To Advertisers.

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

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

Provincial Parliament.

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

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

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

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

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

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

Courier Office, June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1850.

The Press.

The country seems to be quite alive to the importance of the question that has arisen between the Press and the Assembly. With the exception of the Montreal *Gazette* and the Quebec *Chronicle*, not one paper of respectability that we have seen, has espoused the cause of the Assembly, not one but has manfully adhered to the common cause, ably supporting the position taken at first by those of our brethren who were present in Toronto when the outrage upon the Press was perpetrated by Mr. Robert Baldwin. As to these two journals, the *Chronicle* appears to us totally to misunderstand the question at issue, and, after much consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the conduct of the *Gazette* has some curious connection with its coppers—we believe the gentleman thought that, if he continued to report, when his contemporaries refused to do so, he would sell more papers, and that that is just the short and the long of the matter. The rest of the Press of the Province is sticking manfully together, and it is really not a little delightful to see that, no matter what the politics of the journal, the liberty of the Press, which is in reality the liberty of the subject, is resolutely contended for. The people are supporting their own Press, and it is very evident, from the turn which things are taking in Upper Canada, that the Assembly will have, ultimately, to knock under. We earnestly recommend the example of the inhabitants of the County of Oxford and of Brockville to be followed up in every electoral constituency; let meetings be called, resolutions be passed, and petitions be adopted—let these petitions be ready by the next Session—let them then be placed in the hands of the Member for the County or Borough in which the petition is got up—and let the gentleman [illegible] it, vote against its reception, or against its prayer, at his own proper peril. The petition should simply pray the House to pass a declar[illegible] renounce all [illegible]lution, first to the privileges of the Imperial [illegible] in the matter of the exclusion of strangers from the debates; and, secondly, that they acknowledge the right of the Press to be present in the House, to publish such reports of the debates as they (the Press) may choose, according to their convenience, and to be accommodated properly, and protected from interruption.

The House of Assembly must be distinctly given to understand, by the people, that they (the people) will neither recognise nor tolerate their pretension to exercise the Privilege of Parliament as it is understood in England; that such pretension is not in accordance with the spirit of the age, or with the habits of thought and action peculiar to the people of this country; that they have no sympathy with the relics of a barbarous age still existing in England, and will resist their introduction here. And all this must be made a test question at the next Election, if the present House of Assembly persists in its obstinate conduct.

The House of Assembly has the same power that all other public bodies have, to preserve order during its deliberations, and that is to have a policeman in attendance to seize and carry out any man who makes a noise or causes an interruption of the proceedings, and the man so seized can be taken before a Magistrate and be fined or imprisoned for being riotous and disorderly; though, upon our conscience, we think most of the arrests would have to be made *within* the Bar. This is the legal way to preserve order, and no other power would we give the eighty-four wind-bags.

By the way, the ludicrous conclusion of the Reporter squabble, so far as the precious Parliament is concerned, is, that one horrible noodle has given notice of a motion to the effect that measures be taken for the "condign punishment of those Reporters who shall not give correct and impartial reports" of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. This is great fun, and only shows with what a mass of ridicule a man may cover himself, without the assistance of others.

In another place will be found the Resolutions passed by Mr. Hincks' constituents in the County of Oxford, relative to the conduct of the House of Assembly towards the Reporters. They are pretty strongly worded, and are, in fact, a gross breach of the privilege of the House, if the House has the privilege it claims. Now, we shall see whether the House has the courage to punish, or attempt to punish, the gentleman who presided at this meeting, the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, or the newspapers that have published them!

In another column we have given the *Globe's* account of the disgraceful scene in the House, alluded to by our correspondent. Does not the country think it high time that this Assembly be replaced by another?

We find the following in the Montreal *Merchants' Exchange Register*, in the Reading Room, Great St. James Street, under date of yesterday:—

"A Turkish Embassy, whose name we are unable to learn, arrived in this city this morning, accompanied by his interpreter. He has accredited letters from the British Minister at Washington to Lord Elgin."

The Foreign News.

We are indebted to Mr. Doane, Agent of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, for late Boston papers, containing full details of the news per Steamer *Cambria*:—

Halifax Telegraph Office, Tuesday, August 6—2, P.M.

The *Cambria* arrived at half-past one o'clock.

The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool Saturday night at 12 o'clock. The *Pacific* advertised to sail Wednesday at two o'clock.

England.

The House of Commons has been chiefly engaged with voting for supplies, in which they have yet made but little progress. It is pretty evident that many bills must be abandoned, or that the session will be very protracted.

The great meeting of the sympathisers with the Bishop of Exeter, came off on Tuesday in London. The next result of this effort was a protest against the judgment given by the Courts of Law. A petition to the Queen, praying that hereafter all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England, may be referred to the spiritual heads of the Church, and an address to the dignitaries, clergy, and laity, of the church for co-operation.

The reappearance of the potato blight in a mitigated form, in both Ireland and England, is beyond a doubt; in the Counties of Clare, Kerry and Limerick, the disease has appeared, whilst from Cork, Tipperary and Galway, report speaks cheeringly of the coming harvest, and particularly of the potato crop.

Bristol has been the scene of a dreadful steamboat explosion, by which a number of persons have lost their lives.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts continues good, and commercial affairs generally all in a very satisfactory state.

Markets.

Provision Market dull, except for Bacon; a retail business only is doing. Lard dull; last week's prices are barely sustained.

Ashes.—There has been an active demand for Ashes; and upwards of 1900 barrels, on the spot and to arrive, have been sold at 32s. 6d. @ 33s. for Pots, and 30s. per cwt. for Pearls; and higher rates are now demanded.

Consols opened Monday at 96¾—closing daily through the week at 96¾.

France.

Paris, Saturday.—In the departments where elections for municipal honors are about to take place, most of the Cardinals are of the party of order.

A destructive water spout fell in the vicinity of Orleans on the 16th.

A letter from Marseilles states, that the American corvette *Erie*, anchored in the bay on Thursday, having on board a Turkish Ambassador, accredited by the sublime Porte to the Government at Washington.

Sunday.—Reports have been received from Morocco stating that in consequence of the continued drouth, the greater part of the crops had been destroyed, and that famine was apprehensive.

Monday.—The law on the Press has been officially published. It is said that the President will use the powers it confers on him with the utmost rigor. In short, that he hates the Press, and would exterminate it if he could. The greatest annoyance to the Press is, the clause which compels all writers to sign their own articles; but it is thought that this clause will be evaded by making the responsible Editor sign all that appears in the paper.

The French fleet has left Naples for Chesborough, to be reviewed by the President of the Republic. Two frigates suddenly left Toulon today for Tunis.

In several of the Departments the people live in continual dread of incendiaries.

Count Pere, one of the most distinguished officers of the Republic, died on Saturday.

Thursday.—It is said that the next great move in French politics, as regards the interior, will be an attempt on the part of the new coalition of the extremes of the Chamber to repeal the electoral law of May 21st.

A sudden rise has taken place in the price of grain. The quotation of the Halle has risen from [illegible] presented a proposition relative to the establishment of a line of steam vessels between France and the French West India Islands, touching at Lisbon, Madeira, and Teneriffe. The starting point for these vessels will be Havre.

Louis Napoleon is about making another provincial tour, this time in an easterly direction.

The definitive effect of the new electoral law is said to be that—the number of elections in France which in 1848 amounted to ten millions and a half, has been reduced to three millions and a quarter.

The fierce attack upon the Assembly in the semi-official journal *d'Lesoir*, causes great sensation in political circles. The subject had been considered at a Cabinet Council, but nothing was positively known.

The Bourse was rather agitated. Fives opened at 96.55, closed 96.10.

The commercial accounts for the past week are excellent. The Paris manufacturers have more orders than they can execute, and operatives are in great demand.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Various small acts of hostility on both sides have been committed. The blockade of the harbor of Kiel commenced on the 18th. Several coasting vessels have been seized by the Danish frigate.

The Danish Army is under the command of General Von Krogh; that of the Duchies of General Willisen. The Danish troops are advancing rapidly. Commercial intercourse has been interdicted. Accounts of the 17th state that a smart engagement had occurred between the advanced posts of both armies in the vicinity of Flensburgh, and advices from Altona of the 18th state that, on the 18th, the Danish fleet, consisting of seven vessels of war, supported by troops, took possession, amidst a heavy canonade of both sides, of the Isle of Frehmarn. The lieutenancy has given orders for reprisals.

The German Empire.

All Germany is ringing with speculations upon the result of the war in Holstein. From Hamburgh we learn that a second Russian fleet, with ten thousand troops on board, is on the point of leaving the port of Cronstadt, for the Schleswig Holstein coast. Sweden also is to send a squadron under the command of Prince Oscar, and it is not thought improbable that England may send a maratime force at least equal to that of Russia. There would then be four fleets more or less hostile to the German cause in the Duchies.

The Hanoverian Chambers are still firm in their support of Germany, and consider the peace concluded between Prussia and Denmark as dishonorable to the Empire.

Austria and Russia.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Minister at War has resigned in consequence of Haynau's dismissal. Radetsky has tendered his resignation, it is said, on the same account.

A tremendous fire occurred at St. Petersburgh on the 16th, on the north side of the river, near the guard ship. Property to an immense amount was destroyed.

Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong; Mr. and Mrs. Levin; Mr. and Mrs. Devens; Mr. and Mrs. Mackay; Mr. and Mrs. Rossin; Messrs. Pattens, Holt, Hale, and Monk; Messrs. Mansfield, Drayton, Stebbins, Gunn, Mitchell, Esher, Baltomley, Penn, Lowry, Loring, Sutton, Wood, Masterton, Charlton, Schroder, Napier, Jones, Hepburn, Curtis, Cabot, Enfeldt, Blanken, Stern, Wortley, Coke, Howard, Castellin, Mackell, Hughes, Blackford, Chandler, Grifton, Metcalf, Chadwick, Bagotte, Hill, Hamon, Scott, Saville, Hutchinson, Wallis, Wood, Beeby; Mr. and Miss Daly.

We are requested by the Treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, to acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. William Muir, of the sum of Fifty Dollars, being the stakes gained on the perpendicular throw of his Engine in the contest with the *Montreal*.

The Ship *Cambria*, Captain Harrison, left Glasgow, on her second voyage to Montreal, on the 16th of July, with a general cargo of goods and passengers.

The Ravels.

It was announced from the stage of the Theatre Royal on Monday evening last, that this clever Family would give their last performance on Saturday evening next. Through a frugality and care, amounting almost to meanness, they have been enabled to realise such profits as will prove their visit to Montreal, to be announced in the handbills they will distribute in the next principal town, as an "unprecedented success," &c., &c. We wish them every success in their future wanderings; but we trust they will always bear in mind, or their managers for them, that a proverb exists regarding what is the best policy, and that to render their visit to any town profitable, is perfectly justifiable; but to render it so at the expense of the Press of that town, may prove advantageous for a short period, but in the long run will inevitably prove the contrary. When the *Ravels* first came to Montreal, their advertisements were sent to this journal, and inserted in the usual manner, and charged at the ordinary rates; their account was presented at the expiration of two weeks, and amounted for that period to £2 12s. 6d. This account, after a good deal of higgling and delay, was eventually paid. A few days afterwards, they discontinued their advertisements in the *Courier*, which, no doubt, they had a perfect right to do, if they saw fit, and a matter of the most perfect indifference to the proprietors of the *Courier* whether they did or did not. But in thus discontinuing their advertisements, it would have been well, if, with their usual business activity, they had at the same time paid what was due the *Courier*, an unfortunate nine shillings and seven-pence. But no; the *Courier*—rash, misguided, creature—considered the prices of admission to their, what we again *reiterate*, clever performances, too high; and it was to be punished.

Whether they will leave Montreal without blotting out from the books of this establishment *that* nine shillings and seven-pence, remains to be seen. We presume, as they have so frequently refused to pay it, that they will not, and leave our unfortunate contemporary, the *Herald*, through whom the order was sent, to pay the just debts of the Ravel Company. But they no doubt suspect that we would not take advantage of our unfortunate contemporary because he happened to be their dupe and endorsed their orders. They are right—the sum is small, and we will bear its loss with pious resignation.

We have had a good deal to do with public exhibitions and performers, and generally found them gentlemanly and courteous in manners, and honorable in business; but we have also had a few severe lessons regarding *too much trust*, and the Ravel lesson is the last on our black list—we will profit by it for the future.

Grand Olio Entertainment.—The Dioramic Panorama of the *Burial of Napoleon*, forms the principal feature of interest in this exhibition, which is, indeed, a life-like representation of that gorgeous Funeral Pageant, and full of interest. There is a variety of other attractions, including a very good band of music. This exhibition may be seen to-night, and to-morrow for the last time here.

The Legislative Assembly and the Press.

We learn from the *British American* that a large public meeting was held in the Court House of Woodstock, on the 30th ultimo, to take into consideration the misunderstanding now existing between the Provincial Press and the Legislature [illegible] G. W. Whitehead, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions, which were read to the meeting by James Laycock, Esq., were unanimously adopted:—

1st. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting does not consider the subject, upon which it has been called upon to decide, as a party question between Conservatives and Reformers; but as one between Justice and Injustice, and between the Press, the Reporters, the Public, and Mr. Ure, on the one hand; and Mr. Christie, the Speaker, and the Members of the House of Assembly on the other.

2nd. *Resolved*,—That, in common with all eminent British Statesmen, and intelligent British Subjects, this Meeting considers that a Free Press is the best and safest bulwark of the Rights and Liberties of the People.

3rd. *Resolved*,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the Constitution of the Province of Canada does not guarantee to the Members of the House of Assembly the privilege claimed, of admitting Reporters of the Public Press *by sufferance*, and that if any data exist, by which this privilege can be claimed by Members of the Imperial Parliament in England, the rule cannot extend to, nor be applied, in the Colonies.

4th. *Resolved*,—That, as the rights and privileges of Parliament must be based upon some positive enactment or law of the land, and that as no such law appears on the statute book, by which the Hon. R. Baldwin, or any other Member of the House of Assembly, can have the power of moving a Resolution for reprimanding, punishing, or excluding Reporters from that House, this Meeting considers the recent conduct of the House as arbitrary in the extreme, and exceedingly unjust to the public.

5th. *Resolved*,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, Robert Christie, Esq., M. P. P. for Gaspe, has been guilty of ungentlemanly and improper conduct towards Mr. Ure, a Reporter for the *Globe* newspaper, in the House of Assembly, and to all the Reporters, in preventing, by his noise, gossip, and indecorous tattling, the proceedings of the honorable House from being heard and correctly reported to the public.

6th. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting expresses surprise that any Constituency should send a Member to Parliament who has not more discretion, nor more correct ideas of decent manners, and who seems to regard his own amusement as of more importance than that the public should be acquainted with the doings of the Legislature, and who possesses such low, mean and revengeful feelings, as to take advantage of the barbarous and antiquated privileges claimed by the British Parliament, to punish an innocent individual, honorably intent on the performance of his duties to his employer and the public. And it is further *Resolved*, that such conduct, on the part of Mr. Christie, shows, in no ordinary degree, that the said Robert Christie, Esq., is more fit to be an inmate of a groggery, a bear garden, or a Lunatic Asylum, than to be a Member of Parliament.

7th. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting considers that the Legislative Assembly, and more especially the Speaker, would have shown a greater sense of propriety and order, and would have rendered a more important service to the Public, by calling to order, reprimanding, or delivering up the said Robert Christie, Esq., to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, there to be dealt with, for his disorderly conduct, according to the law in such cases made and provided.

8th. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting most cordially approves of the forbearing, courteous, and manly conduct of Mr. Ure towards Mr. Christie in the House of Assembly, and his perseverance in the discharge of his duty, and regrets that such conduct should have been lost upon such an unworthy object as Robert Christie, Esq.

9th. *Resolved*,—That the Resolutions adopted at a recent Meeting of the Publishers and Reporters of the Public Press, held in Toronto, have the full concurrence and approbation of this Meeting.

10th. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this Meeting, Mr. Christie's explanation of this affair, in the House of Assembly, and also through the columns of the Toronto *Globe*, is uncandid, trimming and jesuitical, a violation of sound reasoning, sneaking and subservient to the Press, with a view to escape their further castigation, and completely fails either to paliate or justify his conduct.

11th. *Resolved*,—That in the present state of the case, between Mr. Christie and the House of Assembly on the one hand, and Mr. Ure and the Reporters on the other; this Meeting is of opinion that injustice has been done to Mr Ure, by reprimanding him at the Bar of the House instead of Mr. Christie. And as in the opinion of this meeting, the subject has not been fully enquired into, a full investigation is hereby recommended, in order that the impression may, if possible, be eradicated from the public mind, that a stranger, and the Press, have suffered injustice at the hands of the highest tribunal in the Province.

12th. *Resolved*,—That it is painful to the People assembled at this Meeting to feel themselves bound to express their strong disapprobation both of the course taken by the Hon. Robert Baldwin, in introducing, and the House of Assembly in passing, a Resolution for reprimanding Mr. Ure, who, in their opinion, did not use indecorous or offensive language to Mr. Christie. And it is further *Resolved*,—That the said Mr. Christie was not in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties when spoken to by Mr. Ure, but was gossiping in the Ladies' Gallery, thereby causing such noise and confusion that the proceedings of the House could not be heard by the Reporters. And this Meeting further declares that such conduct forms no part of the duties of a Member of Parliament, and that if Mr. Christie had been guilty of such conduct at any respectable and orderly Public Meeting, he would either have been called to order by the Chairman, or given over to the safe keeping of a constable. This Meeting would fain hope that the Legislative Assembly do not wish to be considered more disorderly, antiquated or barbarous than other public bodies, and if so, it is their bounden duty to repeal forthwith such of their rules and regulations as are at variance with the spirit of the age, and opposed to the onward march of intellect and the progress of reform.

13th. *Resolved*,—That this meeting is also of opinion, that it is disreputable, undignified and injurious to the interests of the community, for the Legislature to sit with closed doors, and legislate in secret on subjects involving the interests and welfare of the Province, and this Meeting claims as a right, on behalf of the Public, that which has long been allowed under the name of a privilege, namely, that Reporters for the Press be allowed suitable places in each branch of the Legislature, to report without let or hinderance, all the speeches which may be made, and the proceedings which they may deem interesting to the public, and this Meeting claims this right with the greater confidence, because the Legislature has recognized and adopted the principle in reference to the County Councils.

More Dignity in the House of Assembly.

The dignity of the House of Assembly appears to loom higher and higher as its Session draws to a close. It gained by its successful resistance to the attack of the reporter, through the exertion of great powers intrusted to it; the interchange of pleasant little epithets among its members, has not in the slightest degree impaired the brightness of its lustre; and now a scene has passed, which, however detrimental it might have been to the dignity of any other body—passes harmlessly by the Assembly; it can only be damaged by a reporter, an enemy provided for it by nature.

It was late on Saturday night when this scene occurred, it was in fact very close upon the Sabbath; the members had been working somewhat laboriously, and we are told had not failed to solace themselves with something stronger than water or weak tea. At any rate, while the business of the country was going forward at the clerk's table, by the agency of a few members assembled around it who were most interested in the Bill under discussion, the other members were solacing themselves, with what, do our readers think? Why with making up into hard balls the public documents which are printed at so much expense to their constituents, (often merely to gratify the vanity of members,) and throwing them at their neighbours. This was a dignified display of humor, a kind of amusement in which men of intellect and station might indulge in the Hall of the National Legislature without any imputation on its dignity. Its dignity, indeed, as if that could be hurt by any one but a reporter! —But this elegant amusement was very nearly brought to a tragical conclusion. Mr. Malcolm Cameron discharged a very large ball, which took effect on the head of Mr. Malloch, member for Carleton, and one from Sir Allan Macnab, striking him at nearly the same moment, he became enraged, and seizing the heavy ink-stand on the clerk's table, he swore with a great oath that he would throw it at Macnab's head if he was expelled next day for it; Cameron having avoided his wrath by dodging with his usual alertness below the table. With some difficulty, Mr. Malloch's wrath was appeased and the affair passed. The description given us of the scene, which we cannot picture, the roaring and brawling in the place where nothing but gravity and solemnity should be permitted, the wild words and frantic gestures, was enough to fill the mind of the least sensitive with horror. Yet this is the body that reprimanded without mercy a reporter who had asked a member to make less noise; whose dignity, (!) save the mark, was insulted when a member of the press remonstrated against interruption in the discharge of his duty. This is the body which does not want its privileges defined; and to be plaintiff, judge and jury as to attacks made on its dignity. What a time was that to bring a culprit before the bar, that Saturday evening, just arriving at the close of the week, when every mind should be solemnized for the calm day of rest approaching—what a time to bring a culprit up for judgment before the House; its members engaged in roaring and fighting, with foul oaths rising amid the din as if from a pandemonium. A dignified body! a solemn body! a body worthy of the very highest respect!!!

The dignity of this wonderful body was not hurt in the least by this scene; the Speaker said not a word about it; it is only when a reporter speaks to a member that he interferes, for it is then that the dignity is encroached upon.—*Globe*.

More Legislative Tyranny.—Colonel Gugy gave notice of a motion in the Legislative Assembly, yesterday evening, to the effect, that measures be taken for the condign punishment of those Reporters who shall not give correct and impartial reports of the proceedings of this House.—*Toronto Globe*.

Coup de Soleil.—We regret to learn that an inquest was held yesterday on the body of a young man named John Ross, a lately arrived emigrant from the county of Armagh, Ireland, who was found dead, on Tuesday afternoon, about one o'clock, in a field in which he had been working on the farm of Mr. Nesbitt, at Cote St. Louis. Ross was only 20 years of age, but of an extremely plethoric habit of body. He was found quite dead, lying close to a fence, as if he had sought shade under it. The jury, after hearing the evidence of Dr. Holmes, returned a verdict of died from apoplexy, induced by the heat of the sun—or what is commonly called by a *coup de soleil*.—*Herald*.

Capt. Wright's Company of Royal Artillery, was transferred, yesterday afternoon, from H. M.'s Steamer *Resistance* to the steamer *Lord Sydenham*, *en route* to Montreal to relieve Capt. Stace's company, which is coming here to relieve another company about to leave for England.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Important New Development in Prof. Webster's Case.—We have just learned of some facts which go far to show the utter falsity of Professor Webster's confession as to the disposition of Dr. Parkman's body, and by which he attempted to show his want of *premeditation* in the killing. A Student at the Medical College has this morning, for the first time, disclosed that at the time of the murder, while he was in the dissecting room entry, he distinctly heard sounds of something being dragged over the stairs leading to Prof. Webster's lower laboratory—which he has now no doubt were thus produced by the descent of Dr. Parkman's body.

An examination of the sink in the upper laboratory, described by Prof. Webster as the one he used for the dismemberment of the body, demonstrates its positive incapacity for the purpose, it being of very small size. And furthermore, the hand hose which the Professor speaks of in his letter of explanation to the Council as used by him to convey water to said sink, was this morning measured by officer O. H. Spurr, and found to be a couple of feet too short for that object!—*Boston Transcript*.

Montreal, August 7th, 1850.

To the Editor of The Montreal Courier.

Sir,—I have observed with great satisfaction, that the Legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, have accepted the control of their Provincial Postal Departments; and have acceded to the strongly expressed desires and urgent commercial requirements of their people for a low and uniform rate of Postage throughout the length and breadth of these Provinces.

Permit me to inquire, through the medium of the *Courier*, whether this measure is likely to have speedy effect, or whether, in consequence of the handful of Colonists in P. E. Island, who have not yet made the necessary legislation on the subject, the *two millions and a half* of population in these Colonies are to be subjected for another year to the intolerable taxation of the present rates of Postage?

Although I am informed that such is likely to be the case, I confess I cannot see the *necessity* for these Colonies having the operation of their enactments arrested on account of the stubborn self-will and pugnacity between the Representatives of some 30,000 agriculturists and their Lieutenant-Governor.

I should think that it would only be a just retribution upon that Colony, were the Home Government to permit our new Law to have effect, and whatever deficit might accrue in the Island Department in receipts and expenditure, to insist upon its liquidation by the general revenue of the Island. If you can give us any light upon the subject, you will oblige, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

One Interested.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED, August 6.

Schr Mary Jane, Cozzineau, Halifax, J Gordon & Co, sugar

CLEARED, August 7.

Schr Marie Julie, Landry, Halifax, D Torrance & Co, flour, &c

Bark Lotus, Pollock, Liverpool, do, potash, &c

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, at Three Rivers, by the Rev. S. S. Wood, A.M., Edward, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Wilgress, of Lachine, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, Esq., Sheriff of the District, late Captain of the 56th Regiment.

Marriage of Major Edwardes.—The marriage of Major H. B. Edwardes, C. B., who so greatly distinguished himself in the late war in the Punjaub, and Miss Emma Sidney, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Sidney, of Richmond Hill, was solemnised on Tuesday, at Petersham Church, Surrey.

At Quebec, at the English Cathedral, by the Rev. Geo. Mackie, D.D., on the 29th ultimo, Captain G. Robinson, of the ship *Elizabeth Bentley*, to Sarah Moran, eldest daughter of Captain R. G. Moran, both of St. John, N. B.

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."

For Sale in Montreal by Wm. Lyman & Co., and John Carter & Co., Saint Paul Street; also by Alfred Savage, Notre Dame Street, and S. J. Lyman, Place D'Armes. 68

PLANTAGENET WATER.

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 of Gresy, 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 beneficial Waters, I can be radically cured.

MAURICE PROUX, Priest.

Soulanges, May 24, 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 attenuated, that all hopes of my recovery 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, N. P.

Montreal, March 16, 1850.

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 prescribed this Plantagenet Water for upwards of a year, and I am very happy in being able to state to you, that the opinion which I formed of their probable usefulness, based on Mr. Hunt's 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 Med. Juris., McGill College.

Mr. C. Larocque, Agent.

Sold by A. Mann, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

£100 REWARD.

WHEREAS some malicious person or persons have circulated a REPORT that SEVERAL HUNDRED CHESTS OF DAMAGED TEAS, *bad in their quality*, and (from the effects of salt water) *poisonous in their nature*, lately sold in this City, were purchased by me, I hereby offer a *REWARD of* £100 to any person who will bring to conviction the author or authors of such a slander, as such report is false, malicious, untradesman-like, and intended to injure my reputation.

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

S. COCHRAN.

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

GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT,

UNDER a SPLENDID PAVILLION, furnished with SEATS, and all other conveniences: UNDER THE DIRECTION OF F. T. NICHOLS,

Will be Exhibited, at the OLD RACKET COURT, Corner of DeBleury and Craig Streets, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th August,

POSITIVELY NO LONGER.

The Entertainment consists of that Gorgeous Pageant, the

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON,

Representing his Removal from St. Helena to France—his reception in Paris—and the grand display in honor of the restoration of the Remains of the great Emperor to France, which is pronounced the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed.

And a great variety of innocent and amusing PERFORMANCES from the AMERICAN MUSEUM, New York.

For Particulars, see Mammoth Bills and Programmes.

Doors open at SEVEN; to Commence at EIGHT o'clock. Admission 1s. 3d.; Children half price.

A popular BRASS BAND will be in attendance.

August 3. 172

NEW ARRIVAL FROM CALEDONIA.

INTERMITTENT, SALINE, GAS, and SULPHUR WATERS, Fresh from the Springs, at the Depot, 10, Place d'Armes.

J. BRIGGS, Agent.

August 7. 175

BY TELEGRAPH

VIA MONTREAL [illegible]

Yesterday [illegible] cially announced [illegible]

The Division Court [illegible]

The Galt [illegible] road Company [illegible]

The County Court [illegible]

The Consolidat[illegible] was also passed [illegible]

The Report on the R[illegible] ceived.

The Report [illegible] Municipalities (C. W[illegible]) amendments agreed [illegible]

The Territorial Di[illegible] sidered in Committee [illegible]

The St. Hyacinthe [illegible] passed; also

The Montreal Savings [illegible]

Rights of Charters [illegible]

Expiring Laws [illegible]

Several votes reported [illegible] Supply were agreed [illegible] during which Government [illegible] disband the Forts [illegible]

The Bill to grant [illegible] Justice (C. E.) was passed [illegible] have £500 per [illegible] £1,000; Prothonotary [illegible] £1,260; Clerk of the Crown [illegible] Peace, £350—present [illegible] £150.

New York Markets.

Wednesday [illegible]

Ashes.—Good demand [illegible] barrels at \$6.12½ [illegible]

Flour.—Only a [illegible] nouncement of the [illegible] house has restricted sales [illegible] to be very large. Low [illegible] better grades of Ohio and [illegible] fair demand for export [illegible] at \$4.50 @ \$4.75 for common [illegible] \$4.50 @ \$5 for Michigan [illegible] pure Genesee.

Grain.—*Wheat* quiet [illegible] red Southern on private terms [illegible] Canadian reported sold [illegible] *Corn* buoyant; sales of 17,[illegible] cents for Western [illegible] price; 64½ cents for round [illegible] round yellow, and 68 cents [illegible]

Provisions.—*Pork* easier [illegible] sales of 1,000 barrels at \$[illegible] Mess, and \$8,31 @ \$8.37 for Prime [illegible] sales of 100 barrels at 6½ @ [illegible]

Buffalo Markets.

Wednesday [illegible]

Flour.—Market firm, [illegible] previous to the receipt of [illegible] about 300 barrels at \$4 @ \$[illegible] Michigan, and \$4.12 @ \$4.2[illegible] No sales since arrival of Steamer [illegible]

Grain.—*Wheat*—Little [illegible] sales of new Illinois River [illegible] firmer; sales of 9,000 bushels [illegible] Western mixed, in store [illegible] Steamer's news, it is held higher [illegible]

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY the 12th [illegible]

S. PHILLIPS [illegible]

August 5. 171

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

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.

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

August 1. [illegible]

CARRIAGES, PHÆTONS, WAGGONS, &c. For Sale by the Subscribers at their FACTORY, Craig Street, rear of the Odd Fellows' Hall:—

Carriages, new and second hand, open and covered; Fashionable Dog Carts, Light American Waggons; Single and Double Phætons, Double seated Buggies, Single do., and a Light and handsome Omnibus.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Some Fashionable Sleighs, complete with Buffalo Skin Aprons, &c., &c.

N. B.—Repairs attended to, and all orders punctually executed.

M. M. & P. GAVIN.

July 31. 169

CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has opened the premises lately occupied by his Brother, James Creyk, Notre Dame Street, opposite to the Seminary, where he purposes carrying on the business of WATCH and CLOCK MAKING in all its branches, as well as the REPAIRING and MANUFACTURING of JEWELLERY.

From his long experience and thorough knowledge of the Trade, and having been for the last seven years engaged in the above department with Mr. Townsend of this City, he confidently looks for a share of public patronage.

Having made arrangements for the services of one of the best Geneva Watchmakers in this country, Ladies and Gentlemen may depend upon having any work, confided to his care, performed in the best and most satisfactory manner.

WM. CREYK.

Montreal, 6th August, 1850. 174

JOSEPH BOESE,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Furniture Cleaner,

169, *Notre Dame Street*,

BEGS to return thanks to the Public generally for their Patronage since his commencement in Business, and takes this opportunity to mention that he has made considerable improvements in his Establishment, by which he is enabled to work better for his Customers, and on shorter notice.

J. A. B. engages to clean and dress all sorts of Stuff or Satin garments as they come from the manufacturers, without being undone; also Cloth, Bed and Window Furnitures, cleaned and pressed, Moreens dyed and watered; Feathers and Furs; Red and White Hair, dyed any color.

July 27. 167

MONTREAL MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE, *St. McGILL STREET*, (Opposite "Lavine's Hotel.")

NELSON, BUTTERS & Co., having purchased the Stock of Sherman & Rice, have on hand, and keep for Sale, the various MANUFACTURES OF MARBLE, consisting principally of MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, TABLETS, TABLE TOPS, HEARTH STONES, &c., *at prices that defy competition*.

All Orders accurately and promptly executed.

July 9, 1850. 151

NEW ARRIVAL of MARBLE HEADSTONES and MONUMENTS, of a superior quality, at

NELSON, BUTTERS & Co.

July 9. 151

JOHN PALMER, *HAIR-DRESSER*, HAS REMOVED TO HIS FORMER STAND, *In St. Gabriel Street*, (First Door from Notre Dame Street.)

THE Subscriber embraces the opportunity of returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal patronage which he has received since being in business, and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

J. P. will have constantly on hand ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERY, BAY WATER, HAIR, NAIL, AND TOOTH BRUSHES, RAZORS, STROPS, &c.

N. B.—RAZORS GROUND and SET.

JOHN PALMER.

June 14. 131-1m

MILITARY AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 4, NOTRE DAME STREET, (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.)

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

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

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

Montreal, July 31, 1850. 169

THOMAS MUSSEN

HAS for Sale a good Assortment of CARPETING, Printed and Plain DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Embossed and Plain PLUSHES for FURNITURE.

All cheap for Cash.

July 15, 1850. 156

NEW CARPETING.—Just Received, ex *Clansman*, a Fresh Supply of Yard Wide CARPETING, consisting of 30 pieces of the newest designs in Imperial, Superfine, and ExFine.

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

July 27. 167

HARES' OIL CLOTHS.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

HAVE now received the completion of their Assortment of the above celebrated FLOOR 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.

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

FOR PRIVATE SALE by the Subscribers:

Bleached and Brown Canvas, Nos. 0 &6;

Forfar Sheetings

White and Yellow Closing Thread

Plain and Twilled 2 Bushel Sacks

SCOTT & GLASSFORD, 204, St. Paul Street.

June 6, 1850. 123

J. PARKIN'S

NEW LACE & EMBROIDERY ESTABLISHMENT, 114½, NOTRE DAME STREET, Nares' Buildings, (Next Door to J. & T. Bell's Boot and Shoe Store.)

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and the Inhabitants generally, that he is in receipt of a Choice Assortment of NEW LACE and MUSLIN SLEEVES, Embroideries and Trimmed, LACE and MUSLIN COLLARS, HABIT SHIRTS, CHEMISETTES, &c., &c., together with a Superior Stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LAPPETS, VEILS, &c., &c., which will be submitted at the *lowest possible* remunerating prices.

N. B.—Please observe the address.

J. PARKIN.

June 4, 1850. 135-3m

READY MONEY!!!

LAVENDER,

MERCHANT AND MILITARY TAILOR, 167, NOTRE DAME STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that his Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS is now complete, comprising Superfine West of England and French Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Summer Vestings and Trowser Stuffs in great variety, which he will make up in the best and most fashionable style, at the lowest prices, for Cash.

In continuing the system of doing business for Ready Money only, which he adopted in the early part of this Spring, he is convinced that it is equally for the advantage of the Buyer and the Seller, and respectfully invites those who have been in the practice of paying high prices on credit, to try how much cheaper they can have clothes for Ready Money.

Still on hand some excellent FROCK and DRESS COATS, part of his Stock, which will be sold at Cost Price.

Montreal, 1st June, 1850. 128

CHEAPEST SPOT IN MONTREAL, No. 28, McGILL STREET, *MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.*

WM. SLACK has received, by the late arrivals, an Extensive Assortment of GOODS by the above Line, consisting of SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND and FRENCH CLOTHS, Fancy Doeskins, Trowserings, Vestings, Summer Cloths, Russell Cord, Indiana, Venetian Cloths, &c., &c. Having greatly enlarged his Premises, he is now enabled to offer the LARGEST SUPPLY of CLOTHING in this City, at STILL LOWER PRICES than formerly. An immense Assortment of Frock, Dress, Sack, and Summer Coats—Pants and Vests, all quality and style—TWENTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

CLOTH and TRIMMINGS furnished, and Garments CUT, in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Trunks, and Travelling Bags, constantly on hand. NO SECOND PRICE—TERMS CASH. CALL AND SEE.

Montreal, July 8, 1850. 150

RICE HALBERT,

Successor to the late Mr. Joseph Hinchcliffe,) No. 203, Notre Dame Street,

BEGS respectfully to advise the Public and his Friends, that he has commenced Business in the TAILORING and DRY GOODS [illegible]

R. H. assures his Friends he shall do all in his power to give satisfaction; and as his terms are Cash, he has come to the determination to sell as cheap as any other House in the City. The most prompt attention paid to the Tailoring Department.

Montreal, June 12, 1850. 128-6m

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the very liberal support he has obtained since his commencement in business, and begs leave to say that at present he has a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, Pilot Cloths, Moleskins, Fustians, Striped and Nankeens, White and Grey Shirtings, Calicoes and Rolled Jaconets, Brown Holland, Cottons, Turkey Stripes, China and Apron [illegible], Fancy Regattas, Irish Linens, Fancy White Cambrics and Checks, Book and [illegible] Muslins, Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gros de Naples, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Awnings, Silks, Patent Threads, Hats, Fur Carpet Bags, best in town, all well selected; [illegible] of every Article in the Dry Goods Line, [illegible] he will Sell at a low advance, which shall give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom, as the Goods have been bought together with a Stock which he has purchased at a Bankrupt Sale at £——; with a great [illegible] of other Articles.

[illegible] would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. MURPHY.

[illegible], McGill Street, [illegible], 13th March, 1850. 70-6m

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. F. HILL & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible] for the American Market:—

15,000	feet Clear Dry Pine, inch boards			
15,000	do	do	do	do
60,000	do Clear Green	do		do
50,000	do	Dry	do	do
10,000	1½ inch Plank			
10,000	2 do	do		
5,000	1 do	Bass Wood Boards		
2,000	pieces Red Tamarack Sleepers, 9 fee 10 x 5			

Apply to TOBIN & ECKART.

August 5. 173

MOULDING SAND.—A few Tons best Waterford and Liverpool.

For Sale by C. P. LADD, Montreal Foundry and City Works.

August 3. 172-1 [illegible]

[illegible]

Crown do

White and Colored Printing do

Envelopes, &c.

A. F. SABINE.

July 15. 156

FOR Sale by the Subscriber:—

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

[illegible] Salt

[illegible]

[illegible]-106

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

CRACKER AND SHIP-BREAD BAKER

CLARKE FITTS,

(LATE C. & A. FITTS)

AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 21, St. Joseph Street, Recollet Suburbs, One Door South of St. George's Chapel, MONTREAL.

HAS constantly ON HAND, of the best quality:

Plain, Sweet, Boston CRACKERS. Soda, Wine, Butter BISCUITS.

—ALSO—

[illegible]

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

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

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

June 17. 132

[illegible]

100	[illegible]	
200	do	Lard
500	kegs	do
100	barrels Grease	
500	do	Tallow

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

Montreal, May 9, 1850. 98

NEW GOODS.—The Subscribers have received, per *Toronto*, *Albion*, *Canada*, &c., &c., a general and well-selected Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are prepared to offer to the Trade on advantageous terms.

GILMOUR & Co., 9, St. Sacrament St.

May 24, 1850. 112

GUNPOWDER.—Just received, ex *Munro*,—Co, Fo, FF, FFF, and TP, of the best description; also, Cannisters of very superior [illegible]

[illegible]

Bark Mills, double and single

Mill Screws, Clothiers Screws, Jack Screws

Purchase Blocks

Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers

Fire Bricks and Fire Clay

GEORGE BRUSH.

"Eagle Foundry," Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 3m-94

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