☞ The Montreal Courier is published daily during the busiest months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ The Weekly Courier (bi-monthly) is published on Monday and Thursday mornings, in time for the mails, at the low price of Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

☞ Voluntary Correspondence solicited from all parts of the Canadas. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850.

The Government and the Industrial Exhibition.

It is of no use to conceal the fact, that, so far as Montreal is concerned, the projected Exhibition of the products of native skill and industry is about to fall through; and we regret to say that this is because the whole affair, as every thing in Canada unfortunately too often does, has become involved in party politics. We presume that there is not a man in this city who does not know that to Mr. John Young and Mr. John Leeming we are indebted for the origination of the design to make Canada a participator in the Grand Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London in the year 1851; that they have labored unceasingly since the idea was first started in January last, and that the latter gentleman has acted indefatigably as the Secretary of the Montreal Committee. Great, therefore, was the astonishment of the parties principally interested in bringing this praiseworthy undertaking to a prosperous conclusion, to find that Mr. Leeming's name was omitted entirely in the *Gazette* of the 27th of July, appointing the Commission for managing the Exhibition, as well as at the omission of the names of Messrs. Spetia and Ostell—the former gentleman the President of the Mechanics' Institute, and the latter a gentleman eminently interested in scientific pursuits, and qualified to undertake any task for their promotion and advancement. Equal astonishment was felt at the fact, that the Government had seen fit to place on that Commission one individual from the District of Montreal, a lawyer by profession, and not having any more acquaintance with the arts and sciences involved in such an undertaking than has the Chief of the Choctaws, and who, moreover, has not subscribed one sixpence to this, or any other popular object, that we ever heard of.

The "organ" of the Government attempts to justify the selection of the Commissioners; it would be odd indeed if the "organ" could not find a pretext on which to justify any act of the Government, no matter how unjust or how unpopular; he is paid for it, however, and it is the coppers that tell—but the Montreal mechanics are not to be so easily gulled. The "organ" tells us that the "list of names of the Montreal portion of the Commission contains every name in a list suggested to the Government by the Secretary of the Montreal Committee"—speciously put and unanswerable, were it only true; but the real fact is, that, when that list was transmitted, it was not known that there was an intention on the part of the Government to propose a Parliamentary grant, or to interfere in the matter. It was thought that a Commission of eight persons would be sufficient for the whole Province, and four names were sent, those of Mr. Fabre, Major Campbell, Mr. Young, and Mr. Hayes, as intended to act for Lower Canada. But the Government instituted a Commission of twenty-two persons, eleven of whom are nominally from each section of the Province, with a Secretary resident at Toronto; but as all the business of the Commission is to be done at that city, so far as Lower Canada is concerned, they might have appointed none, or five hundred, inasmuch as it will be next to impossible for the Lower Canada members to be present at meetings of the Committee, so far from their residences. Surely, if the Exhibition is to take place in Montreal, this city should have been appointed as the place of meeting of the Commission, and here should be the majority of the working members and the Secretary, and who so fit for the office as Mr. Leeming, who may be said to be the father of the undertaking, and who has labored so energetically in its behalf from the commencement?

And in this too the "organ" departs from the truth, in that he says, that the Exhibition is "to be held at Montreal or elsewhere, according to circumstances,"—the words of the Official *Gazette* are, "to be held at Montreal;" there is nothing of "elsewhere" or "circumstances," that convenient refuge of the political trickster in every age and clime.

No, the simple fact is, that the whole affair has degenerated into a mean, shuffling intrigue; party politics have been brought into play, as usual in this country, and we have reason to believe, and good reason too, that Messrs. Leeming and Ostell, and Mr. Spetia, though their names were suggested to the Government by a political opponent, a staunch supporter of the Ministry, were omitted from the Commission, because the two former signed the Annexation Manifesto, and because the latter voted the expulsion of the "Vindictive Humbug," Elgin, from the St. Andrew's Society. This is the plain truth, and the Editor of the "organ" will talk a long time before he scrubs it out of the minds of those, without whose aid all the Government grants in the world will not avail to get up an "Industrial Exhibition."

This may not be palatable to the "organ" or his bottle-holder—the truth rarely is to intriguers—but the fact proves itself, and the proof is, that many mechanics and other operatives engaged in preparing objects for the Exhibition have already "struck work;" as one of them observed, "not another shaving shall be taken off a board in my workshop until justice is done." We should like to know who in the world do the Canadian mechanics knower care about the "organ's" "Members of the Executive Council, Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Council and Members of the House of Assembly?" Report says that the great majority of the latter are excellent judges of strong liquors; but as the latter articles do not strictly come into the category of those to be exhibited, we do not think the Members of the House of Assembly can be of much use in the matter.

We look on the whole affair as a willful and determined insult to Montreal, and perpetrated on political grounds only; for setting the Mayor of Montreal on one side, or above him, his office, what, we ask, have the rest of the eight members of Commission done this session, managing Sir Allan Cab, Mr. Young, and Mr. Hayes—to do with the matter? Mr. McGill, almost uniquely represented by the whole community, has no connection with mechanical pursuits, and from the first has declined to take any active part in the proceedings, though he has liberally subscribed and expressed his best wishes; neither has Mr. Morin, Mr. Guay, nor Mr. Cartier; the three latter, moreover, are not over popular among the whole British community, and the very fact of their being on the Commission is of itself almost enough to justify every one from keeping aloof from it.

The Government faction has, we believe, a small majority on the Committee for Montreal, and we have no doubt but that they lay the flattering unction to their very small souls, that they will be able to carry everything their own way; but we can tell them, and that from personal inquiry and information, that the mechanics of the city are quite of another way of thinking, and that, unless the Government does justice in this matter, the "Industrial Exhibition," so far as Montreal is concerned, will be a very small potato business indeed.

In 1847 a survey of the St. Lawrence, from Windmill Point to the opposite shore, was made by one of the most eminent Engineers of the United States; the result was, that, after a careful examination of the bed of the River, he offered to construct a wooden bridge, arches two hundred feet span, stone piers, at a cost of one hundred thousand pounds, furnishing ample guarantees for the faithful performance of the work. With such documentary proof of the practicability of a bridge, Caughnawaga steamboating in mid-winter, Thermometer 30° below zero, will encounter brisk opposition.

Notice to Gas Consumers.—We beg to remind those of our readers who consume Gas, that their accounts for the past quarter must be settled *to-day*, to entitle them to the 25 per cent. discount; to-morrow will be too late.

We beg to draw the reader's attention to the following correspondence:—

(Copy.)
Custom House, Quebec,
10th August, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the trade, extracts from the orders allowing foreign vessels to proceed by license to Montreal, and of a further order thereon, dated 28th ultimo, received this morning from the Honorable Board of Customs in London.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. Jessopp,
Collector.

Jas. Dean, Esq.,
Chairman Board of Trade, Quebec.

(Extract.)
I. C. O. Customs Department,
Toronto, 30th March, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint that the Collector at Quebec should (until further orders) grant licences permitting Foreign vessels to proceed to Montreal, either with or without cargo, and you will govern yourself accordingly.

(Signed) J. W. Dunscomb.
To the Collector,
Quebec.

(Extract.)
Report of Committee of Council,
23rd February, 1850.

The Committee of Council are respectfully of opinion that without in the slightest degree infringing on the sovereignty over the waters of the St. Lawrence, Your Excellency might authorize the Collector of Quebec to grant licences to Foreign vessels to proceed to Montreal either with or without cargo, and likewise authorize the Collector of Montreal to grant licences to such Foreign vessels to return with cargo to Quebec, so as to clear from that port. Such an arrangement would, in the opinion of the Committee, afford the only relief which it is possible under existing circumstances to extend to the trade of Montreal, but they have little doubt that it would effect the desired object without in any way compromising rights which the Committee of Council are of opinion ought at all times to be most carefully guarded.

(Signed) J. Joseph,
C. E. C.

Two instances having occurred of Foreign vessels passing Quebec for Montreal without obtaining the required licence, a further order has been issued thereon:—

(Extract.)
Custom House, London,
26th July, 1850.

Sir,—I am commanded to acquaint you that, as the permission for Foreign vessels to proceed under licence to Montreal has been granted as a special indulgence, and not as a matter of right, American and other Foreign vessels being restricted from proceeding beyond your port, the Board have directed the Collector at Montreal to refuse the Master's Report, and not to allow the cargo to be landed, in the event of any foreign vessel persisting in violation of the regulations of Her Majesty's Government, in proceeding beyond your port to Montreal without the proper licence.

(Signed) J. G. Gardner.
To the Collector,
Quebec.

The Oswego Railroad appears to be doing a good business, and the Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months. The following is a monthly statement of receipts from passengers for six months of 1849 and 1850:

January	$1,387 93	$2,474 36
February	1,361 39	2,306 79
March	2,624 68	2,892 78
April	3,348 7	4,420 34
May	3,967 14	4,943 71
June	4,344 11	5,307 71
	$17,032 42	$22,347 69
July	5,451 95	est. 7,000 0
	$22,484 37	$29,347 69

The receipts from freight and mails, for first six months of 1849, were $3,877 60. For 1850, $7,522 93. The total receipts for 1850 are estimated at $75,000—a gain of $16,000. The expenses are estimated at $30,000.

We see that the Quebec *Gazette* and the *Bytown Gazette* both take sides with the Legislature in the dispute of that body with the press. Since the commencement of the rupture we have maintained that the conduct of the Legislature towards the Press has been unjust and grossly tyrannical.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Consecration of the Bishop of Montreal.

Yesterday being appointed for the consecration of the Bishop of Montreal, that interesting ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey. There was a very crowded attendance on the occasion. The service (a full musical one, the choir of the Abbey being assisted by several gentlemen from St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal) having commenced, his lordship, robed in his mitre, was led to the communion table. The Queen's mandate having been read, the oaths of the Archbishop were administered in due form, his lordship was duly invested, and the Bishop of Montreal, having put on the vest of the Episcopal habit, then knelt down, and after the "Veni Creator" had been chanted, the ceremony of laying on of hands took place, and the administering of the sacrament concluded the impressive ceremony. The ceremony on this occasion will be devoted to the increase of the Colonial Bishops' fund.—*Daily Advertiser, June 26.*

The Course of the Troubles at St. Gregoire.

Tuesday, August 13, 1850.

To the Editor of The Montreal Courier:

Sir,—The newspapers have convinced the people of the Province with the troubles which have taken place at St. Gregoire; they have created the impression, that these troubles originated only from a hostile disposition of the people of that section of the County to Education, or otherwise, from an absence of respect to the majesty of the laws of the land. In justice to the people of that Parish, being in possession of the causes which created these disturbances, I lay before your readers a sort of apology of their conduct, or an excuse of it. I hope the public will attribute a fair part of these violations of the School Act to the Government itself:—

Joseph Edouard Turcotte, Esq., the popular orator in the District of Three Rivers, I believe in the year 1846, seeking for popularity, was openly opposed to the Law of Education, he was, therefore, an exigenit. One Sunday he addressed, at the Church door of St. Gregoire, after Divine Service, the people of that Parish, in presence of the new Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Honble. A. N. Morin, and Dr. Wolfred Nelson, and termed the School Act unjust, oppressive, and without any good for the public. He spoke very strongly, and carried the approbation of his auditors. The French Press remained at the time the above circumstances. But the people dared not then to oppose openly the execution of the School Act, because they were convinced that they would find no protection in the first Magistrate for the District of Three Rivers, Mr. Panet, who was strongly in favor of the Education of the people; so they remained quiet as long as he was in office.

But, in the latter part of last year, it was made public that Mr. Panet had fallen in disgrace in the eyes of Mr. Lafontaine, and that he would be removed from his office as soon as the Judicature Act would come into operation, and that Mr. Turcotte was to succeed him in office. These conjectures proved to be true, and Mr. Turcotte was appointed Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the District of Three Rivers, in the stead of Mr. Panet, on the 6th of January last.

The St. Gregoire people, finding Mr. Panet in disgrace, and Mr. Turcotte in favor, concluded that the first was punished for his zeal in putting the School Act in action, and the latter rewarded because he was opposed to its working, *rose en masse* against the persons opposed to carry it into execution, believing that they would be protected by the chief Magistrate; but, on the contrary, he issued a warrant against the Parishioners *en masse*, and brought them before him. Some were guilty, no doubt, of riot, but many were innocent; but Mr. Turcotte declared them all guilty, refused to take down their examination, and forced them to give bail, or to go to jail, that contrary to the letter, the spirit, and intention of the law of the land. The Statute says, every person brought before a Justice of the Peace, accused of a misdemeanour, will be examined as in a case of felony.

A Bill of Indictment was framed upon the affidavits, which were without precision of facts, and submitted to the Grand Jury. But the Grand Jury was aware of the previous conduct of Mr. Turcotte at St. Gregoire, and thought it absurd to find True Bills against poor and ignorant individuals, who had been misguided by the Chairman of the very Court before which these unfortunates were brought, and reported "No Bill" in Court against the individuals—certainly for two reasons; first There was no proof against the accused parties. Secondly The Chairman of the Court was the very man who had brought, and suggested, the opposition to the School Act, and induced the people into their illegal opposition. What I relate here about the predominant part which Mr. Turcotte took at the Church door of the Parish of St. Gregoire was published in the French newspapers of the time; I ask them to republish, *de novo*, what relates to Mr. Turcotte.

The Government was in possession of Mr. Turcotte's conduct; but, nevertheless, has appointed him to the high, important, and trusted position of Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the District of Three Rivers, in order to carry the execution of the School Act. What a candid reader will conclude from the above facts, it is easy to imagine. The poor and deceived people of St. Gregoire will be punished, there is no doubt; and they will be severely punished, though not guilty to the extent as set forth by some of your contemporaries. Mr. Turcotte will pass the sentence of the law over them all, and the executive will show no mercy to them.

But, strange to say, Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney General, approved of the conduct of those St. Gregoire people, because he has introduced into the Legislature enactments to recall the present School Act, which was opposed by the people of St. Gregoire. If he had not admitted the justice of their opposition, would he have cared to introduce such an Act, which has brought upon him the animadversions of all honest men?

A strange thing is human justice. Mr. Turcotte, for his opposition, or through his opposition, to the School Act, is appointed Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the District of Three Rivers, and provided with a salary created specially for him. Mr. Lafontaine, though he has dared to demolish the Act itself, is still Attorney General of Her Majesty; and the poor people of St. Gregoire, for having done the same thing, but more openly and frankly, will be punished; and Lord Elgin, with the same hand and pen with which he signed the Commission of Joseph Edouard Turcotte, Esq., as a reward for his past conduct, and a mark of *full confidence in his integrity and ability* will sign the death-warrant of Pocher and Bergeron.

L.

Review of the 71st Regiment.

The review of this gallant Regiment, which was to have taken place at nine o'clock yesterday morning, was deferred till eleven in the forenoon; the prorogation of the Legislature not taking place, as was anticipated, till this day. At that hour the 71st was mustered on a large assemblage of spectators on the "Garrison Common;" among whom we recognized many of our esteemed visitors from Buffalo.

The regiment, after taking up its position on the ground, marched past Sir Hew Dalrymple, in ordinary and quick time, and afterwards in close column. They subsequently went through the usual and platoon exercise, and afterwards engaged in a sham fight, throwing out skirmishers, and forming in square successfully to receive the charge of cavalry, and changing their front to repel the enemy. They then charged bayonets, and after advancing in line, returned to their parade.

The various evolutions and manœuvres were executed with the utmost precision, exhibiting a high state of discipline in this gallant corps; and must have afforded much satisfaction to all who were present. The weather continued fine till the review was over; and those who were prudent had barely time to repair to their several domiciles, when a thunder storm invaded the air, and the rain came down in torrents.—*Patriot.*

The Balsam, or, as it is called in the old works on gardening, the Balsamine, is one of the prime ornaments of our Canadian gardens; the finest seeds may be brought to perfection in Canada, in the open ground, provided the plants have been raised in a gentle hot-bed in the early spring. Amateurs have generally no idea to what size the plant will grow with judicious cultivation, in rich ground and with a genial aspect. Favourably situated, the plants attain a height of two feet, with a corresponding circumference. They require the richest manure, of at least a full year old, and a mixture of the virgin leaf mould of our Canadian forest. When set out in a bed the plants should be in rows of two feet apart, and two feet between the plants in the row.

It is not generally known that the Balsam is indigenous to Canada and in its wild state grows in great quantities in swampy grounds, to the height of a small bush: the wild flowers single, a rich yellow, spotted with red.

All the Balsam tribe scatter their seed, when ripe, by the sudden contraction or explosion of the seed vessel: this makes the seed very difficult and troublesome to save.

In England, the Balsam is strictly a green-house plant; and, even in green-houses, seldom ripens its seeds well, except of the simple and semi-double varieties: this leads to a constant deterioration of the plant in England, and gives Canada greatly the advantage in the production of this elegant flower.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Grand Dissolving View.—On Tuesday a grand dissolving view was exhibited in Church Street. About 12 o'clock the workmen employed in taking down the remains of St. James's Cathedral which has been in ruins for some time, proceeded to blast the tower. A considerable number of people had assembled in King Street and Church Street to witness the scene, and the residents of the houses in the neighbourhood were on the alert and occupying the windows looking in that direction. The charge was put in, and about a quarter past 12 o'clock the tower came down in a mass heavy, and fell in a body, in a south westerly direction towards King Street. When the falling tower had reached the angle of 45 it was strikingly sublime, and produced considerable sensation amongst the assembled multitude,—a moment more, and the whole was enveloped in a cloud of dust.—*Globe.*

Syracuse in Danger.—A new book has just been put forth by a citizen of Syracuse, of which the title page, to say the least, is somewhat novel and startling. It is this, "*The Doomed City of the Plain*, or, reasons for believing that the city of Syracuse will eventually sink, as did Sodom and Gommorrah, on account of the quantity of saline matter taken from its base for the use of the salt manufactories." The writer is said to be a salt manufacturer, who has paid considerable attention to the philosophy of salt lakes, and who, as the result of his study, announces that the city of Syracuse is placed immediately above a vast salt deposit, which is constantly dissolving by the action of the water, and that, at some time or other, it must sink below the earth. In that case we may add, that the inhabitants, unless they make their escape in time, will get well pickled. How the author learned that Sodom and Gommorrah sank into a salt pit, we cannot say, as we have not read his book.

The mail steamship *Georgia*, Capt. Porter, has arrived at New York. She left Chagres on the 26th ult., and touched en route, at Havana.

She brings over three hundred passengers, and the mails from California.

The *Georgia* was detained four days in Havana, waiting the arrival of the *Falcon*, which arrived on the 3rd of August. The *Ohio* had arrived the same day from New York, and received seventy-five passengers from the *Georgia* for New Orleans and $2,600 in gold dust.

The *G.* has a good freight of tobacco and segars.

The British mail steamship *Clyde* last encountered a gale, and had her fore-topmast and topgallantmast shivered with lightning. The captain, in a letter to the superintendent, represents it as a violent hurricane. The *G.* was in consequence of the gale, a day behind her time.

The great lyric poet, Beranger, whose Anacreontic songs render him so great a favorite with the people, wand red so identally in the Quartier Latin, where, supposing himself to be unknown, he entered one of the humble cabarets belonging to that classic neighborhood. Some students saw the venerable writer, recognized him, and surrounded him. They procured the choicest flowers, and weaving them into a coronet, placed it upon his head, with a respect and admiration truly Parisian. They sent for the most captivating young ladies of the neighborhood, and, forming a procession, carried him home in triumph.

Lamartine, who has safely arrived at Constantinople, has written to his friends, announcing the escape that he met with from the Sultan to be all that he could have desired. He is busily employed in writing a journal of that which passes around him; and he is about to forward some pages of reflections during his voyage, which those who have seen pronounce to have all those beauties which so exactly characterize his writings.

The Great Desert of Sahara.—Advices have been received in England to the effect that Mr. Richardson, and his Prussian fellow travellers, Drs. Bask and Overweg, had safely reached the capital of Fezzan, and were preparing for their long journey to Central Africa. They were waiting the arrival of an escort of Tourucks from Ghat, to conduct them from the Ghat territority, to Abeen and Aghadez, the unexplored Tourick country in the Southern regions of the Sahara.

Escape and Re-Capture of Slaves.—A despatch from Baltimore states that five runaway slaves were brought back to that city Friday morning, in the Susquehannah cars from Pennsylvania. They were those who had absconded from different counties in Maryland.

It being ascertained that the runaways were secreted on the farm of a colored man one mile across the Pennsylvania line, a party proceeded there with a view to capture the men. They succeeded in capturing seven of them.

In passing through Spruttsburgh some abolitionists headed by Postmaster Brown, made an attempt at recapture, and rescued two of the slaves. Mr. Brown was knocked down, and the five slaves retakenwere put in irons and brought to Baltimore, where they were lodged in jail. One of the slaves, in an attempt to shoot his captor, wounded himself. The affair created intense excitement.

Another despatch says that the slaves were being abducted in a carriage, driven by Chaplain, the reputed editor of an abolition paper at Albany, and also candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York. The officers fired and killed one slave, and wounded one or two others. Chaplain was arrested and lodged in jail.

Four slaves, the property of Mr. Toombs of Georgia, escaped three weeks since, and the police are now searching for them.

In the city of Washington, on Thursday night, a white man attempted to abduct two slaves belonging to Messrs. Loomby & Stephens, when he was pursued. The alarm bell summoned a guard, and one slave and a white man were captured. The other slave got away; twenty-six shots were fired by the parties.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on Friday morning, the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. Stewart Evenett, of Bleury Street, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 10th instant, Mrs. W. V. Courtney, of a daughter.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

August 10.

Bark Penningham, Hamilton, 23d June, Belfast, T Kelly, pig iron, 127 pans
.... Lord Sandon, Welsh, 20th July, New York, G B Symes & Co, ballast
.... Lancashire, Tulloch, 23d June, Liverpool, Dean & Co, salt
Schr St. Andrew, Lachance, 24 days, Halifax, H J Noad & Co, molasses, 9 puncheons

11th.

Ship Ellen Morrison, McCulloch, 31st July, New York, A Parks & Co, ballast
.... Permain, Trumbick, 5th June, Maranham, (Brazil,) order, ballast
Brig Venture, Franks, 26th July, Boston, G B Symes & Co, ballast
.... Susannah, Ellis, 24th July, Boston, G E Levey & Co, ballast
Schr True Friend, Godier, 24 days, St. Johns, (NFld.) H J Noad & Co, sugar and oil, 9 puns

12th.

Bark Lady Robert, Rogers, 22nd July, New York, G B Symes & Co, salt
.... Christina, Tod, 21st July, New York, W J C Benson, coals
.... Tarquin, Moodie, 21 days, do, do, ballast
.... Rosy Severn, Fisher, do, do, LeMesurier & Co, do

CLEARED,

August 10.

Bark Emile, Figuin, Glouster, G B Symes & Co
.... (Norwegian) Freya, Petersen, London, LeMesurier & Co
.... Clio, Halcrow, Gloucester, do
.... Hercules, Hallanson, Hull, W J C Benson
.... Independent, Atkins, Newcastle, do
Brig Magdalene, Fraser, Newcastle, A Gilmour & Co
.... Queen Victoria, Warden, Sunderland, W J C Benson
Schr Wizard, Dalton, Labrador, W Hunt & Co
.... Vigilant, Talbot, Miramichi, A Gilmour & Co

13th.

Ship Marion, Moyler, Bristol, H & E Burnell
Bark Envoy, McLean, Greenock, G B Symes & Co
.... Cornelia Wordsworth, Sunderland, H & E Burnell
.... Hampshire, Watts, Portsmouth, LeMesurier & Co
.... Louisa, Pollock, Liverpool, W K Baird
.... Tagus, Tulet, Hull, G E Levey & Co
Brig Vine, Steel, Sunderland, H & E Burnell
.... Tweed, Jones, Harlingen, H I Wilson & Co
.... Robert & Margaret, Douglas, Rhyl, G B Symes & Co
.... Ann & Mary, Robson, Stockton, H & E Burnell

PASSENGERS.

Returns of the number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, from the 27th July to this date:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	0	19
Ireland	0	82
Scotland	0	22
Lower Ports	0	6
	0	129
Previously reported	0	20,905
Total	0	21,034
To same period in 1849	0	21,034
Decrease in 1850	0	4,497

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department,
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1850.

Abstract of the Passenger Lists received by Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration, of Vessels sailed for Quebec:—

Date Sailed.	Ship's name.	Where from.	Passengers. Cabin.	Steerge.
July 6—	Sir C. Napier,	Glasgow,	0	124
16—	Caledonia,	do.	0	46
16—	Albion,	do.	0	98
19—	Jamaica,	do.	0	74
	Lame,	Liverpool,	0	191
			0	533
	Previously reported,		197	20,501
	Total		197	20,034

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department,
Quebec, August 10, 1850.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

With reference to a paragraph in this morning's Chronicle, mentioning the arrival of the Palestine at its destination, we are informed by persons who received letters from San Francisco dated 20th June, which is the latest date, that she had not then arrived there.

H. M. Transp Ship Resistance sailed on Saturday morning last for Portsmouth, with a fresh westerly breeze.

On Saturday morning, Mr. T. H. Oliver safely launched a beautiful ship of 650 tuns, which, for model, material, strength, and workmanship, has not been surpassed by any ship built in Quebec this year. This superior vessel is named the Arundel.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to submit to his friends and the public at large, the following facts, a discovery of the value of the Plantagenet Water, not only as an alterative, but for its immediate and sensible operation in the improvement and ultimate restoration of health to invalids generally.

T. S. P. McDonald, Esq., from Toronto, had been in a low state of health for the last seven years, so much so as to be incapable of performing any useful or profitable occupation. He, recently visited the neighborhood of the *Plantagenet Springs*, so as to use daily the water of the same. At the expiration of twenty-one days, he left the Springs, so greatly renewed in health and spirits, that he attended as a party of friends the evening before he left the neighborhood, and danced during the entertainment—actually danced fourteen jigs.

He would further state another remarkable instance of the value and efficacy of these celebrated Waters:—

Mr. D. Fraser, in the employment of Peter Coburn, Esq., from the County of Stormont, of which the Hon. A. McLean is at present a Representative in Parliament, came recently to the *Plantagenet Springs*, so much reduced in health, that it was with great difficulty he was enabled to walk or use his limbs with ease or comfort. He remained about sixteen days, drinking each day freely of the Water, and recovered his health so rapidly, that his mind and body appeared to assume new functions of health and vigor. He returned home in most excellent health.

The subscriber, in making known these circumstances, desires to offer to the public no exaggerated details or fulsome representations—they are given as facts, which cannot be controverted, and will speak for themselves with a testimony which will prove satisfactory to every unprejudiced and sensible mind.

He has still another remarkable case to report, as follows:—

The child of Mr. R. J. Fowler, Professor of Music, residing at No. 69, Craig Street, Montreal, had been suffering severely from an attack of the usual summer complaint, attendant on Teething. The infant became greatly reduced by the severity of the disease, as well as the influence of the heat of the weather; and great fears were entertained as to its recovery. The parents were induced by the suggestions of a friend, to resort to the use of the *Plantagenet Water*, and knowing that their family physician, Dr. McCulloch, had favorably recommended the use of this Water in many cases, they consented to make use of the same, and they believe it was the means of restoring their child to such an improved state of health, as to afford a hope for its ultimate recovery. The above circumstances will, no doubt, prove interesting to those families or individuals who are suffering from disease incident to infants, and the season of danger and unwholesome fruits and vegetables.

C. Larocque, Agent.

For the past eleven years I have labored under an impaired state of the digestive organs, from which I have found no relief, even by following the prescriptions given by the best physicians of Paris, of Beauvais, of Crepy, and Grenry, on the Isere; but since I have made use of the *Plantagenet Waters*, I find myself much better. My health has sensibly improved, and I am quite inclined to believe that, by the means of these beneficent Waters, I can be radically cured.

Maurice Proux,
Priest.

Soulanges, May 24, 1850.

My disease is a Hypocondria, which has become chronic. I feel an oppression and obstruction in the articulations of the *Epitrapele* upto the shoulders, where the contracting of the articulations is more especially felt. Since I drank of the *Plantagenet Mineral Waters*, it seems to me as though my shoulders had been cleared of fifty *Kilogrammes*. Before I made use of your Mineral Waters, I never expectorated; now I expectorate a large quantity of slimy matters. I think that for those who are troubled with vitiated humors, there is no better cathartic than the *Plantagenet Waters*, because they operate without debilitating or irritating the digestive organs. These advantages are never found with Pharmacopick medicines, experience has taught me, for after many false digestions, caused by a diet too sedentary, I have tried and used presqu'aires of the Pharmacopick—which have been the source of my severe illness.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my great consideration,

Maurice Proux,
Priest.

Parish of Soulanges,
24th May, 1850.

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 nauseated that all forms of my medicine were abandoned. After having used the various remedies usually prescribed in similar cases, without experiencing any relief, I had recourse to the *Plantagenet Spring Waters*, and, since I have used them, my health has been completely restored. As I attribute my recovery entirely to these Waters, I consider it my duty most earnestly to recommend them to whomsoever may be afflicted with the above-mentioned disorders.

J. Belle, M. 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 confirmed the favourable impression their analysis led me to entertain 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 presented this Mineral 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 probable medicinal effects, from their analysis, at the time of my commencing to use them, has been fully and satisfactorily verified by subsequent experience. I now recommend 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 Mid. Juris., McGill College.

Mr. C. Larocque, Agent.
Sold by A. Marx, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

LUXURIANT HAIR.

Boole's Hyperion Fluid.—One bottle of this truly valuable liquid is worth more than its weight in gold. There is no quackery in its composition; but healthy and efficacious ingredients, calculated to effect all that it professes. Baldness will at once depart, and a luxuriant growth of hair take its place. Grey hair will return to its pristine brilliancy—weak hair become strengthened vigorous, and the skin take a proper and healthy action by the use of the Hyperion Fluid. As an article for giving softness to the hair, and a brilliant gloss, it cannot by any compound be equalled.

The following is from the New York *Evening Mirror*, May 25, 1849:—

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Among all the Panaceas 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 billious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

The following is from a very respectable source:—

Boston, November 27, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir,—Although averse to having my name public in the recommendation of medicinal statements, and you are at liberty to make use of it as you may please. In the Fall of 1847, I took a violent cold, which brought on a severe cough that heated through the Winter and Spring, and caused me to raise blood and phegm constantly, day and night, which greatly reduced me in flesh and strength; I tried several kinds of medicine, with little or no effect; I had been advised to try Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam; and after having taken five bottles, I found myself nearly, or quite well; and to this date I think I owe present existence. I shall be happy to give further information to any one who will call on me.

Respectfully yours,
William Wheeler, Grocer.

Harrison Avenue, Boston.

Sold by Sale in Montreal by Wm. Lyman & Co., and John Carter & Co., Saint Paul Street; also by Alfred Savage, Notre Dame Street, and A. J. Lyman, Place D'Armes. 69

Caution.—As there are no less than fifteen Imitations of Payson's Indelible Ink, the use of which will occasion inconvenience and disappointment, it is necessary to ask for Payson's Indelible Ink, and note the Signature. For convenience and durability it is fully equal to the best in use. In all cases it is warranted to answer the purpose intended.

For Sale by
S. J. Lyman & Co.,
Place d'Armes, Agents.

August 10, 1850. 178

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mons. Adrien,

The celebrated Magician, has the honour of announcing his Soirees, on Wednesday Evening, August 14th.

Part 1st—Tricks of Modern Magic and Mechanical Experiments.

Part 2nd—The Egyptian Sorcerer, or Metamorphoses.

Part 3rd—The Learned Magpie.

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Tier, 2s. 3d.; Gallery, 7½.

Places secured at the Box-Office of the Theatre from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 P.M.

Doors open at SEVEN, commence at EIGHT o'clock. See Small Bills.

August 13.

MASON'S HALL.

French Opera Troupe of the New Orleans Theatre.

Madame Devrus,

Foste Premiere Chanteuse (from the Royal Theatre Sarnigam.) Royal Theatre of La Harlaed,) Lyon, Toulouse and New Orleans;

Mr. Devrus,

Mr. Ch. Albert,

Pianist, (Pupil of the Celebrated Pianist Schmitt.)

Mr. L. Hot.

The above Company respectfully announce to the Citizens of Montreal, that they have the honor of giving a

Grand Operatic Concert,

On which occasion the following Magnificent Operas, by the Celebrated Composers Rossini, Bellini, Verdi, Rossini, Haley, &c.—

On Thursday Evening August 15th

Will be performed, for the first time in this city, Passages and Scenes from the Grand Opera

Jewess, Norma, Othello,

Lucia di Lammermoor

Semiramide, Jerusalem.

Programme

Part First

1.—Cilello, Grand Heroical Air, Singing by..... Mr. Devrus
2.—Norma, Prayer and Grand Air, Playing and singing by..... Mme. Devrus
3.—Le Brise du Soir, Duo of Mayer..... Mr. Albert
4.—Jerusalem, Grand Cavatina..... Mr. Devrus
5.—Semiramide, Grand Scene and Air Dramatique..... Mme. Devrus

An Intermission of Ten Minutes.

Part Second

1.—Fantasie de Blamenthal, executed by..... Mr. Albert
2.—Recitatif, et grand Air de la Juive, By Devrus
3.—Jerusalem, The celebrated Romance. Singing by..... Mme. Devrus
4.—La Source, Caprice, by Burmethal, with Grand Variations, executed by..... Mr. Albert
5.—Jerusalem, Grand Duo of the Illusion. Singing by Mr. and Mme. Devrus

Doors open at Half-past SEVEN. Concert to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

Tickets, 3s. 9d.; to be had at the principal Hotels and Book Stores, at Donegana's Hotel, and at the Door on the evening of the Concert.

August 14, 1850. 18

THEATRE ROYAL.

Grand Operatic Concert,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Lieutenant Colonel Horn and the Officers of the 23d Regiment.

On Friday, 16th August 1850,

Given by

Mdlle. Euphrasie Borghese

Prima Donna at the Opera Comique in Paris, and the principal Theatres of the Continent of Europe and America—at Naples, Rome, Venice, Madrid, Havana, Mexico, New Orleans, New York, &c., &c., with the various assistance of

Mr. Charles Wells,

the widely-celebrated German Pianist, and the

Admirable Band of the 23th Regiment.

The Music will consist of various Selections from the popular Italian and French Operas:—

La Fille du Regiment (Opera composed expressly for Mdlle. Borghese.)

Betty and others.

Mdlle. Borghese will give several of her Songs in Costume.

For particulars, see Programme.

Boxes, 3s. 9d.; Second Tier, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 10½d.

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; Entertainments to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

Places secured at the Box-Office of the Theatre from 10, A. M., till 2, P. M.; and from 3 till 5 P. M.

August 14. 18

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*FOR KINGSTON