocean, Scrutton, Loudon, C E Levey & Co
.... Montrel, Jenkinson, Hull, W J G Benson
Brig William Thomas, Wilson, do, H & E Burstall
.... Nestor, Ginister, Aberdovey, Sharples & Co
.... Liberty, Cramsie, Ballina, LeMesurier & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Alliance left here last evening for Gaspe; she has gone down to tow up the wreck of the Genoa.

The bark Durham, Child, arrived this morning, spoke the American ship Vandalia, on the 14th July, in lat. 47 4, long. 13 40.

Spoken—July 22—Brig Warwick, Horin, hence 2nd ult., in lat. 47 45 N., long. 22 21 W. 29th—Ship Canada, hence, in lat. 47 18, long. 38 30. Aug. 2nd—Brig Orbit, in lat. 47 15 N., long. 47 55 W., for this port, by the bark Durham, Child, at his port this morning.

Spoken—Aug. 2nd—Brig Hope, hence, in lat. 46 56 N., long. 56 53 W. Pass *in*—of St. Pierre—the ship Emmanuelle, on the 16th inst., by the brig Penelope, Pettinger, at this port.

Capt. Hunter, of the ship Jane, at this port yesterday, reports that he saw the ship Grampian, of Liverpool, outer the Saguenay, and also saw in the river the ship Empire, bound up, with emigrants, the brig Bristol, and a good many others, bound up.

We understand the steamer Quebec, on her last trip up, had the large number of 161 cabin passengers, being the largest number carried by any of the steamers between Quebec and Montreal this season.

Halifax, August 7—Cleared for Quebec—Mary Mitchener, Harrison.

BIRTH.

At Quebec, on Friday, the 16th instant, Mrs. WILLIAM L. FIRMIN, of a daughter.

DIED.

At the residence of her grandfather, Colonel ELLIOTT, near Sandwich, on the morning of the 19th instant, ROSE CECILIA, eldest daughter of C. E. ANDERSON, Esq., Receiver-General's Department, aged 6 years.

VETERI...

MR. TUR... ...

FOR RIVE...

THE SH... ...

August 23.

FOR KING...

THE SH... 23rd inst... ...

August 21...

THE SH... ...

FOUR O'C...

THE SH... CANCELLED ... SEVEN ... TON, ...

HOUR O'C... ON MONDAY ...

August 21...

FOR SH...

THE Subscr... Master... ...ling on Street ... every THURSDAY ... LACHINE, ... Montreal at ... For ... board, or to ...

Montreal, June 21...

JUST RECEIVED ... Godey's ... London Lady's ... Littell's Age ... Barkings Abe... Horticultu... Gardener ... Plough, ... Sabbath School ... Penny Gazette ... Hendy's Harmonicon ... Gresham on the Inspection ... Art Journal for August.

Opposite Rec...

August 22.

CHAMBERS' PAPERS ... PLE—AGENT ...

JOHN MCCOY ... "CHAMBERS' ... PLE," containing ... Washington and ... Atherton—a Tale of ... Memorabilia of the ... Ramed Cities of ... Mine—a Tale; ... and Francis Jeffrey. ... bound in Fancy Paper, ... Parts.

—ALSO, JUST RECEIVED—

A new supply of Volume ... No. 9 Great ...

Montreal, August 22, 1850.

THOMAS MUSSEN ...

HAS for Sale a good Assortment ... ING, Printed and Fast Dye ... HEARTH RUGS, &c. &c.

Embossed and Plain PLUSHES ... TURE.

All cheap for Cash.

July 15, 1850.

NEW CARPETING.—Just ... *Clansman*, a Fresh ... CARPETING, consisting of ... est designs in Imperial, ...

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

July 27.

HARES' OIL CLOTHS ...

R. CAMPBELL & CO. HAVE now received the ... Assortment of the above ... CLOTHS, which, with their ... variety of Styles, from 3 to 27 ... offer for Sale, at their

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
St. Francois Xavier Street.

Together with their usually ... ment of CARPETING, DRUGGETS ... RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., on the ... terms.

25, St Francois Xavier Street,
near St. Paul Street.
Montreal, June 15, 1850.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers carrying on the Business of ENGINEERING, ... style and Firm of GILBERT, MILLAR & BARTLEY, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, one of the parties leaving the Province. All Debts due by the concern will be paid by Messrs. GILBERT & BARTLEY, who are authorised to receive all Monies ...

F. E. GILBERT,
WM. M. MILLAR,
W. P. BARTLEY.

Montreal, August 15, 1850.

THE Subscribers will CONTINUE to carry on the above Business, under the ... Firm of GILBERT & BARTLEY.

F. E. GILBERT,
W. P. BARTLEY.

Montreal, August 15, 1850.

SPLENDID STOCK OF MAHOGANY.

HAWES & GRAHAM, No. 176 ... CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK, offer for Sale the following STOCK, viz.—

350,000 feet of Crotch Veneers, from 14 to 36 ... per foot.
45,000 feet of Boards and Plank, well seasoned.
150,000 feet of Shaded Veneers, from 14 to 36 ... per foot
57,000 feet of Superior Mottled Mahogany.
150,000 feet of Rosewood Veneers, from 2 to 6 ... per foot.

ALSO,—

White Holly, of all thicknesses.

The advantages we possess in importing and Sawing, enables us to sell as low as the cheapest. Orders promptly filled and carefully packed.

New York, July 6, 1850.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—On SATURDAY MORNING next, August 24, at the Stores of ANDERSON, AULJO, EVANS & Co., Lachine Street, will be Sold, in Lots to suit purchasers—

440 barrels No. 1 Superfine Flour.

☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING.

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NO PUFFING!

SOLID ADVANTAGES FOR CASH!!

FOR