To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to desired publication.

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before Six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the *sayings* and *doings* in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their Carriers, that the following premiums will be awarded to them on their sales during the week, viz.:—

£0 10 0 to the first.
0 7 6 to the second.
0 5 0 to the third.
0 2 6 to the fourth.

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE,
June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850.

We do not entertain a shadow of doubt that a very large proportion of those who contend for a cessation of postal intercourse on the Sabbath are animated by the purest motives, and sincerely desirous of securing that respect for the day of rest which they believe to be enjoined upon Christian communities. There have been some who yielded their convictions to intimidation, and aimed at gaining a reputation for religious feeling by the trifling sacrifice of their private opinions. Any journalist who deprecates the legislation closing the Post Office on the Sunday, is apt to be taunted with coolness and lack of zeal in behalf of Christianity, if even he escapes the graver charge of infidelity; but we believe the friends of the measure can be encountered with facts and arguments, patent to the world, which, when brought fairly to any issue, must compel them to admit, that the principle they advance cannot be carried to its legitimate conclusion, and that hence their intentions and their acts conflict with each other. That there should exist discordant opinions upon the mode in which the Sabbath should be observed, has long been admitted by Churchmen—one class incline towards the rigid rules of the Jews, and frame their conduct in conformity with the Levitical code; another class contend, in the words of the New Testament, that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. To reconcile these differences has constantly been found impracticable, and long experience has enforced the expediency of toleration. There is a tendency in the spirit of sectarianism to dictate and coerce; forcing men's minds into one channel of thought and action. It is the spirit of persecution softened by the influences of civilization; but the germ is the same that furnished such bloody proofs of the relentless nature of bigotry with which the page of history teems. Throwing aside, as irrelevant to the inquiry, any discussion upon the merits of the various forms of worship established in this Colony, we turn to the mooted point, and meet the advocates of the measure in their chosen citadel, and confront them with their selected weapons. They assert that the closing of the Post Office on the Sabbath is a duty imposed upon us as Christians; that the day of rest can only thus be duly honored. Here we have a distinct proposition, which implies as an obligation a cessation from all labor; but we may reasonably ask, why, if the doctrine be sound, should its advocates stop short at the Post Office?—why should the policeman be condemned to keep guard?—why suffer the sailor to navigate the vessel, when the sails might be furled, and labor cease?—why allow breweries and distilleries and gas works to continue in operation on the Sabbath?—why tolerate Sunday dinners, Sunday cab and carriage driving, or any act involving labor, which ministers to the enjoyment of the working man, emancipated from toil on the Sabbath and inclined to enjoy himself. The march of civilization has caused the Post-Office to be an essential element of primary necessity to society. It is in vain that railroads and steamboats have been forced into existence, if we are to forego all the benefits they can confer. The sick may be denied the consolations of religion or the skill of the surgeon—criminals may escape with impunity—the intentions of the law may be defeated—grievous private wrongs may be inflicted,—and to all these evils society are to be exposed, because certain members of Parliament take it into their heads that the Post-Office should not be opened on Sundays between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, and four to five in the afternoon. Yet these same Members of Parliament, so pliable is their religious feeling, hesitate not to ride or drive, or eat elaborately prepared dinners on the Sabbath. But we have another argument in store for these men, which they cannot well overlook.

When they shut the Post-Office on the Sabbath, it is the poor man they injure. To the opulent money can always secure those services from others, which the Post-Office withholds. Private conveyances will at once start into existence, and, while they lessen the revenue of the Department, will perform precisely those services which, under a freer system, should fall on the Post-Office. Such, for example, has been the result in England, and the friends of a better observance of the Sabbath are pained to learn, that the efforts they have made to relieve the Post-Office Clerks from Sunday labor, have merely shifted the work to other shoulders; while the interests of the poor man are stifled, and he alone is victimized between the contending parties, because his poverty disables him from purchasing, at private hands, those services the Post-Office was created to perform. We trust to the returning sense of our Assembly to relieve their legislation from an immature and inapplicable enactment, for the ultra-Sabbatarians must even now be convinced of the futility of a measure to repress a labor, which the majority of mankind regard as one of necessity. Certain we are that many persons, who extended an unreflecting sanction to the law, are already pressed with doubts as to the soundness of their decision—and experience of the working of the law in England, shows that the actual sufferers are the poor. A sentiment of pride alone restrains the Imperial Parliament from repudiating their new-born enactment.

The Reporter Squabble.

We find that the Editor of the New York *Albion* takes the same view with ourselves of the misunderstanding between the Press and the Assembly. His opinion is valuable, because it is that of a cool, unprejudiced man, at a distance from the scene of contention, and having no interest in the matter, one way or other. We observe, also, that all the Canadian correspondents of the New York papers side with the Reporters. We quote the *Albion's* paragraph:—

CANADA.—We regret not having space to speak at length on the Parliamentary squabble at Toronto, alluded to by our Montreal correspondent. The facts are those: On Thursday evening, the 18th instant, in the House of Assembly, a Member, Mr. Christie, of Gaspe, was haughing and chatting with some ladies in the strangers' gallery, adopting so loud a tone that Mr. Ure, a reporter of the Globe, was unable to hear the proceedings. He courtiously requested the Member to subdue his tone. Offended was taken, and Mr. Ure apologized, but the M.P.'s dignity was ruffled, and he brought the matter before the House. The House ordered Mr. Ure to be reprimanded, whereupon, with a very proper sense of their own dignity, the Reporters in a body deserted the Hall, and the poor M.P.'s, who are, after all, human creatures, and not devoid of vanity, will lose the pleasure of regaling themselves with their own oratory, kindly cooked for the public market by the diligence of a very hard-working editor. We think the Members will make the first move to a reconciliation; at least we feel assured that our brethren of the Press will continue to assert their privileges.

GENERAL PAEZ.—This General, so celebrated in the war of liberation of the South American Republics, has arrived in the United States, and it is said intends to remain there.

Accidents on the Lakes.

A Committee appointed by the citizens of Ohio to investigate into the recent destruction of a steamer by fire have reported that, from 1830 to 1850 there were seven explosions on the Lakes, by which 111 lives were lost; during the period between 1836 and 1850, eleven steamers were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of 804 lives; from 1840 to 1850, a period of ten years, there were thirty-one collisions by steamers, by which 62 persons were killed. The loss of life on the Lakes during the last ten years, from explosion, fire, and collision, amounted to 877.

The "Garland," from Liverpool, June 18th, with a cargo for Montreal, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. New York. July, 1850. R. W. LAY, Montreal, Agent.

We have received the second number of this excellent Periodical, and recommend it to the attention of our readers as well worth subscribing for. In our opinion, it is fully equal, both for style and matter, to its popular New York contemporary, the Eclectic.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 27, 1850.

One Petition was brought up and laid on the table.

Petitions received and read:—

Of the Rev. Andrew Balfour, Minister, and others, Church Wardens of the St. Paul's Church in the Township of Kingsey, and St. Mark's Church in the Township of Durham, District of St. Francis, praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of Noel Dorche, Jr., and others, of the Parish of Chambly, District of Montreal, praying for aid to improve the piece of Road connecting the Longueuil and Chambly, and the Chambly and Granby, Turnpike Roads.

Of Messieurs Charles E. Levey and Company, and others, Merchants, Shipbuilders, and others concerned in the Trade of the City and District of Quebec, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Ship-Carpenters of the District of Quebec may not pass into law.

Mr. Tache presented the Report of the Select Committee, to which were referred the Petitions of the Rev. T. Destroismaisons, and others, and of the Municipal Council of the Municipality No. 1, County of Rimouski; and also, the Return to an Address of the 1st instant, for correspondence relating to the project of a communication, either by Railroad or Canal, between the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. John.

On motion of Mr. Tache, five hundred copies of the said Report were ordered to be printed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Badgley, the time for receiving Reports on Private Bills was extended for one week from this day.

Hon. Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, reported on the Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada; and the Bill and Report were committed for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the Report of the Select Committee on the Quebec Water Works Bill, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Malloch, the Council's amendments to the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company, were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

Mr. Tache introduced a Bill to continue and amend the Act for the better encouragement of Agriculture in Lower Canada;—second reading Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Perry, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a full and complete Statement of all moneys paid to Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations or individual Ministers of Religion, or the widows or families of Ministers, from the year 1814 to 1840 inclusive, specifying the names of the parties receiving, the dates, and amounts paid to each, shewing from what fund the same was paid, whether from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, or from the proceeds of sales or rent of Clergy Reserves, or from any other public fund whatever; also, a similar Statement of all grants of lands of whatever description made to the various Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations or individual Ministers of Religion, for any purpose or pretension whatever, shewing the nature and terms of the same, the date of the grant and extent of the land so given, made or granted in each respective case, with the name or names of the party or parties receiving the same.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec, was read the third time, and passed.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, That the Bill to exempt a certain amount of Goods and Chattels of certain kinds, from seizure, under execution in civil cases, be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months;—Yeas 33, Nays 12.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad Company, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill, to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada: College, forming an appendage thereof, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr Fergusson, the Order for the second reading of the Bill for the erection of certain territory in Upper Canada into a new County to be called the County of Grey, and for certain purposes relating to such new County, was discharged.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, That the Bill to prevent the seizure and sale of the Homestead in satisfaction of debt, in certain cases and upon certain conditions, be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, in amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months;—Yeas: 28, Nays: 8.

The Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels, and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such Vessels," was read the second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The Order for the second reading of the engrossed Bill, from the Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the interest of money, was postponed till Monday next."

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the seven following Bills, without amendment:—

Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company;

Bill to permit lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial places;

Bill to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof;

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto;

Bill to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada;

Bill to appropriate the moneys arising from duties on Tavern Licences in the County and City of Montreal, towards defraying the cost of the New Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal;

Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation;

And also, with the Proofs and Evidence on which is founded the engrossed Bill to enable *John Counter* to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern and on a new principle.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress, and requested leave to sit again.

And the question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again, the House divided:—Yeas 19, Nays 29.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, the said Bill was referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt, excepting in cases of fraud, and to extend the remedy by Writs of Execution.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till Monday next, upon a division.

And the House adjourned to the same day.

An inquest was held on Sunday morning on the body of James Morton Miller, Esq., a merchant of this city, who was found dead in his berth on board the steamboat *Montreal* on its way from Quebec to this city on Sunday morning. Mr. Miller (who had been suffering from disease of the heart) retired to rest in his berth the previous evening at 11 o'clock, apparently in good health; but on one of his family going to awake him the next morning, it was discovered that he was quite dead. Verdict accordingly, found d on the medical evidence of Doctor Sutherland.—*Herald.*

Remarkable Phenomenon.

We are indebted to Mr. John Spalding, of this place, for the following interesting particulars of a singular phenomenon that took place at Two Heart river, about seventy miles above this place, on the southern shore of Lake Superior. About 11 o'clock in the day of 18th ultimo Mr. Spalding's attention was attracted to a slight agitation of the water near the shore, and very soon he saw, with surprise, the land suddenly rising out of the water a few rods from the shore, and within a stone's throw of high sand. The beach opposite was also raised up at the same time to a height of some twelve feet.

The new Island is round, and about one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, and is raised above the water six feet, and the rise on the beach, which is wide as this place, is about the same size, and looks like a hillock of sand. The new island was at first covered with sand and pebbles, like the bottom of the lake, but the waves have dashed over it since, and washed it down to a black clay. The water was about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had passed over the very spot not five minutes before its formation.

A few rods from the beach, back on the rise of ground, a great depression of the earth took place, similar manifestation of the power of the "Great Spirit," and fled from the place in great terror, and could not be persuaded for some time to visit the spot. No agitation of the earth, or shock or noise took place, and the cause must have been much less powerful than the internal convulsions of the earth that usually accompany such phenomena; and still it is worthy the notice and consideration of geologists and scientific inquirers after truth; and we shall be obliged for any additional particulars that will throw light upon the subject, or for any information that will explain this singular phenomenon.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

THE MINISTRY.—The Radical journalists are becoming sorely discontented with the Ministry of the day, not excepting Mr Baldwin. Indeed the Upper Canadian Premier is now-a-days pretty roughly handled by his own partizans, and has frequent occasion to exclaim, "save me from my friends!" Take, for instance, the following from the Dundas *Warder*:—

"Mr Baldwin seems determined to serve the same purpose as does a large box, filled with *chains and old iron*, on board some of our steamboats; he seems to imagine that as long as the ship is well *trimmed*, so that she may steer comfortably, it matters but little whether she make any headway or not. Mr. Baldwin's position is an anomaly! and yet some go with Mr. Baldwin; some go to and against him, and against everything and everybody; and by far the greatest number, we verily believe, go altogether for themselves, regardless of principle or consistency."

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The *Niagara Mail* on Wednesday announces the Editor's retirement, because "the stipulated and independent course of the *Mail* will likely clash with the opinions and acts of several members of the Administration;" and being an office-holder under government, the responsible Editor thinks it his duty to avoid "antagonism to the measures of that Government." The sub-editor writes as follows:—

"We are aware of the position of the Ministry, and that in some things, owing to the French Priests, they cannot do what they would desire. But the country must not be sacrificed to selfishness and cupidity.

"If nothing else will do, let us have a Federal Union of the Provinces. It is plain there is a great deal wrong, and by some means or other it must be put right. The proper sort of men are not in the Legislature. We want plain, honest, sensible farmers there, and not lawyers and adventurers. The country is dissatisfied, public opinion is disregarded, and useful bills are thrown out. The country does not want an expensive aristocratical Government, but one of economy and usefulness."

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ANNA BISHOP AND MR. BOCHSA THE HARPIST.—Madame Bishop and Mr. Bochsa have arrived from México, and a musical entertainment, on a grand scale, has been prepared by the latter, which will soon be announced, when the musical public will be alive to the interest of the occasion. Mr. Bochsa is one of the most imaginative and intelligent composers of the times, and, unquestionably, will exhibit all the resources of his taste, to produce great musical effects. Of Madame Bishop, it is scarcely requisite to say anything more than that her vocal interpretation will be equal to the demands made upon her talents and many accomplishments in the musical art. Her success has been very great in Mexico. The receipts for the first nine nights, at the Santa Anna Theatre, amounted to 20,468 piastres. The pit tickets were sold at twelve dollars each, and the boxes realized from four to five ounces of gold. At Queretaro, we perceive, the citizens presented Madame Bishop with a gold crown, valued at five hundred and seventy dollars; and at Guadalajara several amateurs presented to her a bouquet ornamented with gold media piastres. These are very curious facts in the history of musical enthusiasm, and it now remains to be seen what will be done by an excited public in this metropolis.—*New York Herald.*

Foreign Items.

Some of the English papers are now out in favor of leaving every foreign power to take care of its own affairs; "intervention," they say, "is but another word for impertinence."

The King of Prussia, who was the first to declare himself the Apostle of Progression and Germanic Unity, has lived to see himself, and every other crowned head in Europe, (the Queen of England excepted,) dependant on standing armies for authority, and Germany itself more disunited than it was under the old Metternich system.

Archbishop Whately, in a pamphlet called "Thoughts on the Sabbath," argues in favor of the supposition that the Christian Lord's-day is not the modern representation of the Jewish Sabbath, and shows that if it were so, some of its most prominent features are not properly observed.

The church in France is now making strenuous efforts to excite party enthusiasm, and as the mirac-mongers have failed most signally in their endeavours to obtain popularity, a certain clique around the Archbishop of Rheims, Cardinal Gousset, Vicar-General of Rheims, Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal de Richmont to the style and title of Louis Dix-Sept, ci-devant Dauphin of France.

This person is said to bear a striking likeness to the Bourbons, and the historical accuracy he has displayed when cross-questioned, together with the unerring rectitude of his recitals, have caused many who otherwise suffered at his pretensions, now to be foremost in maintaining them.

The population of Rome is diminishing daily. Hundreds of families are starving, yet the spirit of the Romans is not subdued, but manifests itself on all occasions, although under the strict surveillance of spies.

A convention has been entered into between Belgium and Prussia, for the establishment of an electric telegraph between the two countries. It will connect Oberlin and the French frontier.

The Imperial Library, at Vienna, has been enriched by a very old Greek manuscript on the Advent of Christ, composed by a Bishop, of the second century, named Clement. This manuscript was discovered, a short time since, by M. Waldeck, the philologist, at Constantinople.

According to late accounts, deer and grouse are plentiful on the moors of Scotland.

The Archbishop of Limburg (Austrian Polland) has prohibited his clergy from wearing long hair, like the peasants, and from smoking in public, like demagogues and sons of Baal.

A Calais paper says that the company that was to construct a submarine telegraph across the Channel has been dissolved, and the enterprise *has fallen into the water*. It is said, however, that an English company will take it up.

An attempt is being made in Ireland to raise beet-root sugar. One gentleman has nearly one hundred acres under cultivation, with a view of trying the experiment.

M. Guizot's book on Democracy, has been prohibited in Austria, by General Haynau's influence.

The accounts from Malta and the Levant, state that Dysentery was prevalent in the English fleet.

At Berlin a Jewish merchant has been arrested on a charge of usury, and the money lenders are in consternation, as this is the first time the offence has been prosecuted as a felony by what is called a "safe, cooling and alterative" beverage during the heat of summer. I have also found them useful auxiliaries in the treatment of some deranged conditions of the urinary organs, and in some cases of gravel.

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

MONTREAL, April 10, 1850.

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

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

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

The following is from the New York *Evening Mirror*, May 23, 1849:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Among all the Pulmonics advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." We regard it as one of Nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects in cases that were regarded as hopeless, desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

For Sale in Montreal by WM. LYMAN & Co., and JOHN CARTER & Co., Saint Paul Street; also by ALFRED SAVAGE, Notre Dame Street, and S. J. LYMAN, Place D'Armes. 168

£100 REWARD.

WHEREAS some malicious person or persons have circulated a REPORT that SEVERAL HUNDRED CHESTS OF TEA were DAMAGED THEREIN, *but in their nature*, lately sold in this City, were purchased by me, I hereby offer a *REWARD of £100* to any person who will bring to conviction the author or authors of such slander, as such report is false, malicious, untradesmanlike, and intended to injure my reputation.

It is well known that I and alone have been the re-importer of the Tea and Coffee trade in Canada, that (the Carlton House) is the only establishment for the exclusive sale of Tea and Coffee in either the Upper or Lower Province, and by my untiring exertions, has been placed in the proud position which it now holds, notwithstanding the immense amount of malicious opposition I have had to encounter. It is also well known that I have never interfered with others; that I have never exposed the interfered with the utter impossibility of keeping Teas in any proper condition where turpentine, cudbah, oil, soap, molasses, candles, snuff, tobacco, &c., &c., are kept; but as my good name is so cruelly and wantonly assailed, when my good name is so cruelly and wantonly assailed, as in this case, I cannot overlook it, and have only to say, that should this calumnious slander be persisted in, the Public may have a list of the names of the purchasers of the Damaged Teas, above referred to, which is now in my possession, as I again repeat, no man shall sport with my hard-earned reputation with impunity.

S. COCHRAN.

CANTON HOUSE,
109, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, August 1, 1850. 170

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

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.

Residence, College Street, corner of St. Henry Street. 170

August 1.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, July 31, 1850. 169

PAPER.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:—

Large Wrapping Paper
Crown do
White and Colored Printing do
Envelopes, &c.

A. F. SARINE.

July 15. 156

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
July 29th.

Bark Flora, Nugall, 25th May, Newport, C E Levey & Co, railroad iron.

Brigte Belle, Boucher, 2nd June, Waterford. Mr Colly, ballast. 70 pass

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Panama, from Quebec, for San Francisco, was at Juan Fernandez on the 22nd May—to leave soon.

The brig Dunmocos, (of New York,) Hayes, from Carthenas for Quebec, in reported as having put into New York on the 24th instant, with loss of boats, sails, &c., in a late gale.

The ship Homer, Meur, cleared at New York for Quebec on the 23rd instant.

The brig Venture, Franks, and Sarepta, Ayres, cleared at Boston for Quebec on the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement.

	1st AUGUST 1850. Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
In Store	1,506	783	2,289
Shipped	13,392	5,301	18,693—21,180
	1st AUGUST, 1849.		
In Store	1,201	491	1,795
Shipped	9,724	4,266	13,990—15,785
Increase 1850			5,395

E. M. LEMOINE,
Inspector.

ASHES STORE,
Montreal, July 31, 1850.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ultimo, at St. Mark's Church, Laprairie, by the Rev. R. LONSDELL, CHARLES RADWELL, Esq., of the Rev. R. LONSDELL, CHARLES RADWELL, Esq., of Montreal, to CAROLINE, only daughter of JAMES MACDONALD, Esq., of Laprairie, and granddaughter of Major MACDONALD, Barrack-Master, of the same place.

At Waverley Terrace, Bleury Street, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. ROBT. MURRAY, Mr. WM. BALDWIN, of Montreal, Merchant, to AGNES GILLESPIE, second daughter of JAS. YOUNG, Esq.

DIED.

At Huntingbrook, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. SAMUEL FOSTER, at the advanced age of 87 years.

ST. LEON AND CAXTON SPRINGS.

MONTREAL, June 3, 1850.

For the past twelve months I have frequently recommended the Waters of the St. Leon and Caxton Springs, and have formed a favorable opinion of their efficiency as aperients in various derangements and diseases. I have found both Waters well adapted, in the generality of cases, for accomplishing all the purposes of the ordinary saline aperient draughts, over which their tonic and alterative ingredients give them, for continued use, a superiority.

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

Mr. Geo. Campbell.
For Sale by A. MANN,
4, Place d'Armes. 170

August 1.

PLANTAGENET WATER

I do hereby certify, that for upwards of a year and a half I have suffered severely from dyspepsia and costiveness from the effect of which I became so afflicted, that all hope of my recovery were abandoned. After having used the various remedies usually prescribed in such cases, without experiencing any relief. I had recourse to the *Plantagenet Spring Waters*, and, since I commenced using them, my health has been completely restored. I do therefore, from conscientious motives, consider it my duty most cheerfully to recommend them to all who may be afflicted with the above-mentioned disorders.

J. BELLE, N. P.

Montreal, March 16, 1850 169

MONTREAL, July 6, 1850.

During the past eighteen months, I have had ample experience of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters, which has put me out of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters, which has contributed the favourable impression their merits will be held in the estimation of them, as a safe, cooling and alterative beverage during the heat of summer. I have also found them useful auxiliaries in the treatment of some derangements and diseases.

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

MONTREAL, April 10, 1850.

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

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

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

The following is from the New York *Evening Mirror*, May 23, 1849:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Among all the Pulmonics advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." We regard it as one of Nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects in cases that were regarded as hopeless, desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

For Sale in Montreal by WM. LYMAN & Co., and JOHN CARTER & Co., Saint Paul Street; also by ALFRED SAVAGE, Notre Dame Street, and S. J. LYMAN, Place D'Armes. 168

£100 REWARD.

WHEREAS some malicious person or persons have circulated a REPORT that SEVERAL HUNDRED CHESTS OF TEA were DAMAGED THEREIN, *but in their nature*, lately sold in this City, were purchased by me, I hereby offer a *REWARD of £100* to any person who will bring to conviction the author or authors of such slander, as such report is false, malicious, untradesmanlike, and intended to injure my reputation.

It is well known that I and alone have been the re-importer of the Tea and Coffee trade in Canada, that (the Carlton House) is the only establishment for the exclusive sale of Tea and Coffee in either the Upper or Lower Province, and by my untiring exertions, has been placed in the proud position which it now holds, notwithstanding the immense amount of malicious opposition I have had to encounter. It is also well known that I have never interfered with others; that I have never exposed the known fact of the utter impossibility of keeping Teas in any proper condition where turpentine, cudbah, oil, soap, molasses, candles, snuff, tobacco, &c., &c., are kept; but as my good name is so cruelly and wantonly assailed, when my good name is so cruelly and wantonly assailed, as in this case, I cannot overlook it, and have only to say, that should this calumnious slander be persisted in, the Public may have a list of the names of the purchasers of the Damaged Teas, above referred to, which is now in my possession, as I again repeat, no man shall sport with my hard-earned reputation with impunity.

S. COCHRAN.

CANTON HOUSE,
109, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, August 1, 1850. 170

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

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.

Residence, College Street, corner of St. Henry Street. 170

August 1.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, July 31, 1850. 169

PAPER.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:—

Large Wrapping Paper
Crown do
White and Colored Printing do
Envelopes, &c.

A. F. SARINE.

July 15. 156

BY TELEGRAPH

VIA MONTREAL TO ...

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL ... CANADA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ...

NEW YORK, ...

The *Canada* arrived ... morning, and ... through passengers.

ENGLISH MARKETS ...

Flour easier ... and 2s. lower. ... dull; New York ... tracts no attention. ... tensive demand for ... bons looking up. ... sales; large business ... vance.

The *Pacific* arrived ... on Wednesday morning ... York. The *Cambria* ... previous—13 days ... Lisbon, but the paper ... to the differences between ... States.

No doubt exists but ... this, actually occurred ... Duchies. It is, ... ensue, as a large Russian ... the avowed purpose of ... the assistance they have ...

The Overland Mail ... vices from India and ... Treaty between China ... not been concluded.

The Cunard Company ... mence a line of screw steamers ... powers, for the conveyance ... gers, between Liverpool ... new line will be wholly ... sent line.

The Queen of Spain ... son, who lived only a ...

A difficulty has arisen ... Portugal, in consequence ... Queen's sister with the ... of Don Carlos. The Spanish ... tested against the ... quadruple treaty.

The loss of the Emperor ... among the items of ...

TURKEY.

Last night the Boston ... Association was read ... The Medical Profession ... poration Bill was lost on ... reading.

Mr. M. Cameron reported ... Committee on the Petition ... protested Promissory Notes.

The Montreal and Lake ... and Province Line Railroad ... time.

The Bill to amend the Quebec ... Act was read in Committee, ...

The Bill to amend the Toronto ... Tolls, read a second time.

House again in Committee ... Tonight, but debating ... leaves—with closed doors ... ton with the Reporters.

This morning, while off the ... downward passage the Steamer ... her steam-chest, and ... guneas and two other passengers ... fully scalding several others ... tally. The ass ... under the cranks. ... sel are badly burnt up, and ... She was towed into Liverpool ... rear as can be obtained. 27 were saved, ... ty are dead, 6 to 8 badly ... wounded.

Buffalo Markets

WEDNESDAY ...

FLOUR.—Dull, sales ... Ohio, old growth, at $3.25; ... morning, good Ohio, fresh ground, at $3.

GRAIN.—Nothing doing in Wheat ... heavy, and nominal at 52 to 53 ...

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork ... @ $10,50. Other articles ...

WANTED TO CHARTER

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS ...

A FIRST-CLASS ... per-fastened Quebec ... pable of carrying 1,400 Barrels ... don, or Glasgow.

Immediate application necessary

JOHN G. DINNING,
35, St. Francois Xavier ...

August 1, 1850.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING ... HOLDERS will be HELD ... of the COMPANY, in MONTREAL ... DAY, the THIRTEENTH day ... next, to consider the necessary ... to carry out the provisions of the ... the Extension of the Line from ... Rouse's Point, and for other purposes.

Chair to be taken at Noon.

W. A. ...

Montreal, July 27, 1850.

FOR ST. CATHERINES AND PORT ... LAKE ERIE

THE First-Class Schooner ... Captain KENT, is now ... the above PORTS, and will ... despatch.

For Freight, apply to JOHN ...

Montreal, July 27, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, ... Master, will leave CANAL BASIN ... ington Street, in front of Subscribers' ... every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock P. M. ... LACHINE on arrival of the Cars ... Montreal at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain ... board, or to H. JONES & Co., ...

Montreal, June 25, 1850.

SMOKED HALLIBUT.—Just received ... For Sale by W. W. JAMES ...

July 27, 1850.

DRIED Apples
Lobsters, in tins
American Cheese
Sugar Cured Hams
Pastry Flour, in half barrels

Together with a general assortment of ... ries for family use.

—ALSO,—

A few barrels Corn Meal—fresh.

For Sale by W. W. JAMES ...

Corner McGill and College Streets.

July 27, 1850.

FOR SALE, ex "Earl Powis" from ... 20 cwt. very Superior LING FISH ...

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

June 17.

AUCTION SALES.

BY SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

SALE OF DRY GOODS.—On THURSDAY next, the 1st AUGUST, at the STORES of Subscribers, will be Sold, an Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of—

Cloths, Cassimeres
Osnaburghs and Canvas
Brown Holland
Roll Jaconet, Prints
Checked Jaconet, Jean Stripes
Regatta Shirtings
Muslins, Plain and Checked
Checked Orleans
Black and Colored Orleans
Ginghams, Checked and Plain
Ready Made Clothing
Cotton Gloves and Hosiery
Linen Threads and Cotton Spools, &c, &c

—AND,—

5 cases American Satinets

—ALSO,—

1 bale damaged Moleskins
1 do do Grey Cottons
1 do do Jean Stripes
1 do do Checked Orleans
1 case do