WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851.

Legislative Assembly.

Thursday, August 21.

Mr. Cauchon mentioned a bill which came down from the Legislative Council with one amendment. This was the St. L. and Champlain Extension Bill. The Legislative Council had put an amendment into the bill obliging the Company to carry at a certain rate per mile. He thought that impracticable, for it would be impossible to charge for miles and half miles. But the matter was this, that the people of St. John's thought the Railway Company desired to make their great terminus at Rouse's Point, so as to divert to that place all the trade now connected at St. John's. Some arrangement had been come to between the agents of the parties; but in consequence of advices received by the agent for the Champlain Railroad he was asking d to give up this plan. What he (Mr. C.) now proposed was this, that the House should strike out the whole clause, and let the Company come under the general act which made the Government the arbitrators, with the right to fix the tolls in such circumstances. If this was acceded to, he would apply for a conference. He moved accordingly to strike out the clause.

The Legislative Council here sent word agreeing to the Act to repeal the Act to prevent Party Processions.

The Champlain and St. Lawrence Bill being proceeding.

Mr. Cauchon withdrew his notice, and an amendment moved by Mr. Badgley was carried—to the effect of declaring directly that the tolls should be fixed as provided by the general Act.

[illegible] bills were read a third time:—

To authorize the employment of [illegible] commissioners. Yeas, 31; nays, 14.

The Bank Tax Act amendment. 41 to 6.

The Emigrants Tax' Bill.

The Recorders' Courts Expenses Bill.

The House then went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act for the preservation of the peace on the public works.

The first clause was opposed by Messrs. Merritt and Mackenzie, who considered that it was unnecessary to employ any special force on these works, and that the ordinary civil power was sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Notman however declared the bill most necessary. On the lines of the Great Western Railway, great disorders were going on. Thefts and arson were constantly taking place, especially of fire arms. The men engaged on the works were constantly armed, and bodies of three or four hundred appeared in that condition in the streets of Dundas. At Capetown, a few days ago, a man was arrested on these works, and his comrades threw down their picks and insisted on his release by threatening to fire on the constables. A woman too had come into Dundas with a child on her arms, whose leg had been run through by these fellows with a bayonet. Unless protection were afforded, these disorders would continue till the farmers' sons turned out en masse, and something would happen which would create regret.

Messrs. McConnell and Bouthillier expressed similar opinions, and the bill then went through Committee.

The House then received the report of the Committee of the whole, relative to patents of inventions;

Also on a bill relative to the Upper Canada Municipalities—several amendments were agreed to, which will be reported.

On motion of Mr. McConnell, the bill to amend and explain the School Acts of Lower Canada, was read a second time.

The House then went into Committee on motion of Mr. Hincks to consider of amending the Civil List Acts.

Mr. Hincks made some explanations of the Government plan of retrenchment; but in nearly the same words often before reported. The first resolution had reference to Judges' salaries. Chief Justices to be reduced from £1250 to £900 a-year. Puisne Judges from £1000 to £800. The operation of the resolution to be prospective, except he explained, in the case of one of the Judges in the Court of Chancery who had been appointed since the last session of Parliament, and the report of the Retrenchment Committee.

Sir Allan McNab had given notice [illegible] which [illegible] tions before the House were the grand scheme of Retrenchment of the Reform Government of which they had heard so much. The hon. member went on to ridicule this scheme in a very sarcastic manner, contending that it was contemptible and trifling with the country. It was putting on £100 at the commencement of the four years, and at the end of them taking off £50. The hon. member went into the history of the different reductions that had been made. He moved an amendment to the effect, that the scheme of retrenchment should be a scheme of economy, to be applied to all the departments of the Government. The simplification of the mechanism; an adjustment of the salaries of all public officers according to the nature of the services rendered. That the resolutions now submitted to the Committee by the Government are founded on no principle; and that the retrenchment proposed by them is insignificant, and that notwithstanding the resolution of the Retrenchment Committee, that the salary of the Governor General should be reduced to a sum proportioned to the resources and population of the province, it is not expedient to take any action in this matter, in view of the announcement of the Secretary of State, that this salary would be made a charge on the Imperial Treasury.

Mr. Hincks generally replied, stating that Mr. Cayley's proposition and argument were entirely unworthy of a conservative statesman. He then went over Mr. Merritt's scheme, arguing that it would give general dissatisfaction to the Province. With respect to the Governor General's salary, he had no hesitation in stating that the whole noise that had been raised regarding it was of the most insignificant kind; and, he desired to record his opinion in the prediction that this province would yet regret having raised the question of the reduction of the Governor General's salary. Our expenses were much less now than they could be if we paid for our own defences; and less than they would be if we were an independent nation or formed a part of the confederation across the lines. He went on generally commenting on the subject of retrenchment, and taunting members opposite with having failed to bring forward any comprehensive scheme, but voting for cutting down every salary without the least enquiry if the effect would not be disastrous to the public service.

Mr. Cayley replied to the latter part of the charge, bitterly taunting the Government with a former promise to propose a scheme of retrenchment, in answer to a proposition of his (Mr. C's) to propose a scheme. The Government scheme, he was told, was in course of preparation by the hon. member for Lincoln, but where was it now?

Mr. H. Sherwood followed, also replying to Mr. Hincks's charge, and defending himself and friends from it. He went over the course that he and his friends had pursued at the retrenchment committee, charging the Government members of that committee with having endeavoured to ward retrenchment off, by proposing insignificant enquiries; while he (Mr. Sherwood) and friends had carried a resolution to begin at the head of the civil List. He then went over the whole history of the resolution relative to the reduction of the Governor General's salary, and its reversal through the influence of the Inspector General. He was surprised to see the effect of the resolution which had been carried by the committee, but which had not been reported, through the influence of the Government. He went on to contend that the retrenchment now proposed by the resolutions under consideration were ridiculous and entirely incommensurate with the demands of the people. With respect to the Governor General he looked upon him as an Imperial Officer that should be paid by the Imperial Government; but while we paid this salary we [illegible] have a voice [illegible] much the amount should be. He did not fear [illegible] away of the British troops from this country as he believed that it would be the best thing that could happen. [illegible] willing to bear the [illegible] and he [illegible] from doing their duty to the country by [illegible]

Mr. Merritt [illegible] stated that the expenses of the Government of this Province amounted to £7[illegible] a year [illegible] Now what was the amount of retrenchment proposed by the resolutions of the Inspector General? He could not answer. But he (Mr. Merritt) could tell him that it was just nothing. There was no system proposed. But it was otherwise with the resolutions of the hon. member for Huron. They found there a regular system proposed. In the first place a searching retrenchment in all the parts of the Government, was what was required by the exigencies of this country. He proceeded to comment on the financial system of the State of New York, contending its superiority to ours. There they found that the sums collected from the revenue were applied for the purposes of the federal government, while all the internal expenses of that State were defrayed from local taxation. Yet with our immense revenues, and large extent of public lands, all the money that we could raise was all eaten up by the expenses of just one Government. That fact alone showed that there was something wrong somewhere. He went on to enlarge on the resources of this Province in nearly the same manner that he had done on former occasions, with respect to the revenues to be derived from Crown Lands, and the tolls to be collected from the Canals. He then read from the despatch of Earl Grey some extracts relative to the Civil List, to which he referred. He complained that the Inspector General had not brought down a memorandum which he [illegible] in stating his views on retrenchment, when [illegible]

Mr. H. J. Boulton spoke generally on the subject of retrenchment, ridiculing Mr. Hinck's resolutions, and contending, in nearly the same terms as on a previous occasion, in favour of the immediate reduction of Judges' salaries who were now in office.

Mr. Mackenzie argued that Mr. Spragge only got an easier birth by his accession to the bench. Besides getting more salary than he had before. Of course he was glad of that. But he did not see why all others should not get the same amount. He then went over a great many other salaries, which he said were too high; but coming to the [illegible] would continue to do so, so long as he got a good one.

Col. Prince said the amendment was an extensive one; but it shirked the question of the Governor's salary. That was beginning at the wrong end, and for that reason he would vote against it. He was sorry to find the salary of the judges reduced; but would vote for the resolutions as they saved the salaries of the present judges; especially as the law costs had been reduced, so as to degrade the most scientific profession to the payment of a day labourer. He concluded by promising to move a reduction of the Governor General's salary to £3500.

After some further conversation, Mr. Wilson moved in amendment that the proposed reduction should not apply to Mr. Spragge's salary—Yeas 14, Nays 19. The other resolutions were then carried, and the House adjourned.

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THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851.

There are some men so extremely oblique in intellect, and so loose in their notions of propriety, as to be found always on the sinister side of every question that happens to be argued in their presence, and such is the Honorable (?) Adam Fergusson. His opposition speech to the "Party Processions Act" shews an amount of wrong-headed absurdity and obstinate intractability which is perfectly portentous, and puts him upon a level with the meanest in intellect, and the dullest in feeling, that can any where exist among his species. "He looked upon the present movement," he said, "as most inopportune for repealing the law, and feared that the approaching elections would be attended with much violence and bloodshed in consequence. He was told that the Orange Lodges are not composed of Irishmen only, but that they are filled with people of all kindreds and tongues"—Aztecs and New Zealanders included, we suppose. "Well, then, he would say that was so much the worse, for it was no longer the noble principle of Protestantism." Could Mr. Fergusson define Protestantism? We are sure, at any rate, that his Protestantism is not the Protestantism of the Church of England, of which he falsely pretends to be a worthy member; but hear him—"Of Protestantism which predominated, and induced men of the highest rank and purest motives"—himself included, of course—"to enrol themselves as members, but rather a miserable principle of political expediency, which led men to bind themselves together for hidden purposes." The pure and immaculate Mr. Fergusson has never, in the whole course of his sinless life, acted on "a miserable principle of political expediency"—not he, honest man. The Chairman of the Anti-Reserve meeting, and of sundry other meetings, assembled for the purpose of pulling down his own Church—if the reptile, after all, really has a Church—never acts the cat's paw on a "principle of political expediency."

We are no member of any Orange Lodge, neither do we approve of invidious party distinctions in religion, by which hatred and strife is kept alive, and fanned into a flame; but this has never been the object or the practice of Orangemen. To promote Christian love, and preserve unity of faith among the members, has ever been the principle and the prevailing object of these institutions; and it is well known that Orangemen have more than once turned out in troublous times to preserve peace and enforce order; but they have never been, Mr. Fergusson, either the advocates or the instruments of "bloodshed"—that is only an emanation of your own impure brain, Mr. Fergusson. In procession or out of procession, they are banded together for the preservation of social order—not for its disorganization, Mr. Fergusson. And we tell you, Mr. Fergusson, that it is nothing else than the "noble principle of Protestantism"—of which you know nothing, Mr. Fergusson—which holds these "bands of brothers" together, Mr. Fergusson. Besides, Mr. Fergusson, there is no binding together "for hidden purposes" among Orangemen. The binding which holds them together is Christian love, Mr. Fergusson, which you do not understand, Mr. Fergusson; and we believe every "purpose" of theirs is as open as the day, Mr. Fergusson, which is not the case with all your "purposes," Mr. Fergusson, nor will they bear the light so well and fairly as those of the Orange Societies.

This miserable and mischievous bungler in politics seems to delight in social misrule, and talks of "bloodshed" at the approaching elections as if that was one of his fond anticipations. It is plain that the Roman Catholics themselves have no hostile or invidious feeling on this subject—no thanks to the Honorable (?) Adam Fergusson—because they have voted on the side of the repeal; but that is no reason why the "Battle of the Boyne" should be thrown [illegible] street; and we do hope that the Orangemen will use the constitutional privilege thus restored to them, with the assistance of their Roman Catholic brethren, with discretion and moderation. These party processions have given great offence to a large proportion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and we think the Orangemen would shew more taste and feeling by confining their demonstrations to the walls of their Lodges, than by openly insulting the eyes and the ears of the Roman Catholics in public exhibitions of religious party spirit. What would Protestants say or do if the Roman Catholics should walk in procession on the Festival of St. Bartholomew?

One of our greatest moralists, Dr. Johnson, uniformly declared his respect for a good hater. How then would he have idolized the Toronto *Globe*, whose ire is at present, and has been for some time back, at the boiling point against its former friends? Our readers must not suppose that we are going to launch out into a long tirade against our political adversary; far from it; we rather chime in with the remark of old—sorry we cannot say good—Queen Bess, who, on a certain occasion, told a disappointed gentleman who had committed himself to her Queenship by a rather uncourteous retort, that "Anger makes dull men witty but it keeps them poor;" so it is with the *Globe*; that paper has had always a certain clever raciness, which, in spite of its violent political bias, has uniformly entitled it [illegible] consideration, at least to the merit of putting its opponents to the trouble of a reply; and were it not for the personalities in which the *Globe* indulges when discussing an opponent, nothing would give us more pleasure than a fair encounter with it, as "a foeman worthy of our steel."

In his Saturday's issue, the *Globe* is more than usual savagely facetious in its remarks respecting the amount of business transacted during the Session in the House of Assembly. Looking, he says, at the variety of business yet to be undertaken in both branches of the Legislature, it seems impossible that the prorogation can take place during the present week. "Some Members manifest a desire to have sittings at all imaginable hours of the day and night, though it is remarkable that the Members in question are amongst those who are by no means constant in their attendance during the present hours." Just so, an election is approaching, and the lazy idle part of the Assembly hope to blind the eyes of their constituents, and throw a halo of zeal and activity over their previously culpable carelessness, at the end of the Session, as a candle burning in the socket of the candlestick throws up a flare before it expires. But we all know the effluvia which the defunct candle leaves behind it, and we can easily anticipate what sort of odor will arise from the past services of emancipated Members of Parliament, when they come to be weighed in the balances of their constituents' interests.

The *Globe* tells us that "one Member has a notice of motion for the House to sit every morning at ten," and another pious *Draco* "proposes that it shall sit until Sunday morning dawns!" And after some very natural sympathising expressions for the slavery to which the Press is subjected, the Members of which are required and obliged to wait at all hours upon the wordy warfare of these doughty champions of legislation, we are feelingly told that "they"—the Reporters—"are not permitted to indulge in a song, after the fashion of some Members, towards midnight, or in any of the practical jokes with which other Members beguile the weary hours. Singing and joking are exclusively Parliamentary privileges—modes of relief in which none but genuine *Honorables* are permitted to indulge!" It is well for the Members generally that the Reporters are well known to be young men of sober and moderate habits, because, if a *bon vivant* should by any chance creep into the gallery, certain facetious or musical Members might perhaps be saluted some night towards the "witching hour" with a hearty *encore*, to the nervous disturbance of the Speaker, who claims to himself the privilege, without any participation of holding the chair while the bears dance, or sowing the oats after the geese have done cackling. The *Globe* also enlightens us with a shining "illustration of the way in which midnight legislation is carried on; we may mention that at a quarter past eleven, last night, there were 24 Members present, whose avocations may be thus described:—

Sleeping	2
Reading	4
Humming "Auld Lang Syne"	2
By-play and conversation	9
Chairman	1
Actually attending to business	6
Total	24"

We wonder how many horns have inspired the two sleeping Members with the charms of forgetfulness, or if it be only that *grand talent pour sommeil* which an unusual impenetrability of the pericranium is popularly supposed to superinduce? As to the hummers of "Auld Lang Syne," the song itself tells us plainly enough what they have been about; but we charitably hope they will never sing loud enough to waken the sleepers.

Exhibition of the Aztec Children in the Odd Fellows' Hall.—We visited these extraordinary specimens of humanity on Monday evening, and afterwards read [illegible] "Memoir" relating to their abduction from a city of eighty thousand inhabitants in the centre of the American Continent, situated nearly in 92 degrees of longitude west and about 16 degrees of north latitude. The inhabitants of this city are described as being strong, tall, and well formed in general, but these extraordinary children are said to have been descended from a sacred order of men kept constantly immured in the temples of these pagans, and which order have, from long and frequent intermarriages, become reduced to the dwarfed and imbecile form, both of mind and body, which these children represent. Be this story true or false, *there* at least the children are, alive, active, and playful, before our eyes, altogether different from any human form we have ever previously seen. It is evident from the conformation and development of the head, as well as from the wonderful smallness of its dimensions, that the intellectual powers are very small, yet both the children evince great curiosity, seem to be affected strongly by musical sounds, and exhibit no small degree of affection for those in whose keeping they are. They appear to be docile in temper and gentle in disposition, yet there is not the slightest symptom of fatuity about them; and taken altogether they do seem to be the most wonderful instances of imperfect human development that has ever been presented to civilized man. One sees in a moment that their strange form and features cannot be ascribed to a *lusus naturæ*, because they are not twins, but evidently the children of one mother, born apparently at a distance of about three years, so that their being a distinct race of human beings becomes perfectly self-evident. Upon first seeing them shambling and tumbling along upon the table, one scarcely knows whether to ascribe their strange appearance to imperfect human development, in one of its stages towards perfection, or the degenerate offspring of a once perfect organization; the latter is the solution of the phenomenon given in the pamphlet, and we suppose we must accept it as the true one.

We need hardly invite a visit, the Hall is sure to be crowded during the whole time of their stay. We hear it is the intention of the exhibitors to take these little creatures to England, but we should strongly doubt their capability of standing an English winter. Even here they seem, particularly the younger, to shiver with cold, and should they be exposed to a Northern climate, even in Summer, we should fear that their lungs would become affected.

Signorina Borghese's Concert has been numerously attended during the previous three nights of her appearance. She gave her farewell Concert last night in the old St. Andrews' Church, Saint Peter Street. This lady is an old favorite with the public of Montreal, and it is the universal opinion that she never sang better or been in better voice than she has appeared to be on this visit. Her assistant, Mr. Wideman, the Austrian Violoncelliste, has astonished the people of Montreal on that instrument; two such players on their respective instruments as Mr. Wideman and Mr. Hauser we can scarcely hope to hear again together. We should not forget Signor Forti, who is a Tenor of great merit.

The performances of June & Co.'s Circus on Monday evening were carried on with great spirit and vigour, to a delighted audience,—judiciously limited, to prevent over-crowding; and we think their arrangements in this respect, and in the attention of the police to prevent confusion, very creditable. The "Vaulting Troupe" performed some astonishing leaps, with great ease,—and the "Contortionist" exhibited much grace, (if such a term can be allowed to postures of the human body which nature herself never contemplated it to assume.) The "Trained Ponies" afforded abundant amusement to the younger portion of the audience by their docility and humorous tricks,—one of them playing footman, with its fore legs up on the board behind a carriage, while its hind legs on the ground nimbly keep up with the speed of the carriage driven swiftly round the arena. Master Lee is a very remarkable child, performing balancing tricks (while standing on a large rolling globe) sufficiently clever in themselves, but requiring additional adroitness. The fair Equestriennes went through their performances with unusual grace. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the entertainments was the dramatic humour displayed by Mr. Lipman in his pourtrayal of several theatrical characters on horseback. The "Shipwrecked Sailor," by Mr. Sherwood, was also given with great pantomimic effect. Many of the jokes of Mr. Gossin, the Clown, told admirably, and his language and style are quite unexceptionable. The spectators were dismissed after witnessing the disasters of "Billy Button" in the greatest good humor, and the merriment was not confined to the junior portion, but appeared to be equally shared by all. An arrangement is made for private boxes, with separate entrances, which may conduce to more comfort; but, in the part devoted to the general public, we observed some of the most respectable of our citizens with their families.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The News from Cuba.

We translate the following despatch, under date of the 16th, from the Commander of the Habenero to the Governor General of Cuba. It gives the particulars of the chase and capture of the invading party, not with the clearness which could be found in an American or English despatch, but with not quite so much bombast as we expect to find in a Spanish document. The account differs in some particulars, it will be seen, from any which have yet been published. There is nothing said of running any of the boats down, and the statement is distinctly made, that the prisoners were taken in arms, which has been very generally reported not to be the case. The point is an important one in the questions which will probably arise from the transaction; although we can hardly see how it could be believed that such a party, so organized, with principal and subordinate officers, and at such a time, could be found unarmed. In so far as a Spanish despatch is authority, the point is established:—

His Excellency General D. Jose Marie de Bustillos, Commandant General of the Marine of this port, immediately upon his arrival at this port in the steamer *Habenero*, directed to his Excellency the Governor Captain General, the following communication:

Most Excellent Sir:—Yesterday, at day break, I left Bahia Honda in the steamer *Habenero*, with the view of reconnoitering the coast of Playitas and Morrillo, as much to remove all means of embarkation in the neighborhood, in which the pirates might escape, as that in case of any attempt to land on that coast by any new expedition, all aid might be found wanting at its disembarkation.

At seven in the morning I communicated with the Hamlet of Morrillo, and learned from the peasants that at ten o'clock on the preceding evening, a large number of the *Canaille*, who had disembarked under the orders of the traitor Lopez, re-embarked in four boats which were found upon the shore, with the view of reaching New Orleans, and capturing on the way the first vessel they might meet. Calculating the hour at which they might have passed left and the distance which they might have passed over in the ten hours which had elapsed, and supposing that they had headed for New Orleans, they having disappeared in that direction—I followed in that course with all steam up; but at the end of that distance not getting sight of them it occurred to me that their course had been among the keys (small islands) along the shore, and accordingly directed mine to the passage of Alacranes, through that to enter among the inlets, that I might use my utmost endeavors to meet with the flying pirates.

At ten in the morning I found myself in the neighborhood of this passage, and in sight of the four boats above mentioned, which were passing along the shore, but so near that I thought I should not be able to approach them. To succeed in my attempt, I ordered my vessel to be put to the height of her speed, and I do not overstate the case when I say, that for more than thirteen miles I followed them, and even then succeeded in overtaking only one afloat; two others I overtook in the sedges of the island,—the fourth upon those of Cayo Levira, to attain which purpose, when I had taken the first boat, I armed my own vessel's boats to pursue the second and third, which had secured themselves among these sedges,—(we thus translate '*mangles*';) but the officers of the Navy who were in the boats, the marines and seamen, as well as the supercargo, D. Ignacio de Avellano, the captain of the steamer *Cardenas*, D. Francisco Estolt,—who, stimulated by an honorable patriotism, have taken part in all the services of this vessel since I raised my flag in her,—plunged into the water to pursue the pirates, of whom only two escaped, leaving their arms, not having succeeded in their attempt to take possession of the boat stranded upon the Cayo Levira, on account of her great size, which required more force. Finally, my boats having returned to the steamer, I pushed for the above named key, and anchoring near, I again armed the boat, and went with them to reconnoitre the inlets again, until I found the launch of which I was in search, with the view of landing and coming to close quarters with the flying pirates. There I found hidden at the head of one of the inlets, twenty-four in number, with their boat stranded among the sedges, whence they were taken prisoners, the result being that about fifty were captured, among them a commandant and five officers, all armed.

Our most important news is, that the rebels are completely discouraged and the greater part of them seeking safety in flight; all impressed (overshadowed is the pompous but somewhat poetical term of the original) with the valor of our troops, and convinced that no response to their doctrines would come from the country.

The remainder of the despatch contains no information upon any point of interest.

The following is an extract of a letter which has been handed us for publication. We know nothing of the source from which it comes, save that it evidently is from one who wishes to say and do all in his power to excite public feeling against the Cuban authorities. We give it as a part of the news and to be taken by our readers with just as many grains of allowance as they think its tone demands.—With regard to the alleged mutilation of the bodies we have the explicit denial of a gentleman who was present at the execution, Mr. Spear, the messenger of Adams & Co., from New Orleans, who says that the story is altogether without foundation. He was an eye-witness of the whole affair, and says the execution was conducted with solemnity, and the bodies of the slain were removed to the place of interment in hearses as respectfully fitted out and caparisoned as any in this city.

The shocking story probably arose from the fact that parts of the dress of some of the executed men were seized upon by the rabble, who were near the spot, and were passed from hand to hand. This testimony averts from the Spanish government the just indignation which was freely meted out to them by the believers in the perpetration of the atrocity.

Havana, Aug. 16, 1851.

In the midst of the joy in which the glorious state of our cause is situated, an event has taken place which has filled my heart with sadness.

Havana has been the theatre of most execrable atrocities. The infamous Commandant of Marine (Gen. Bustillos) has succeeded in taking prisoners fifty Americans, in four launches, at Key Levisas. We do not know if these pertained to another expedition. They were brought to the castle of Atares, where they were this morning shot. Not a grocery boy or shop boy (all natives of Spain) but was present at the execution.

After a thousand insults, they were shot kneeling with their backs to their executioners, and afterwards their bodies were delivered up to the ferocity of the Spanish troops and rabble. Some of the corpses were pierced through with bayonets and sabres; some were mangled with the breeches of muskets in the hands of the brutal human tigers; some were disfigured by being jumbed upon, and not content with this, the rabble *tore their bodies with their teeth like mad wolves.*

After these hyenas had satiated their thirst, they dragged the bodies by their feet.

But all this is nothing in comparison with what I have seen this evening at the "Dominica."—(A large coffee house and place of refreshment, a great public resort in Havana.) One of the waiters actually boasted of an unheard-of profanation of the bodies of one of the victims. Another of the same stamp showed the brains of another victim, and a Spanish trader showed the piece of a skull as a trophy of the massacre. What insults to humanity! What frightful barbarity! Curses upon these cowardly wild beasts! Let the blood of these braves fall upon their heads!

The expedition landed at Playitas, on the 12th, before day-break, and since then the liberators have had a series of victories. General Enna attacked them at the point of the bayonet with four companies, *every one of whom were killed or wounded*, all remaining on the ground—Enna himself falling from his horse, which was killed, and dislocating his arm. Guerrea received a shot in the leg, which rendered amputation necessary. Col. Justice, Nadal, and many other officers, were killed in the encounter.

The Government has not yet published a formal report of any action, because they have experienced defeats in every engagement.

Colonel Morales Rota has been sent with a column of 400 men to aid Enna, and as yet has not been able to join him, because Laso de la Vega, at the head of a strong guerrilla, has intercepted him in a most efficient manner. The Government is in great consternation, it cannot receive any communication by land because General Lopez prevents it. They can only receive despatches by sea, for which purpose all the steamers of Matanzas and Regla have been seized by the Government. One of these, the *Joy*, sailed this afternoon, at six o'clock, to obtain all the information possible at the scene of hostilities.

General Concha, the Captain General, is dismayed on account of the delay of the steamer *Almendares*, which ought to have arrived here before this time, bringing information of the success of the Royal army.

The Spanish Steamer Pizarro Aground.—The steamer *Pizarro* has been a ground at Bahia Honda, [Deep Bay,] for two days, and they have not yet been able to get her off. Enna's troops are so terrified at the deadly certainty of the American rifles, that they shrink from the attack.

The Liberators always aim first for the officers.

The city of Pinar del Rio is said to have pronounced in favour of the Patriots, and a pronunciamento is preparing in Havana. We expect every moment an alarm of fire, which is the signal agreed upon for a general rising.

I have now to communicate melancholy news, Fernando, Hernandez and Isidoro Armenteros have been shot, doubtless, ere this, at Trinidad. The death of Hernandez is a great loss to Cuba, for he was a brave, learned and upright man—one of those who most honor Cuba.

We are acting in concert under the most flattering prospects, and if God helps us, all the exiles of Cuba shall embrace their country, Independent and Free, within two months.

A Hard Pressed "Rat."—The *Globe* asserts that we have, by fair means, foul means, and every means, attempted to shut his mouth. We regret to perceive, however, that our repeated attempts have been unavailing, for instead of closing his mouth, we have only made him squeal.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
August 25.

Schr Veloce, Choinard, Halifax, order

Exports.

Per VELOCE—John Young, 4026 bush corn

BIRTH.

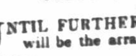
In this city, on the 25th instant, Mrs. George Lulham, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, at Chesnut Grove, (Cote des Neiges.) Mary Ann, daughter of J. Molson, Jr., Esq., aged 3 years and 11 months.

At the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, near this city, on the 23rd instant, Miss Julia Hill, after a long period of extreme and continued suffering, borne with patient fortitude and pious resignation.

On the 25th instant, Ann Jane, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, aged 14 months.


Champlain and Saint Lawrence Rail-Road.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 26th AUGUST

Through to Rouse's Point!
STOPPING AT
ST. JOHNS JUNCTION, GRANDE LIGNE, STOTT'S, AND LACOLLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the following will be the arrangement for Steamers and Cars:—

STEAMERS.

LEAVE MONTREAL.	LEAVE LAPRAIRIE.
5 A. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point.	6 A. M., Market Pass'grs.
8 A. M., Freight.	8½ A. M., Freight.
12 Noon, Passengers for Rouse's Point.	11 A. M., Passengers from Rouse's Point.
5 P.M., Freight and Accommodation for the Townships, &c.	9 P. M., Passengers from Rouse's Point.

RAIL-ROAD CARS.

LEAVE LAPRAIRIE.	LEAVE ST. JOHNS.
6: 5 A. M., Express Train for Rouse's Point.	6: 40. Express for Rouse's Point.
1½ P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point.	7½ A. M., Freight and Accommodation for Montreal.
6½ P. M., Freight and Accommodation for St Johns	10: [illegible] A. M., Passengers for Montreal.
7 P. M., Freight for Rouse's Point.	2, [illegible] Passengers for Rouse's Point.
	2½ P. M., Freight from Rouse's Point & St Johns
	8: 10 P. M., Express for Montreal.
	8½ P. M., Freight for Rouse's Point & St. Johns

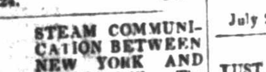
LEAVE ROUSE'S POINT.
9 A. M., Passengers, or on arrival of Boats and Cars
11½ A. M., Freight.
7 P. M., Express Train, on arrival of Cars and Boats, arriving at Montreal same evening

Passengers by the Express Train from Montreal at 5 o'clock, A. M., arrive at Rouse's Point at 8, A. M., in time for morning trains of the Northern and Vermont Central Railroads, and the Day Boat on Lake Champlain, connecting with the Rutland & Burlington and Whitehall Railroads. Passengers by this route will arrive at Boston the same evening, Ogdensburgh at 1 P. M., and New York the next morning. Those leaving Montreal at Noon, arrive at Rouse's Point at half-past 3, P. M., in time for evening trains of the Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central Railroad, and Night Boats on Lake Champlain, connecting at Burlington and Whitehall with the Rutland and Whitehall Railroads.

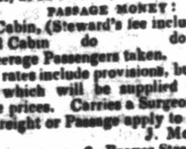
Passengers from the Townships can leave St. Johns for Montreal per 7½ o'clock, A. M., Accommodation Train; and, returning, leave Montreal per 5 o'clock, P. M., Boat, thereby having a whole day in Montreal.

FARES:
First Class to Rouse's Point, 7s 6d $1.50
Second Class to Rouse's Point, 5s $1.00
Freight for Rouse's Point can be consigned to William Coote, *Railroad Agent, Rouse's Point.*
A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.
☞ No Steamers or Cars upon the Sabbath.
August 27. 423

STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.
FOR SAINT CATHARINES, PORT STANLEY, PORT DOVER, AND PORT BURWELL,
(Calling at Niagara and all Ports on the Welland Canal.)



THE Steamer *REINDEER*, Purdy, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY next, at SIX, P. M.
Superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO, Canal Wharf.
Montreal, August 24. 421



STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's powerful new Steamship *GLASGOW*, 1850 tons and 400 horse-power, R. Stewart, (late of the Cunard Steamers,) Commander, is appointed to sail from New York direct for Glasgow, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin, (Steward's fee included,) ... $90
Second Cabin do do ... 55
No Steerage Passengers taken.
These rates include provisions, but not wines or liquors, which will be supplied on board, at moderate prices. Carries a Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. McSYMON, 2, Beaver Street, New York.
August 20. 417

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. for the half year, ending 1st August, instant, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS, within the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Gabriel Street, Griffintown, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY of SEPTEMBER next.
The Transfer Book will be closed between the 15th instant, and the 1st September.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. FALCONER, Manager.
August 8. 400

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.
FOURTH DIVIDEND.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees will be prepared to Pay, on and after the FIFTEENTH instant, a FOURTH DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS per POUND, upon the Deposits at the time of the Suspension, making in all 18s. per £.
Office OPEN from TEN till THREE o'clock.
JAMES COURT, Actuary.
August 6, 1851. [illegible]

FOR sale by the Subscriber:—Matches, Leaf Tobacco, Fancy Clay Pipes in boxes, Meerschaum Bowls, Glass Tubes, Tobacco Bags, Snuff Boxes, &c. JOHN LEVEY.
July 12. 394

E. LAMONTAGNE,
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,
St. Sacrament Street.
SOLE AGENT in CANADA for the [illegible] celebrated Champagne, "Bouzy Mousseux" of the House of Dinet Peurret [illegible]
August 27. [illegible]

JUST OPENED, and for Sale— 2 cases Havana Segars, well worth [illegible] attention of connoisseurs.
E. LAMONTAGNE.
August 27.

PEARCE'S WATER FILTERS, No. 11, WALL STREET, N[illegible]
THE Public are respectfully [illegible] WATER FILTERS of [illegible] construction are kept [illegible] above Establishment.
New York, August [illegible]

THE Subscriber begs [illegible] Country Merchants, Farmers [illegible] visiting Montreal [illegible] GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., comprising—
200 packages Teas, assorted
Sugars, Refined, Crushed, [illegible]
Coffee, Ceylon and Java [illegible]
Molasses, Tobacco, [illegible] Soap
Labor Saving [illegible]
Candles, Sperm, Stearine and Mould
Blacking, Paste and Liquid
Patent and other Starch
Brushes, assorted, [illegible]
Black Lead, Sago, Nutmegs, [illegible]
Tobacco Pipes, Arrowroot, [illegible]
Sugar Candy, Pepper, [illegible] Seeds
Button Blue, Saleratus, [illegible]
Maccaroni, [illegible]
Sauces, Pickles, Ketchup, [illegible]
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, [illegible]
Window Glass, [illegible]
—ALSO—
Duff, Gordon, [illegible] Sherry Wines, and [illegible] purchased by a first [illegible] genuine.
For Sale, Wholesale [illegible] or approved Credit.
J. S. [illegible]
Corner of [illegible]
Montreal, August 8, 1851.

SELLING OFF
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
THE remainder of M. A. & A. FERRIER & CO'S STOCK of DRY GOODS, [illegible] been REMOVED from [illegible] to 228, St. Paul Street, ([illegible] and Fur Store.) As the [illegible] to be disposed of, it is offered at [illegible] 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
Purchasers had better [illegible] closing their assortment [illegible]
June 25.

JOHN KER & CO'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE,
PREPARED FROM
FULTON'S ORIGINAL CELEBRATED RECIPE.
Acknowledged to be the First [illegible] ever Manufactured in Great Britain.
Sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists in America.
Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale [illegible] JOHN KER & Co. at [illegible] Canal Wharf, Montreal.
None Genuine unless Signed JOHN KER & Co.
August 12.

FRENCH WINES.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.
THE Subscribers [illegible] and the public in general for the [illegible] ment which they have received since [illegible] their Store, and beg to inform them that [illegible] have yet on hand a quantity of Bordeaux W[illegible] of the best marks, which they will guarantee [illegible] to contain any alcoholic mixture. The [illegible] will find these Wines the best adapted [illegible] purposes.
—ALSO—
An excellent assortment of French Dry Goods, including Gentlemen's Hats, Ladies' Bonnets, Parasols, Mantillas, Gloves, &c. &c.
The whole will be Sold at the most [illegible] prices.
JOSEPH BONACINA & Co.
No. 4, Notre Dame St. [illegible]
July 26, 1851.

BOTTLED WINES.—The Subscribers [illegible] just received, and offer for Sale, in [illegible] duty paid, an Invoice of the following Wines:—
Sparkling Moselle
Sparkling and Still Hock
Burgundy, Still and Sparkling
Chateau and Haut Sauternes
Clarets of the best Brands and Vintages
Barsac
Chablis, &c., &c., &c.
In cases of 1 dozen each.
TORRY, CLARKE & CO.
July 28.

PORTER AND ALE.—
250 barrels, in pints and quarts, [illegible] ESS & SON'S XXX DUBLIN STOUT, direct from the manufacturers
Hibbert & Co.'s London Stout
Barclay & Co.'s do do
—ALSO—
Bass's India Pale Ale, in wood and [illegible]
TORRY, CLARKE & CO.
3 St. [illegible]
July 28.

BRANDY.
JUST RECEIVED, per "City of Hamburg," and will be Sold, when landed— 29 hhds. Martell's best Brandy
GILMOUR & CO.
No. 9, St. Sacrament St.
May 5, 1851.

SALÆRATUS.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers, in [illegible] of 100 lbs.
GILMOUR & Co.
No. 9 St. Sacrament St.
April 2, 1851.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Atlantic Sheetings
Shirting Stripes
Tickings
Kentucky Jeans
Satinets
Cotton Yarn
Candle Wick
And other Staple American Manufactures at low prices.
GILMOUR & Co.
9, St. Sacrament St.
May 7.

MOLASSES, SUGARS, COFFEE, &c.
Subscriber's have just received—
Puncheons Bright Retailing Molasses
Hogsheads, Barrels } do do Sugar
Kegs, Boxes } Ground Ginger
Puncheons Jamaica and Cuba Rum. [illegible] O. P.
Muscatel Raisins, in boxes
Chocolate, Cocoa Confectionery, &c. &c.
Bags Fine Porto Rico Coffee
Cavendish Tobacco, Havana Segars, &c.
J. & J. MITCHELL
2, Lemoine St.
July 18.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, COD OIL, &c.
200 Bags Fine Green Coffee
28 puns Choice Retailing Molasses
Just landed ex *Ellen*, from Porto Rico, &c.
40 barrels Cod Oil
500 boxes, ½ do, ¼ do Muscatel Raisins
10 frails Soft Shell Almonds
50 kegs 28 lbs each [illegible]
50 boxes in ½ and ¼ lb papers, tin foil, [illegible]
100 boxes of "J. P. Mott's" Chocolate, [illegible] Paste, Chocolate Confectionery, &c.
For Sale by J. & J. MITCHELL
No. 2, Lemoine St.
June 21.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERY.—The Subscriber has received, direct from BOHEMIA, a Case of most elegant EMBROIDERED WORK, consisting of—
CUSHIONS
ARM CHAIRS
SCREENS
CONFESSIONALS
LAMP PLATES
OTTOMANS
SLIPPERS.
A beautiful selection of
PEARL EMBROIDERY, ON CARDS;
AND MANY PIECES OF
COMMENCED EMBROIDERY,
with the necessary Wools, &c., for Completion.
The beauty of Style and Colors, [illegible] in this assortment, is really eleg[illegible] the whole will be on view on [illegible] will be Sold by Auction, on WE[illegible] 27th August, at ELEVEN o'clo[illegible]
JOHN LEE[illegible]
[illegible] 19

PATENT IRON FENC[illegible]
The Subscribers have been appointed [illegible] for Canada of the
NEW ENGLAND IRON RAILIN[illegible] whose Manufactures are PATENTED [illegible]
for
GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES,
And have now received Samples of
IRON FENCES, GATES, POSTS, &c.
THE lightness of style, combined with the strength and durability of these FENCES, have secured for them extensive introduction in the United States; and they are specially adapted for GARDENS, WINDOW BALCONIES, [illegible] HATCHWAYS in WAREHOUSES, STAIR-RAILINGS and PASSAGES, GRAVE LOTS, &c. And a great variety for other purposes; [illegible] may be had in great variety of patterns and length.
LEEMING & SABINE.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
THE AZTEC LILLIPUT[illegible]
MAXIMO AND BARTO[illegible]
THESE celebrated and truly [illegible] men of a PIGMY RACE, [illegible] AMERICA, will EXHIBIT, as [illegible] WEEK ONLY, commencing [illegible] August 25.
Exhibition Open:—Afternoon fro[illegible] Evening from [illegible]
Admission 7½d., without distin[illegible]
See Small Bills.
August 15.

JUNE & CO.'S
GREAT ORIENTAL CIRCUS,
BEAVER HALL.
THE Mammoth Establishment, the largest in existence, and comprising more *new and peculiar features* than any other Equestrian Exhibition travelling, will EXHIBIT in MONTREAL on August 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1851:—
Prices of Admission—Box, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 3d. Doors open at TWO and SEVEN; Performance will commence at Half-Past TWO and Half-past SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

The Company, on entering town, [illegible] by the Gorgeous Band Car, drawn by EIGHT SYRIAN CAMELS,
Imported from Egypt at vast expense, expressly for this Establishment. The Performances will be found to comprise a greater variety of startling and attractive entertainments than have ever before been given by a single Troupe, for the effectual production of which an *unparalleled array of talent* has been secured.
Among the most prominent of the Artistes attached to this Exhibition will be found the names of
LAVATER LEE, the Great English *Equilibrist* and *Double Rider*, and his talented CHILDREN;
MRS. COLE, the celebrated Equestrienne from Astley's, London, who will introduce her new style of Lady Equestrianism, entitled the *Exercises of the Manege*;
M'LLE. CAROLINE SHERWOOD, who will introduce her great Principal Act of Horsemanship;
Messrs. MACFARLAND [illegible] Champion Vaulters of [illegible]
Mr. LIPMAN, the disting[illegible]
Mr. C. SHERWOOD, the [illegible]
Mr. COLE, the World ren[illegible]
Mr. W. R. DERR, the [illegible] Riding Master; and [illegible] Performers of talent [illegible]
JOHN GOSSIN, the ori[illegible] *American Clown*, will [illegible] able Eccentricities.
In the course of each Pe[illegible] TROUPE OF SYR[illegible] will be introduced in a new [illegible] Oriental Pageant, which is placed in the Ring with splendid Costumes and Appointments, entitled the
CARAVAN OF THE DESERT!
Representing the modes of travelling in the East, and an Encampment of Wandering Arabs.
August 18. 415

GREAT MUSICAL EVENT.
LAST VISIT OF
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
WHO WILL GIVE,
IN THE COURSE OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
A GRAND
LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT,
PARTLY IN COSTUME,
☞Combining the [illegible]
CONCERT [illegible]
And arranged on the pla[illegible] and New [illegible]
Which Madame A. B. [illegible]
In the course [illegible]
SPLENDID SCE[illegible]
[illegible]
MADAME A[illegible]
Popular Songs, Cav[illegible]
THE CELEBRATED BASSO,
SIGNOR SANQUIRICO,
Will sing some Favourite Pieces, and the
EMINENT ITALIAN FEMALE VIOLINIST,
SIGNORINA LAVINIA BANDINI,
Will perform on the Violin, Pupil of her Father,
MAESTRO ANSANO BANDINI.
MR. BOCHSA
Will preside at the Piano-Forte.
☞Full particulars to be duly announced.
August 20. 417

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS:—Just Received, and for sale, five cases of Havana and Principe Cigars, of the choicest brands. [illegible]
July 12.

[illegible]ES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.
The following Sale will take p[illegible] *THURSDAY, the TWE*[illegible] *EIGHTH day of AUGUS*[illegible] *ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.*

GREAT SALE OF REAL PROPERTY,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, and [illegible] manding good Rents, the greater par[illegible] the limits of the City of Montreal, belo[illegible] the Estate of the late ALEXANDER H[illegible] To be Sold, by Public Auction, on the [illegible] TY EIGHTH day of AUGUST next [illegible] Auction Rooms of Messieurs LEEM[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] side, and in rear by Mrs Panet, o[illegible] side by Wood Yard Street, with a [illegible] stone house and stables thereon er[illegible] ject to the conditions in the Sher[illegible] thereof, to the said late Alexande[illegible] the 23rd of August, 1832, mention[illegible]
No. 3.—A Lot of Land in the St. Mary [illegible] Montreal, containing forty feet in [illegible] eighty feet in depth, bounded in f[illegible] Nicholas Tolentin Street, in rear b[illegible] Stenim, on one side by Mrs. M[illegible] representatives, and on the other s[illegible] Donegani, with a one story hou[illegible] erected, subject to the payment of [illegible] rent, *rente rachetable* a raison of [illegible] ancient currency, equal to twenty [illegible] lings, present currency.
No. 4.—Four Lots of fifty feet fron[illegible] seventy-two feet in depth, and one [illegible] of seventy feet front by seventy-[illegible] depth, the whole, more or less, [illegible]
[illegible] described, and in rear by Samue[illegible] representatives, with an old w[illegible] thereon.
No. 6.—A Lot of Ground and empl[illegible] joining the last described Lot, c[illegible] hundred and thirty-five feet front [illegible] dred and forty-five feet in depth, with a large two story wooden h[illegible] sheds and other improvements bo[illegible] by Papineau Road, in the rea[illegible] Watson or representatives, on o[illegible] lot last described, and on the [illegible] the lot next described.
No. 7.—A Lot of Ground or Empl[illegible] hundred and twenty feet in fro[illegible] dred and forty-five feet in dept[illegible] front by Papineau Road aforesa[illegible] the property next described, o[illegible] the property last described, an[illegible]
[illegible] tatives, to the South partly by [illegible] or representatives, and partly [illegible] Gain Street, which is continu[illegible] Orchard lot—and partly by [illegible] before fourthly described, [illegible] and other buildings thereon [illegible]
No. 9.—A large lot or meadow in [illegible] last described Orchard lot, fu[illegible] fifty feet in length by one hun[illegible] feet in width, bounded to the [illegible] John Taylor, Louis Guy, and [illegible] or their representatives, to the [illegible] by Shaw or representatives, [illegible] by the property last describ[illegible] buildings thereon.
No. 10.—A Lot of land and empla[illegible] neau Road aforesaid, immed[illegible] gate, and most delightfully [illegible] ing one hundred and sixty-[illegible] on Papineau Road aforesaid[illegible]
[illegible] in rear by James Logan [illegible] on one side by the prope[illegible] and on the other side by [illegible] opened by the respective [illegible] Majesty's Ordnance, wit[illegible] thereon erected.
No. 12.—A Lot of land sepa[illegible] described lot of land, b[illegible] avenue opened by the re[illegible] Her Majesty's Ordnance [illegible] hundred and thirty-six [illegible] abouts, by one hundred a[illegible] depth, bounded in front [illegible] aforesaid, in rear and on [illegible] Logan or representative[illegible] side by the before-ment[illegible] or avenue, without build[illegible]
—AND,—
No. 13.—A Lot of ground al[illegible] aforesaid Papineau Road [illegible] front by 145 feet in dep[illegible]

BRITISH TRUNK M[illegible]
164, NOTRE DAM[illegible]
MONTR[illegible]
R. DEAN, First P[illegible] has constantly [illegible] Material, and of first-rate [illegible] assortment of TRAV[illegible] PORTMANTEAUS, VA[illegible] BAGS, &c., &c., Whole[illegible] of these articles are made [illegible] *English Leather.*
All articles Warranted [illegible] Sold.
June 28.

TOBACCO:— For Sale, 150 bo[illegible] bacco, 5's, 8's, 16's, 32's [illegible]