TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1850.

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 [illegible], 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.

TUESDAY JULY 23, 1850.

The Ruin of the West Indian Planters a Warning to Canadians.

If we have dwelt upon the ruin which has fallen upon the West India proprietors, it has not been without a motive. Those whose education and reading enable them to form a correct estimate of what the condition of Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad was a dozen years since, and compare the prosperity which then existed with the impoverished proprietors, the impassable roads, the dilapidated buildings, and the abandoned estates of the present day, cannot fail to *discern* in the future a repetition in Canada of the same calamities; that is to say, if the men of this Colony be cravenhearted enough to submit to the experiments of the Manchester Free-Traders. We dare say that there were in the West Indies in those days, as there are now in Canada, writers and journals paid to propagate falsehood, and snort down the idea of ruin and decay; but the unmistakeable wasting away of all the sources of prosperity, the dying out of enterprise, and the rapid depreciation of property, appeal too directly to the senses to be shuffled aside by heartless jeers and ribbald jokes, for which the authors pocket an equivalent in Debentures. We do not indulge in merely figurative language when we make this charge, for the fact is patent to every one disposed to institute an investigation, that every Press in Canada which has asserted that this Colony is prosperous and contented derives its means of support directly or *indirectly* from the Government. There is not a single branch of industry in Canada which offers even a moderate prospect of recompense to the capitalist; and the farming interest is positively ruinous to all those who are constrained to employ hired labor. We are now but on the threshold of our calamities, for no man is able to point out a single channel of escape, if we slavishly submit to be the agricultural serfs of the Manchester Cotton Lords. So low indeed have we descended in European estimation, and so contemptibly are our interests treated, that even the "Barings" warn the Parliament of Canada not to vote Canadian funds to foster Canadian Railroads. It were well for the country had she never enjoyed the favor of the "Barings" or the other millionaires of London, for, without censuring their natural caution, it may be asserted, that had the mass of the people been indoctrinated as to the meaning of indirect taxation, or had they been directly compelled to furnish the funds which the Government so cleverly dissipate, and never more lavishly than in the case of the Rebellion Losses Bill, we should, long ere this, have had such an explosion of indignation, as would have shattered the whole system into fragments. It may be that such a catastrophe is not remote—men will not stand by calmly watching their substance wasting away—taunted by purchased scoffers, and that class of unfeeling and self-satisfied natures, from whose hard surface the reproaches of others fall pointless; they will not patiently be a target for the witticisms of those who luxuriate upon the public purse, while honest toil can scarce exist. The measure of human endurance is not limitless, and the fancied impunity of a venal majority may be rudely dissipated. Since the West Indies fell under the misfortune of British legislation, property worth £20,000,000 has been reduced in value to £660,000—education has decreased and crime increased, without a parallel in any other land. Even Lord Harris, whose name is mentioned as our future Governor, asserted in one of his Despatches from Trinidad, that the heart and the affections of a whole people were becoming gradually alienated from Great Britain. Well might he say so, and with equal truth may he repeat the same tale from Canada. Mr. Stanley adds to the testimony of the ruin and decay in the West Indies; he states that, in Barbice alone, three cotton, thirty coffee, and nine sugar estates, have been totally abandoned—the houses, costly engines, and machinery, left to the charge of owls and bats—the lands becoming jungle, and the peasantry relapsing, with most astonishing and alarming rapidity, into a state of greater barbarism than at any former period. What, may we enquire, has been the cause of these frightful calamities? Why, simply because England withdrew all protection from the Islands, and extinguished slavery, yet buys slave-grown sugar—refused, and still refuses, to allow the West Indians to legislate for themselves. Why, then, should we fancy that, while similar causes are in operation, we should escape similar misfortunes? Are we not deprived of protection? Are we not denied the right either to become manufacturers, or treat with foreign nations as an independent people? If labor is still, though inadequately rewarded, and land not altogether worthless, we should remember that we are but experiencing the first fruits of our bondage; but the symptoms of decline are too manifest to allay the anxiety of those whose welfare is at stake. We cannot, calmly reviewing our position and our prospects, avoid the conclusion that some manifestation of public feeling is near at hand, and that the seeming apathy which pervades this Colony, is but the prelude to a political storm.

Corruption of the Press.

Of all the dirty acts which are the order of the day, that which is most impudently paraded before the public, is the buying of journals through the patronage of official advertisements. * * *

It is in vain we furnish the names of the salaried. They deny, that all the funds drawn from the public and official domain are false, and that they are perfectly independent and free from all motives of material interest.

It is for this reason of high morality, that we reproduce the list of seven journals who have alone received the sum of £150 for the publication of but one of the numerous advertisements, almost perfectly useless, that the Government sends every day to its todies of the Press, to reward their zeal, and prevent them being disgusted with Ministerial villany. Behold the names of these journals and the amount of pay to each of them for announcing the Rules of the Assembly: *Canada Gazette*, in French and English, £24 14s.; the *Canadien*, in French, £18 18s.; the *Minerve*, in French, £20 12s. 6d.; the *Journal de Quebec*, in French, £17 14s. 5d.; the *Transcript*, in English, £21 6s. 8d.; the *Colonist*, in English, £18 18s. 1d.; the *Pilot*, £28 4s. 5d.

People will thus see if we are wrong to call the Ministerial Press a salaried Press, without honest opinions, without disinterested political motives.—*L'Avenir.*

Mr. Christie, M. P. P. for Gaspe, has been getting into a mess with the Reporters for the Toronto and other papers. It is a pity that one of the few gentlemen in the House of Assembly should occasionally forget the true dignity of that character. We recommend the Reporter who has been so grossly ill treated to apply for information at once to the newspaper proprietor in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, we forget which, who made the Speaker of the House of Assembly pay a swinging sum in damages for false imprisonment, the Privy Council having given their judgment that the little Pedlington Parliaments of the Colonies are mere municipal bodies, without any of those *formidable* privileges possessed by the Imperial House of Commons. We advise Mr. Ure to commence his action against the Speaker forthwith; we are very much mistaken if a jury in the Home District would not be delighted to clip the wings of the collection of knaves and fools called the representatives of the people.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peters, New York, was sold at Sheriff's sale on Friday last, for the satisfaction of creditors, who hold mortgages on it to the amount of $80,000.

Montreal Spring Races.

These races have been postponed until Wednesday and the two succeeding days, when we expect some good sport. The following horses have arrived:—Grey Gelding Kite; Country Maid; Jenny Lind; Tom Payne; Deception; La Belle Canadien; Bat Logic; Grace Darling; Tasso; Pilot. Two or three others are expected to arrive, and as a number of these horses are entered for the St. Hyacinthe Stakes, it will give the public an opportunity of judging of the qualifications of each. The management is confided to the following stewards:—Hon. C. C. S. DeBleury; D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.; P. J. Duchesnay; —— Jennings, 19th Regiment; and Mr. T. D. Shipman will provide all needful refreshments and accommodations, in his usual excellent style.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, July 19, 1850.

Last night, Mr. Boulton (of Norfolk) moved the following Resolution:—

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, That it would greatly tend to the convenience of the people, the advancement of public business, and the ease of the Members of the Legislature, were the time and place of the Sitting of Parliament fixed by Law, instead of being left to the discretion of the Government of the day.

The question having been fully discussed on a previous occasion during the present Session, nothing said last night respecting the merits of it was at all new. Of course every member repeated the speech he made a few weeks ago. And had it not been for the occurrence of some of those irrelevant incidents and personal affairs that consume so much time of the House, the affair might be passed over without further notice. Mr. H. J. Boulton, however good many of the propositions which he submits to the House may be, certainly talks too much, and sometimes injudiciously determines to go on when the sense of the House is clearly against his being heard. This was particularly the case on the present occasion, Mr. Lafontaine having charged Mr. Boulton with introducing measures for the purpose of creating confusion, and called upon him to make a direct attempt to procure a repeal of the Union, if that were his object, that members from Lower Canada might have an opportunity of taking the matter into consideration before next Session,—a dead set was made to put Mr. Boulton down when he attempted to reply. A very unearthly noise was made, which caused a good deal of interruption and some delay, but the attempt did not completely succeed, for he was determined to speak. Some merriment was created by Colonel Gugy talking about times and circumstances changing the opinions of some politicians; but for himself he claimed credit for the most undeviating consistency during the whole of his public life. He charged Colonel Prince with the most unpardonable political inconsistency; and declared the common object of the Annexationists and the non-Annexationist Members of the Opposition to be to oust the Ministry—a crime for which he appeared to think there ought to be no forgiveness. I must except the remarks of Colonel Gugy when I say that the subject of fixed Parliaments was not supported by any new arguments. He contended that the Legislature is a self-convening body. His mode of demonstrating this proposition is curious. The House and the Ministry, he says, are one—the House is the Ministry—the Ministry convenes the House; therefore the House convenes itself. Besides, if the time for the Meeting of Parliament were fixed, its members would have to brave cholera and plague, and to face every calamity of this kind which might occur. The retort of Colonel Prince was keen and severe. If his own name had not been Prince, he said he should have called the Member for Sherbrooke the Prince of Humbugs. He had, on a former occasion, forbidden the banns to be published between that member and the Government; but they had not only been published; the marriage had been consummated. This called forth roars of laughter, at the expense of the Member for Sherbrooke. Having defended his loyalty against the attacks of Colonel Gugy, Colonel Prince said any man who thought Independence would benefit the country, was a slave, if he had not courage enough to ask the Queen for it, and he would be a rebel if he did not bow submissively to the Royal answer. Mr. H. Sherwood denied the statement of Colonel Gugy, that there was any union between the "Clear Grits" and the Tories for the purpose of ousting the Ministry. The fact of their sometimes voting together arose from their agreeing in principle on particular questions. A second wrangle was got up between Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Boulton, on the latter charging the members for Lower Canada with having in nearly all their votes, both in the House and in the Retrenchment Committee, since the opening of the Session, opposed Retrenchment. Mr. Lafontaine replied [illegible] posing a new feature in the Judgeship, for which he says Mr. Boulton came to him and made direct application. This was met by a denial. Mr. Cauchon made an harangue in which, it is not too much to say, he was [illegible] abusive. He complained that the Member for Norfolk would not [illegible] personally abuse him; and seemed to be sighing for coffee and pistols for two. Mr Boulton was a "humbug," and had been a nuisance wherever he had been. Colonel Prince defended Mr. Boulton, and, in doing so, said he thought he was not less popular than two Judges that had been appointed by the Ministry. He refused to mention names, but he stated, as facts, that one of these Judges is a drunkard, who gives way to the most violent passions, and whom he, himself, picked up in the streets of Kingston in a state of beastly intoxication not very long before his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Drummond made a general denial that there was a drunkard on the Bench. An amendment moved by Mr. Robinson, reserving to Government the power to call Parliament whenever it might deem it necessary to do so, was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 46. The main motion was lost, the vote being the same as on the amendment.

Mr. Perry moved the following somewhat roughly drawn Resolutions:—

1. That it is highly necessary and expedient to authorize the County Councils, respectively (in addition to the County Officers, which they are now by law empowered to appoint,) to nominate and appoint, from time to time, certain other local County Officers, viz: The County Registrar, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Gaoler, Coroner, and Inspector of Licenses, to regulate and fix the hours during which their respective offices are to be kept open to the Public, [illegible] and also the salaries, fees and emoluments, to be taken and enjoyed by such Officers.

2. That upon every principle of reason, common equity and justice, as well as convenience and efficiency, the respective Councils ought by right to have the free and entire disposal of all moneys raised [illegible] in their respective Counties for County purposes, irrespective of the control or interference of the Magistrates, inasmuch as such Councils have to bear the whole responsibility of raising such revenues by Assessment upon the people, or otherwise.

3. That the respective County Councils should be fully authorized by law to determine, from time to time, by By-law, the rate and amount to be paid by persons for permission to keep a Tavern or other house of entertainment, to fix the number to be so kept, as well as all needful regulations to be observed, and grant the license for the same, in such a way and manner as the respective Councils may deem proper and expedient.

4. That each County, Township, and Village Council, should be authorized, within their proper sphere, (when required to do so by the major part of the people particularly interested and to be affected,) to assess an individual Township, part of a Township, or other locality, as the nature of the case shall seem to require, for special purposes, such as, and in support of the poor, indigent and [illegible], for the making or repairing a bridge, road, or for other purposes; and also, in their discretion to tax them in such a way and manner as to them may seem proper and expedient, without being tied up to any restriction or limit whatever.

5. That the power and privilege of trying and determining the right, according to law, of a Member or Members of any Municipal Corporation to be elected and hold a seat in the same, [illegible] who is most to be affected, and to the Corporation [illegible] whose local knowledge best qualifies them to judge of the merits of the case to be decided, therefore each Municipal Corporation should be fully empowered to decide all such cases, without any reference to, or interference by, the Court of Queen's Bench.

6. That after authorizing a certain description of persons to vote at the respective Township or Village meetings for Councillors or other Officers, which admits and [illegible] the ability of persons to exercise that privilege discreetly and properly, it is inconsistent and unreasonable, afterwards, to curtail their choice or compel them to elect such persons only to serve them, whatever may be their ability or talent to do so to advantage, who have been fortunate enough to acquire, by some means or others, a certain amount of property, and therefore, all qualification for County, Township, or Village Councillors should be immediately abolished.

7. That the right to vote at all Township, Ward, or Village, Elections for Councillors or other local Officers, should be extended to all persons of good character, who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have a stated residence in the Township, Ward, or Village, in which they claim to vote, for [illegible] calendar months, who are liable to perform statute labour, or commute for the same; and to authorize each Township and Village Council to determine and provide by By-law in what manner and form the vote shall or may be taken in the same, whether viva voce, by ballot, or otherwise.

Upon the resolutions the mover made a very sensible speech, in his own more convincing than elegant style. Col. Gugy rose into the dignity of a literary critic, and expended a vast fund of learning on the phrase "to tax dogs." However, the critic fared badly in the hands of the rough farmer. He said the Member for Sherbrooke had no reason to be alarmed at the proposition to tax dogs, though he might have some cause for uneasiness had the resolution included puppies. The House was convulsed with laughter, and the gallery re-echoed the peals. The Speaker ordered the gallery to be cleared; but the House rung with shouts of "no, no," from all quarters. Col. Prince, when calm had been restored, took up Col. Gugy, and handled him without gloves. The Member for the East Riding, he said, was in Parliamentary knowledge and every qualification for a legislator as much above the Member for Sherbrooke as the earth is above the sun it shines upon.

Mr. Baldwin opposed nearly the whole of these resolutions. He backed out of the advocacy of the ballot, of which he admitted he had previously been in favor, thus abandoning the last article of the political creed he formerly professed.

Twelve o'clock had passed, and the merits of the resolutions had not been half discussed, when an adjournment of the debate was moved till Monday. The Ministry got Mr. Malloch to move that the resolutions be deferred till that day six months, which was carried—yeas 38, nays 15. The question was thus burked. In Upper Canada there are few questions on which the people through the country feel more strongly than on the subjects of these resolutions; because they practically affect every Municipality. The opposition of the Ministry to these resolutions will destroy what little popularity they still possessed. X.

Toronto, July 20, 1850.

The telegraph will have informed you of the withdrawal, in a body, of all the reporters and other representatives of the Press. The following are the circumstances that led to this decisive step:—

On Thursday night, while Mr. Baldwin was addressing the House on the subject of Mr. Perry's Resolutions, Mr. Christie came over to the strangers' gallery, in front of the reporters' gallery, and while conversing with some ladies—the upper part of his body leaning over the bar of the House, in the direction of the reporters—spoke so loud as to prevent them from hearing the Member who was addressing the House. One of the reporters of the *Globe*, who was more especially subjected to the annoyance, addressed to Mr. Christie the reasonable request that he would be kind enough to allow him to hear the speaker. Mr. Christie took offence, and told the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the reporter into custody, which was not obeyed, and Mr. Christie returned to his place in the House. In about an hour after this occurrence, he met the reporter in the lobby, and inquired if he were the person who had insulted him. The reply was:—"I only asked you to allow me to perform my duty, and I do not conceive it to be an insult." An apology was then asked for by Mr. Christie, which the reporter, conceiving that no offence had been committed, refused to give, stating, at the same time, that Mr. Christie was not in his place in the House when the request not to disturb the reporters was addressed to him.

Mr. Christie then brought the matter before the House, stating the facts given above, and having his statement corroborated by Col. Prince. The matter having thus been brought before the House, the reporter, on the following morning, desirous to bring the affair to a termination, addressed the following note to Mr. Christie:—

Globe Office, Friday morning.

R. Christie, Esq.:

Sir,—It is contrary to my inclination to insult or wound the feelings of any one, and if my asking you to allow me to perform my duty, was considered by you an insult, I [illegible] ask your pardon. I trust that you [illegible] I have violated that principle of politeness and courtesy due to your rank as a gentleman and a member.

I am, &c.

The spirit of forgiveness, it seems, had fled from the breast of the Member for Gaspe, who determined to carry the thing to an extremity. After a short secret discussion of the affair with closed doors, Mr. Baldwin having found a "precedent" in point, the unfortunate reporter was dragged to the Bar of the House. The Speaker read the affidavit of Mr. Christie, which was a very unique sort of indictment, charging George Ure with the dreadful crime of having presumed to speak to the hon. member for Gaspe "in a tone of assurance," the words already stated. The prisoner of the hon. House answered hypothetically that, if he had transgressed any rule of the House he was sorry for it, and made an ample apology.

This double apology, first to the individual who professed to have been aggrieved, and then to the House, did not satisfy Mr. Baldwin, who moved the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That George Ure, having used indecorous and offensive language, and otherwise conducted himself [illegible] towards Robert Christie, Esq., a Member of this House, in the discharge of his duty in this House, is guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House; and Ordered,—That the said George Ure be called to the bar, there reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, for the said breach of privilege.

This Resolution being carried in silence, the whole of the Reporters at once withdrew.

But the affair was not yet over. The Speaker read the following lecture to the prisoner at the bar of the House. It is a piece of solemn humbug, and reminds one forcibly of the address of a Judge who is about to pronounce the sentence of death on a criminal:—

Mr. Ure.—You have been admitted into this House as one of the Reporters for the public Press—a body upon whom, up to this day, no reproach could be cast for their behaviour. It is therefore a matter of regret, that in that respect, you should have been the exception. [illegible] If you are in any way qualified for that position, no one better than you should have known what are the privileges of this House, and its Members, and the respect due to the liberty of their proceedings by every member of the community, and particularly by yourself. Of a breach of these privileges you have been adjudged guilty in [illegible] disrespectful [illegible] and unbecoming language; displaying an ignorance of the relative positions in which you stood. You had every opportunity to [illegible] which, however, you did not think proper to do. [illegible] and the House allows that you be [illegible] discharged.

This judicial proceeding took place about half-past four. A meeting of the Press was at once called, and the whole matter fully discussed till about twelve o'clock. The result was the unanimous adoption of the following Resolutions:—

Resolved,—That the existence of an absolute privilege of Parliament, by the effect of which [illegible] admitted to the House [illegible] can be expelled therefrom at the wish of any one member, is not doubted by this meeting, but they are perfectly satisfied that the revival of it is inconsistent with the advance of the age, and will not be sustained by the public opinion of this Province.

That notwithstanding the existence of the "privilege" in question, the Press has been for a long period recognised as a necessary agent for the attainment of good Government in the representative system of every free country, by the providing of a special place for the accommodation of Reporters from the Public Journals in all the National Legislative Chambers; and that the communication of the proceedings of the legislative bodies to the public by means of the Press has become an essential element in the working of every free constitutional government, which, for the safety and weal of the community, should be facilitated and encouraged.

That the Canadian Legislative Assembly has in this manner recognised the Reporters from the public press, by setting aside a portion of the House to their use; and has thereby admitted that it is desirable and necessary that Reports should be taken—that gentlemen who come to the House with that view are entitled to all necessary facilities, and especially that such order and reasonable silence should be maintained in the vicinity of the Reporters' Gallery, outside the Bar of the House, as the nature of their duties requires.

That had the member who took offence been called on to forbear disturbing the silence of the Reporters' Gallery while he was within the House, the meeting would not have attempted to justify the circumstance, however much they might have regretted that any hon. member would treat as an offence that which certainly was not so intended. But the affair having occurred beyond the Bar of the House, we conceive the Reporter was quite justified in courteously requesting the hon. member to refrain from hindering him in the exercise of his recognised duty in the place he occupied.

That the censure of the House passed on the Reporter after he had apologized in private to the hon. member, and publicly at the bar, for his unwitting infraction of the theoretical privileges of the House, will, in the opinion of this meeting, fall very lightly in public estimation; that the conduct of the gentleman in question cannot be truly designated as "insulting" or "unbecoming," but was, on the contrary, throughout his communication with the hon. member for Gaspe, correct in principle, and altogether unobjectionable; and that they consider his case as that of the Press generally.

That the decision of the House that it is a breach of the privileges of that body deserving of marked censure for a Reporter courteously to request silence of a member outside the bar of the House, is such a gross act of disrespect to the Press, and interferes so directly with the fulfilment of their duties to the public, that the members of this meeting feel it incumbent on them to protest against it by withdrawal from the House.

S. THOMPSON, *Toronto Patriot.*
GEORGE BROWN, *Toronto Globe.*
HUGH SCOBIE, *Toronto British Colonist.*
JAMES LESSLIE, *Examiner.*
CHARLES [illegible], *Mirror.*
W. KINGSTON & Co., *North American.*
CHARLES LINDSEY, *Toronto Examiner.*
PETER BROWN, *Toronto Globe.*
EDWARD GOFF PENNY, *Montreal Herald.*
ROBERT R. SMILEY, *Hamilton Spectator.*
JOHN LOWE, Reporter, *Montreal Gazette.*
THOS. H. DEWALDEN, Reporter, *Toronto British Colonist.*
JOHN POPHAM, Reporter, *Toronto Patriot.*
J. WARD, Reporter, *Toronto Patriot.*
J. GORDON BROWN, Reporter, *Toronto Globe.*
M. MOORE, Reporter, *Toronto Globe.*

I have little time to comment upon this affair; but I may notice one or two points.

In the first place, I think—and indeed we all thought—that no apology ought to have been made. That an apology was made, however, only makes the conduct of the House the more unenviable. Reason would not satisfy them. It is a great mistake for that august body to suppose that any attempt to create for themselves a stock of factitious dignity will really elevate them in public estimation.

But I believe the arrest, trial, and censure, to have been illegal. There will not be much difficulty in showing this. At present, however, the post waits, and I can only say that there is an opinion held by high authorities that the House cannot arrest for an offence that would not be a crime in any of the ordinary Courts. In this case there was nothing of the kind. On this point Hallam says of the powers of Parliament:—

"If the matter is to rest upon precedent, or upon what overrides precedent itself, the absolute failure of jurisdiction in the ordinary Courts, there seems nothing (decency and discretion excepted) to prevent them (either House of Parliament) repeating the sentences of James I.'s reign, whipping, branding, hard labor for life. Nay, they might order the Usher of the Black Rod to take a man to the bar, and hang him up in the lobby."

From the Montreal Gazette.

We copied yesterday from the *Toronto Patriot*, an account of a Charivari, which ended in the death of a married woman advanced in pregnancy. On this a friend remarks:—

"With all respect for the correctness of the feeling of the Editor in this infamous business, he is decidedly wrong in his law, and as it might be still worse if the feeling went abroad, that such outrages might be committed with impunity, I will state what the remedies are;—

generally;—

by indictment for a nuisance, but more specifically by indictment for riot.

In this particular case,—

By indictment for manslaughter. It was decidedly a very aggravated manslaughter, if not a murder, another woman having been killed in the same way, in the same house. If the parties could be proved to be the same in both cases, I should say it was a murder. If I by my act kill a human being, and then wantonly repeat it, and kill another, the law will presume malice.

It makes no difference that this unfortunate woman died by her own hand. In the eye of the law it was *they* who killed *her*, not she who killed *herself*, for she was not responsible for the act. The act which caused the death of herself and her unborn offspring was not felonious in her, but was a continuance and a part of the delirium which followed the injury to the nervous system by others.

There is also a civil remedy given by Mr. Cameron's act 10 and 11 Vic. cap. 6. Surely it is an "unlawful" act to frighten a woman into madness,—to commit riot and manslaughter. An action for damages ought to be brought by the husband if any of the parties can be identified, and are worth it. After killing one wife they will probably repeat the brutality should he marry another.

The law is ample enough, if enforced. The difficulty being to enforce it. I should suggest as applicable to such cases, for which indeed it is intended to revive by enactment the old English principle of "amercing the hundred," which is the same as our municipal district. The locality is bound *prima facie*, to keep up such a number of constables, or otherwise keep watch and ward, as shall repress open riot and tumult. If any person marrying a second time, cannot have a sufficient number of special constables sworn in to protect him from insult and pillage, let him or her have an action against the Parish for the injury and loss, and then let the Parish or Township detect the guilty, and take its remedy, civil or criminal, as it pleases. If not, let it pay for its indifference to a social duty.

The Jury in this case brought in a most extraordinary verdict, that "Grace Sutherland put an end to herself in a state of insanity"—no mention of her eight months gone infant. The Coroner, "F. J. Robinson, Esq," ought to have known better than to receive such a verdict. It should have been either for manslaughter or murder. The act of an insane person, is no act at all, and here was one, if not two corpses, where death was clearly the result of a crime committed by others. The Jury should have sat from day to-day, until they had got some clue to the perpetrators, and, if none, brought the verdict against "persons unknown."

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

July 18.

Ship Lady of the West, Price, 27th June, Norfolk, (U S.) order, ballast
Rosalinda, Samson, 5th June, New Orleans, order, ballast
John [illegible], [illegible], 20th June, New York, C E Levey & Co, ballast
Hercules, Hallman, 5th May, Memel, (Prussia,) W J C Benson, ballast
Elizabeth Bentley, Robinson, 4th May, New Orleans, order, ballast
George Wilkinson, Brown, 27th May, Plymouth, W J C Benson, ballast
[illegible], 31st May, Nantes, C E Levey & Co, ballast
Bark Virgo, Paterson, 21st May, London, LeMesurier & Co, ballast
Don, Thompson, 8th May, Carthagena, G B Symes & Co, ballast
Thorwaldson, Ross, 31st May, New York, C E Levey & Co, railroad iron
[illegible], 7th June, Cork, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, 163 pass
[illegible], 28th May, Carthagena, order, ballast
Aurora, Hughes, 27th June, Halifax, Sharples & Co, ballast
Skeen, Olson, 15th May, Rochefort, C E Levey & Co, ballast
Orlando, Miles, 24th June, New York, order, ballast
[illegible], Dixon, 24th May, Bristol, order, iron and copper
Oden, Olsey, 23rd May, [illegible], order, ballast
Emily, [illegible], 20th May, Gloucester, G B Symes & Co, ballast
Brig Harriet, Pot, 1st June, Oporto, Buchanan, (Montreal,) wine and corks
Corsair, Stephens, 29th May, Limerick, Mr Vaughan, ballast, 121 pass
Talisman, Young, 9th May, Carthagena, W J C Benson, ballast
Queen Victoria, Warden, 27th June, Halifax, W J C Benson, ballast
Theron, Hall, 18th May, Cathagena, order, ballast
Brothers, Cockburn, 3rd May, London, A Gilmour & Co, ballast
Schr Caroline, Davis, 20th May, St George's Bay, (Nfld,) order, herrings
Josephte, Langlois, 28 days, St Johns, (Nfld,) A Gilmour & Co, fish and molasses
Marie, Fournier, 15 days, Miramichi, order, ballast, 7 pass
Bark [illegible], Harvey, 1st June, New York, A Gilmour & Co, ballast
Pilot, Hall, 20th May, Cowes, order, ballast
Minstrel, Jenkinson, 14th May, order, general cargo, 150 pass
Brig Reward, Goldsmith, 11 May, Sunderland, C E Levey & Co, coals and coke
Perceval, Goldsmith, 11th May, Sunderland, C E Levey & Co, coals and goods
Dorothy, Stephens, 12th May, Carthagena, A Gilmour & Co, ballast
Georgiana, Kelly, 25th May, Waterford, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, 70 pass
James & Elizabeth, Newman, 5th May, Bona, order, ballast, 3 pass
Derwent, Brown, 15th May, Limerick, A Provan, ballast, 111 steerage and 3 cabin pass
Ship Oberon, Smith, 22nd May, Christiansand, LeMesurier & Co, ballast
St Lawrence, Stewart, 25th May, Cork, A Gilmour & Co, ballast
Hampshire, Watts, 20th May, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, 163 pass
Pilgrim, Richardson, 30th May, Dublin, order, coals, 39 pass

20th.

Ship Arabian, Cringle, 4th July, New York, C E Levey & Co, ballast
Sarah Parinton, Parinton, 30th June, Boston, W Price & Co, ballast
Brig [illegible], Coner, 27th May, Limerick, order, ballast, 129 pass
Schr St Roch, [illegible], 21 days, Sydney, Master, coals
Mohawk, Kent, 1st July, St Johns, Nfld, Watson, Montreal, fish and salt
[illegible], 80 days, Marseilles, Fraser, wine & Oil

CLEARED.

July 19.

Ship George, Simpson, Fleetwood, C E Levey & Co
Delaware, Tarbox, London, do
Brig Royalist, Campbell, Fleetwood, do
Am. Ship Forest Queen, Lovett, Liverpool, Lemesurier & Co
Brig Levant, Walsh, Weymouth, do
Bark Egerton, Moor, Dundee, A Gordon & Co
Broom, Drysdale, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
Geo Guilford, Robson, Hayle, do
Brig Margaret, Smith, Port Talbot, do
Bark [illegible], Lewis, Swansea, M I Wilson & Co
Flowers of Ugie, Stabb, Sunderland, W J C Benson
Brig James, Reiley, Aberavon, do
Neptune, Miller, Sunderland, W Dawson
Schr John Malcolm, Murray, Cleveland, (Ohio,) J Gordon

20th.

Ship [illegible], Keer, Cowes, G B Symes & Co
Bark [illegible], Gibson, Milford, Gillespie & Co
Brig Constitution, Hastings, Workington, Pemberton Bros
Henderson, 11th, Maryport, W J C Benson
Robert & Mary, Howe, Whitby do

PASSENGERS.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at this Port from the 6th July, to this date:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	0	789
Ireland	0	625
Germany	0	253
Lower Ports, &c.	0	121
	0	1,788
Previously reported	0	15,937
Total	0	17,725
To same period in 1849	0	22,935
Decrease in 1850	0	5,210

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Emigration Department, Quebec, July 20, 1850.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Several vessels arrived this evening, but were not reported at the time of our going to press.

The barque Spermaceti, Moon, hence 7th June, was spoken on the 26th, in lat. 48 2 N, long. 40 5 W, by the Russian ship Hecla, at this port.

The barque Medina, Knox, hence 20th ult., was spoken 4th instant, outside of St. Pauls, by the bark Pilot, Hall, at this port.

Captain Brown, of the brig Derwent, reports that on the 9th instant, off Trinity Bay, he spoke the bark Henry, of London, from New York for the River Blanche, out 21 days,—Wished to be reported.

The brig Charles, William, (not James William, as previously reported,) ashore at Grand Metis, is a perfect wreck, and will be sold for account of the interested on the 23th instant. Captain Kinnack arrived here yesterday morning.

Capt. Robinson, of the ship Elizabeth Bethley, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 2nd July, in lat. 44 N., long. 62 40 W., signalised the ship Acadia, hence. July 4,—Off Cape Canso, spoke the brigt. British Queen, from Halifax for Montreal. On the 10th, off Cape Gaspe, spoke the bark Douglas, 50 days out from Liverpool to Quebec. On the 6th, saw the ships Lord Seaton and Effingham, and barks [illegible], Wellville, and Mary Campbell, all bound down.

Halifax, July 16.—The steamship Viceroy has been finally abandoned. The hull will be sold, 25th instant, at Yarmouth.

St. Johns, Nfld, June 22.—Arrived—Sealer, Kearney, from Quebec. July 1.—Cleared—Pacifique, Morrissey, for Montreal.

Halifax, July 9.—Cleared—Marie Julie, Landry, for Montreal.

The ship Eliza Morrison, cleared at New York for Quebec, on the 16th instant.

The packet ship Liverpool, at New York, spoke the bark Devereux, from Quebec for London, on the 3rd July, in lat. 40 38, long. 44 16.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

THE RAVEL FAMILY.

ON *WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24.*

THE Public are respectfully informed, that on this occasion, by particular desire, the Comic Ballet Pantomime of GODENSKI, OR THE SKATES OF WILNA, in which Mr. Francois Ravel will enact his celebrated Comic Character of Godenski; with the new Ballet entitled DIANE, and other Entertainments, forming one of the greatest Bills of the season.

Prices of Admission:—Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Tier, 3s. 9d.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 3d. Seats secured at the Box Office from 10, A. M., till 2, P. M., and from 3 till 5, P. M.

Days of Performance—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Doors open at Half-past SEVEN; Entertainments to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

July 23. 163

THE GREEK SLAVE.

IN Compliance with the urgent request of many who are not yet satisfied with admiring this great Work of Art, and induced by the daily increasing numbers who visit it, it will continue a few days longer at the Hall over the Mercantile Library Rooms. As the Hall is occupied for other purposes during the Evening, it will not be open after 7, P. M.

Admission—1s. 3d. Season Tickets—2s. 6d.

July 22, 1850. 162

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible]

ATLANTIC.

New York [illegible]

The American Steamer [illegible] York on Sunday morning [illegible] has made the quickest passage [illegible] days and fifteen hours [illegible]

Cotton advanced [illegible] firm. A slight advance in [illegible] Coffee, [illegible] dearer.

New [illegible]

The demand of the [illegible] Portugal continues to ex[illegible]

The Berlin papers [illegible] the Danish Treaty. No [illegible] satisfied with it.

In the London Mar[illegible] peared to be no chang[illegible]

Paris.—A man, [illegible] under suspicious circ[illegible] was found upon him [illegible] his intention to shoot the P[illegible] be insane.

The *Asia* is at Halifax [illegible] transpired.

On Friday the *Elizabe*[illegible] Island. She is a tot[illegible] Mediterranean; [illegible] them there were the Co[illegible] Fuller, late correspondent [illegible] with Signor F. A. Sta[illegible]

We regret that the [illegible] notified that two cases [illegible] in this City during the [illegible]

The *Crescent City* [illegible] gers, amongst them [illegible]

The $130,000 [illegible] *Columbus*, was detained [illegible]

The *Intelligencer* [illegible] conclusion of impor[illegible] wich Islands, New Gr[illegible]

The Board of Health [illegible] hours 29 interments [illegible] and for the 24 hours [illegible] which were from Cho[illegible]

Only 4 deaths [illegible]

The decision of the Gov[illegible] read to Professor Web[illegible] feetly calm, and [illegible] reconciled to [illegible]

New York Markets.

Ashes buoyant, with [illegible] 100 barrels at $6 for both sorts.

Flour.—A better [illegible] for the Home Trade; [illegible] dian held more firmly [illegible] Sales of 3,500 barrels [illegible] $5,62 for sweet. Sales [illegible] tle—including 7000 for [illegible] account of Western [illegible] sour, $5 @ $5,25 for common [illegible] $5,25 @ $5,62 for Michigan and [illegible] Pure Genesee.

Grain.—But little enquiry [illegible] rather more offering; Market [illegible] not regular; Genesee more [illegible] bushels prime at $1,43. Corn [illegible] mand good for the East, but [illegible] ply; prices easier; sales [illegible] @ 63 cents for Western [illegible] yellow.

Provisions.—Holders [illegible] mand of a retail character [illegible] $10,50 for Mess, and $8 [illegible] Lard in fair demand; [illegible]

Buffalo Markets.

Monday [illegible]

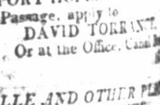
Flour.—Lower to-day, with [illegible] Sales of Ohio at $4,37; [illegible] ditto at the same, and 50 barrels [illegible] $4,25.

Grain.—Wheat very dull; no [illegible] and sellers do not agree; 90 cents [illegible] fused for a lot of Ohio. Corn [illegible] holders firm; sales, since our last [illegible] bushels mixed, at 52 cents [illegible] Illinois, and 7000 ditto [illegible] *Atlantic* has arrived, showing an advance of @ 1s. per quarter since the sailing of the [illegible] It will not probably have much effect on [illegible] Market.

Provisions.—Dull, and prices unchanged.

Canal Freights.—Unchanged.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, & HAMILTON.



THE Steamer "OTTAWA" will leave the CANAL BASIN on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, for the above Ports, calling at COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID TORRANCE, Or at the Office, Canal Basin.

July 22, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, R. G[illegible], Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Stores, every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., [illegible] LACHINE on arrival of the Cars, which leave Montreal at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain on board, or to H. JONES & Co., Agents. 124

Montreal, June 25, 1850.

D. FISHER,
EXCHANGE MONEY BROKER,
Office—No. 22, St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

COLLECTIONS MADE, and American [illegible] Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. BILLS Bought and Sold, on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO,—

The highest Premium paid for GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.

Montreal, July 22, 1850.

MONTREAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Duties of this School will be RESUMED after the Midsummer Vacation, on [illegible] DAY, 29th JULY. For Terms, &c., apply to Rev. J. A. DEVINE, M. A., 46, St. Lewis Street.

July 22, 1850.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. HALBERT & INGLESANT, Merchant Tailors and Drapers, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

July 22, 1850.

RICE HALBERT respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that the business heretofore carried on under the Firm of HALBERT & INGLESANT, will be continued on his own account.

Montreal, July 22, 1850.

WANTED to Purchase, a well [illegible] HOUSE. Apply at the Courier Office.

July 20.

HORSE SHOERS WANTED, [illegible] MASON'S, V. S., No. 51, Craig [illegible] where constant employment and good wages will be given.

July 18, 1850.

100 FIRKINS NEW BUTTER, [illegible] ceived, and for Sale by T. C. PANTON, 150, St. Paul [illegible]

June 15, 1850.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.—HOOKS AND HINGES.—On TUESDAY MORNING, the 23d, at the BONDING WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Wellington Street, *Griffintown*, will be Sold, for account of Underwriters and others concerned:—

998, 999, 1000, 1001 — 4 casks HOOKS and HINGES

Landed in a Damaged state, ex *Adelphi*, from Liverpool.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.—DAMAGED SUGAR.—On TUESDAY MORNING, the July 23rd, at the Stores of the Subscriber, will be Sold, on account of Underwriters and others concerned:—

[illegible] — 25 Barrels Crushed Sugar

Landed in a damaged state, ex "Adelphi," from Liverpool.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.—HORSE NAILS.—On TUESDAY morning, July 23, at the Stores of the Subscriber, will be Sold, on account of Underwriters and others concerned—

C M—572, 563, 564, 568 — 4 casks 9lb. HORSE NAILS.

574, 579, 577 — 3 casks 10lb. HORSE NAILS.

Damaged on voyage of Importation ex "*Adelphi*," from Liverpool.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING.

HERRINGS, CODFISH, &c.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING next, July 24, at ELGIN BASIN, ex Brigantine *MOHAWK*, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, will be Sold:—

[illegible] cwt. large No. 1 Table Codfish
7 tierces Salmon
[illegible] barrels No. 1 Herrings
[illegible] do Pale Seal Oil
[illegible] hhds. Liverpool Salt.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING.

CHALLENGE.

[illegible] desirous, previous to the Industrial Fair, of testing the comparative merits of the FIRE-ENGINE now owned by me, and built by Mr. PERRY, and the "MONTREAL" ENGINE, [illegible] by Mr. LEPAGE, (this one claiming to be the first Engine in the city,) I am prepared to pay to the Captain of the "Montreal" the sum of [illegible] DOLLARS, provided he will give this a fair trial, and beat it; also, in the event of the "Montreal" being beaten, he will pay over to the Treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, a like sum. The terms of the trial to be similar to the trial for the Purse in 1846. The judges to be chosen, one by each party, and a third by the two thus chosen. Any expense deemed necessary by the Judges to provide a suitable [illegible] to try on,—to be shared equally by each party.

The Trial to come off within ten days from this date. Should this Challenge not be accepted in Six days from this date, it will be considered that the superiority of this Engine is acknowledged. This course is adopted in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of the Civic Authorities in refusing to permit the trial of this Engine, at the last turn out, until the close, when the men would be well tired out.

WM. MUIR.

July 19, 1850. 163

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

THE MONTREAL COMPANY have to remark, there was no occasion for Mr. MUIR gaining notoriety by forcing his Engine alongside the *Montreal* on Wednesday, at the General Turn-out of the Brigade, thereby interrupting the arrangements of the day, and the probable cause of disobedience of orders by the *Union* Company, [illegible] the insult offered by them to our worthy [illegible]. We should have given Mr. Muir's Engine a Fair Trial, at a proper time, if he had requested it. The *Montreal*, built by Mr. Lepage, [illegible] the Prize from the *Union*, built in Boston, at the Trial in 1846. [illegible] Mr. Muir's Engine, (built by Mr. Perry,) is, I believe, a most excellent piece of workmanship, [illegible] having the other Engines as models may be [illegible] improvement on them, but that remains to be [illegible]. The preliminaries and time of Trial to be settled by [illegible] friends from each party, and no communication through the Press will be noticed. We shall feel [illegible] no disgrace to be beaten by improvements in the Manufacture.

R. HAMMOND, Captain Montreal Company.

July 2[illegible], 1850. 163

MONTREAL SPRING RACES.

THE undersigned having LEASED the ST. PIERRE RACE COURSE, offers for public competition the following PURSES.

The Races to come off on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible], THURSDAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, the [illegible] days of JULY next.

FIRST DAY.—A Purse of $100, open to [illegible] horses bred in the Lower Province of Canada. One mile heats. Turf Club weights.

SAME DAY.—A Purse of $100, open to all horses. One mile heats. Turf Club weights. Horses bred in the Provinces allowed 8 lbs.

SECOND DAY.—A Purse of $120, open to all horses. Two mile heats. Turf Club weights. Horses bred in the Provinces allowed 10 lbs.

SAME DAY.—A Trotting Purse of $30, added to a sweepstakes of $5 each. Open to all, in Harness.

Entrance for the above Purses 10 per cent. [illegible] person will be allowed to enter a horse for any of the above named Purses, unless he is a subscriber to the amount of $5.

THOS. D. SHIPMAN.

May 30, 1850. 117

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements which will enable them to supply Country Merchants with these celebrated Pills, as cheap as purchased in New York. Terms Cash.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN & Co., Agents for Dr. BRANDRETH, 172, St. Paul Street.

July 17th, 1850. 159

VARENNES WATER.

POINT DU JOUR WATER.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand the above celebrated MINERAL WATERS. For Sale by the Gallon.

BENJ. WORKMAN & Co.

July 15, 1850. 156

TO TANNERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a Fresh Supply of ELLIS' Celebrated Refined LAMPBLACK, and for sale by BENJ. WORKMAN & Co.

July 12. 155

HEMP AND CANARY SEED.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply, by BENJ. WORKMAN & Co., 172, St. Paul Street.

June 21. 136

PAPER.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:—
Large Wrapping Paper
Crown do
White and Colored Printing do
Envelopes, &c.

July 15. A. F. SABINE. 156

[illegible]
Molasses, in puns and barrels
Black and Green Tea
Port and Sherry Wine
Brandy, Rum and Gin
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine
Hhds Tobacco Stem
Jars of Snuff
Cases of Liquors
Barrel Lard Oil
Vinegar
Mustard in Jars
Barrels Roman Cement
Crates of Cork Wood.
With other Articles.
Sale at TWO o'clock.

TOBIN & ECKART.

163

THOMAS MUSSEN

HAS [illegible] Assortment of CARPETS [illegible] CLOTHS, which, with other Makes in great variety of Styles, from 3 to 27 feet wide, they offer for Sale, at their CARPET WAREHOUSE, St. Francois Xavier Street.

Together with their usually Extensive Assortment of CARPETING, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., on the most favorable terms.

23, St Francois Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street.
Montreal, June 15, 1850. 131

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOW receiving, from the different Spring Vessels, a General Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, including a Superior Lot of Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c., [illegible]

F[illegible]
Twankay and Hyson Twankay
Old Hyson in chests and catties
Young Hyson do do
Imperial Souchong and Congou
Muscovado Sugar
Crushed Sugar
Molasses, in hhds and tierces
B. M. Raisins and Currants
Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Carroway Seeds
Blue and Starch
Whiting, in barrels
Wine Corks, Vinegar
Mustard, ¼ lb., ½ lb., 6 lb. and 8 lb. jars
Brooms, Dusters, Pails and Bed Cords
Salad Oil and Castor Oil
Lamp Wick, Pipes, Rosin, Chocolate
Oatmeal, No. 2 Mackerel, Salmon Trout
Table Codfish, Fine Stoved and Liverpool Salt
[illegible]
Paste Blacking
Soda Ash
Holland Gin
Old Scotch Whiskey, in puns, "Campbellton," and "Jura;" Upper Canada Whiskey, in barrels
Very fine Old Jamaica Spirits

RADENHURST, McGILL & Co., Cuvillier's Buildings, St. Alexis Street.

July 1, 1850. 144

LIVERPOOL SALT,

IN BULK, BARRELS, and BAGS, Bonded, on Sale by RADENHURST, McGILL & Co., Cuvillier's Buildings, St. Alexis Street.

June 8. 125

[illegible] 158

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:—
Muscovado, Refined and Bastard Sugars
English Treacle
Muscovado Molasses
Twankay, Young Hyson and Souchong Teas
DeKuyper's finest Double Berried Geneva
Olive, Lard and Linseed Oils
"Steel's" Liverpool Soap
Fresh Currants, in carroteels
Leacher's Starch
Muscatel Raisins, Cavendish Tobacco, Green and Roasted Coffee, Indigo, Button Blue, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Wix's Mustard, Pipes, Black Lead, Chocolate, Rosin, Saltpetre, &c., &c., &c.

DAVID TORRANCE.

June 8. 125

FIRE!

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

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

The ENGINES are complete, with SUCTION and LEATHER HOSE, ([illegible]), HOSE-REELS, and FIRE-BUCKETS.

ALFRED PERRY, Craig Street.

June 24, 1850. 138

Public Record Office Reference: C.O. 47/54
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