☞ THE WEEKLY COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months bi-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

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

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1850.

NOTICE.

Provincial Industrial Exhibition.

In consequence of the immense rush of visitors the Executive Committee have decided on keeping OPEN the EXHIBITION on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, when it will be POSITIVELY CLOSED on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Admission 1s. 3d.. Children under 12 half price.

JOHN LEEMING,
Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1850. 229

The New Court Houses.

We mentioned in our notice of the objects placed for exhibition in the North Hall of the Bonsecours Market, the plans, elevation and sections of the proposed Court Houses, the work, as we understood, of Mr. George Brown and Mr. Smith. We enquired anxiously for the plans of Mr. Ostell, which are said to be those chosen by the Government, and at last discovered two drawings of the each, only of a [illegible] suspended [illegible] while it was impossible to examine them. Is there, we ask, no possibility of obtaining a public exhibition of all these plans, so that the parties most interested in having a handsome and commodious building erected in this City for the purposes of the administration of justice, viz., the public, may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion in the matter. We heard many persons, and those men who, from their daily attendance in the Courts of Law, have excellent opportunities of judging, express themselves loudly in favour of the excellent *internal* arrangements of Mr. Brown's plan; and, after all, that is of more consequence in a building of this nature, than a mere handsome exterior. We do not say, for how could we, not having seen them, that the arrangements in the plan chosen by Government are not as good, but that is precisely what the public want to know. It is not yet too late for submitting all these plans to public inspection; and we call on the Board of Works, if they do not wish to be suspected of jobbing and favoritism, at once to lay the plans before the public, and let opinion be expressed through its legitimate channel. We before asked the question, has the opinion of the Judges, the Sheriff, the Prothonotaries, and the Bar been asked? We now again ask that question, and pause for a reply.

Public Amusements.

After the Parade on the Champ de Mars on Friday morning, a large party of Indians, habited in gaudy dresses, according to their fashion, commenced the game of *La Crosse*, but in consequence of the immense crowd collected it was impossible for them to follow the Ball, and the affair nearly ended in a row, owing to an Indian having accidentally struck an Irishman with the handle of his *raquette*; "Paddy" showed fight, and the Indians seemed no way backward for a row, but eventually withdrew.

At two o'clock, notwithstanding the rain, the Firemen turned out for their promised Gymnastic Exercises, and the spectators seemed equally careless of a drenching, for numbers of them were assembled on the ground.

The sports were as follow:—

The first was a Race from one end of the Champ de Mars and back—won by J. Verner, Union Company. Nine competitors entered for this race.

A Race over the Champ de Mars—won by Louis Lebreche, Hero Company. For this race nineteen persons competed.

A short Race of 200 yards—won by H. Hurley, Queen Company. Seven competitors.

Race of 100 yards—Wm. Armstrong, Montreal Company. Nine competitors.

Wheelbarrow Race, blindfold, 15 competitors—won by H. Lepine, Montreal Company.

Race in bags, five competitors. We did not hear the name of the winner.

Running High Leap—J. Verner, Union Fire Company.

Running Three Leaps—Wm. Armstrong, Montreal Company.

Running Long Leap—Mr. McBrackey, Queen Company.

Throwing the Heavy Hammer—61 yards, Thos. Cunningham.

Thus ended the sports of the Fire Company, which would have afforded a great deal of amusement to our visitors, had the weather been more favorable.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

In the evening, at about seven o'clock, the different companies of Firemen, with their engines and apparatus, assembled in Great St. James Street, and, headed by their band, marched to the *Place d'Armes*, thence to McGill Street, and then through Notre Dame Street and other leading thoroughfares. Fireworks, of various descriptions, were discharged as they passed along, accompanied by an immense crowd, cheering and shouting most tremendously. We heard of no unpleasant occurrence to mar the *fun* of the night, and the Firemen, after playing "God save the Queen," in front of "Dolly's," separated, replaced their engines, and again met to conclude the evening with a beef-steak supper.

The Grand Fancy and Dress Ball came off in first-rate style on Friday evening. The room was full, but not crowded; the ventilation was capital, and the supper a *chef d'œuvre*. We have heard many people say that it was the best Ball ever given in this city.

We have not time in this issue to notice Judge Day's address to the public, delivered in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday afternoon, on the subject of the Industrial Exhibition.

The Field-Day of the Garrison, which was to have taken place on Saturday on the ground in the Victoria Road, was postponed, we believe, on account of the unpromising state of the weather.

The Garrick Club repeated the *Tower of Nesle* and *Bombastes Furioso* to a tolerably full house on Friday evening last. The play was better acted than on the evening of the 12th instant—the performers being "more up to the business," and there being less delay between the acts and pieces. The after-piece was as amusing and as well received as on Wednesday last. (We cannot compliment the Club on the writing of the scenery and wings, but we know that, on the evening, that "practice" will make perfect.)

We are requested to state that the Auction Sale of Fruit Trees and Bulbous Roots, advertised by Mr. Leeming, on account of Mr. Dougall, of Rosebank Nursery, is unavoidably postponed to Thursday, the 31st instant.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, Oct. 17, 1850.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor Jameson's resignation is before the Government, and will, no doubt, be accepted. Mr. Jameson will retire on a pension, and Mr. Spragg will, in all probability, be his successor.

Mr. Grant, the new Registrar of the Court of Chancery, continues also to hold the Reportership. Some object to this as making Mr. Grant a pluralist; others contend that, inasmuch as the Reportership is not in the gift of the Government, he cannot be regarded as a pluralist.

At length, the road bill is over. Beaty, true to his purpose to the last, bid off the three main roads leading into the city for £70,100, being just £100 more than had been offered by the County Council. The Whitby harbor, and road leading thereto, were knocked down to Mr. Peter Perry, as President of a private company, for £20,100, being £100 more than had been offered by the County Council. The Rice Lake and Port Hope road was purchased by Mr. Weller, on account of the Corporation of Cobourg. If Mr. Hagerty be right in his legal opinion, the Corporation cannot hold property beyond its limits; and the Port Hope and Rice Lake road is not within six or eight miles of Cobourg. Mr. Jackson, the Warden of the County, was present, and protested against the sale, on the ground that the roads have already been purchased by, and are the property of, the County Council. Perry, also a member of the Municipal Council, treated the protest as worthless; to which the Warden replied, "that will be seen when it comes to be tried"—so that it is quite likely a Chancery suit may spring out of this dispute. In no instance was there more than one bid in advance on the upset price. (In fact, the company but the Beaty company's and Mr. Perry's company had been formed. Already, the Beaty company has out advertisements for tenders for reconstructing the bridges destroyed by the floods last spring. In many places the roads are in a bad condition, and, if they be not speedily repaired, the raising of the tolls, which is certain to follow close on the transfer, will not be at all palatable to the Dutch farmers on Yonge Street. The following is the result of the sale of the various roads and bridges:—

	Upset price.	Amount sold for.
The Toronto Roads	£75,000	£75,100
Whitby Harbor, and Road leading thereto	20,000	20,100
Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	4,500	4,600
Road between Hamilton and the boundary line of the County of Wentworth and Brantford Bridge	25 000	27,100
Road between Hamilton and Caledonia Bridge	6,000	7,200
Road between Dundas and Galt	16,000	[illegible]
London and Brantford	6,000	[illegible]
Harbor of Port Dover	4,000	[illegible]
Kingston and Napanee Road	12,000	[illegible]
	£168,100	£[illegible]

In no instance has the Government collected the maximum tolls allowed by law. The purchasers will, of course, exact that high rates the law allows. The public will, therefore, suffer on this account, by the transfer; while, in another way, it will gain, or rather save, what those roads would have continued to lose. That the roads did not pay at the rates of tolls collected, no reason for selling them on the plea that they were a burthen to the public, when, if retained in the hands of the Government, and the same tolls collected as private companies will collect, they would have become "productive works."

A large number of emigrants arrived this morning from Ireland. They are said to have been shipped off by the parishes or landlords.

Taking the statistics of the Mayor's Court as a criterion, it appears that crime, in this city, has immensely decreased within the last three years. The following is the Mayor's statement at the Mayor's Court:—

Having, for many years past, taken a large share in the judicial duties of this Court; and as this is, in all human probability, the last opportunity I shall have of participating in the discharge of those duties, I shall not be deemed out of place for me to avail myself of such an occasion to lay before you a Return of the Comparative State of Crime in this City for the *three first* and the *three last* years during which the City has independented:—

	No. of persons charged with Criminal offences at the Mayor's Court.	Population.
In 1848	88	23013
In 1849	84	24000
In 1850	34	25100
Average of 3 years	67	24038
Average of 3 years	141	22094
or 1 in every 156 inhabitants.		24038

Shewing a decrease of criminals of about seventy per cent. upon the whole population!

The *Globe* is blowing hot and cold on the merits of the Government in a singular way just now. At one moment they are perfect; the next they are a set of ninnies, without tact, foresight, system, or policy. The story winds up with, "revive the defunct Reform Association," the Association that had its birth in Blake & Conner's Office, and that never to this day paid its printer's bills; the celebrated "Legion" letters of Mr. (some Justice) Sullivan having been circulated in pamphlet form at the expense of the printer, whose account is likely to remain unpaid for ever.

Mr. Hincks lately disposed of some £60,000 of Great Western Railway Stock in New York. We have heard a rumor, that, if possible, he will accept the Presidency of the Great Western, but I do not attach much credit to it. That Mr. Hincks has vacated his seat by accepting the Chairmanship of the University Endowment Board is the opinion of some of the best lawyers in the City.

The Professorship of Practical Anatomy will unquestionably be conferred on Dr. Richardson, his name having been placed by the Senate first on the list sent up to the Governor.

Mr. Smith, author of the *Canadian Gazetteer*, is writing a larger work of a kindred nature. It will extend to about 2000 pages, and be published in numbers by Mr. McClear, of this city, who assumes the whole risk of the speculation.

Fine deer begin to be brought into the city. Quail is moderately plenty this season; and very soon the black squirrels will have to run for their lives.

The foundations of the new Cathedral are being laid. The building will be much larger, but it is almost impossible to make it externally more beautiful than the one that was destroyed by fire.

I have it from pretty good authority that Mr. Baldwin is anxious to retire as soon as he can do so with a good grace. He does not wish to run from the missiles that are falling around him. If the firing should cease for a time he would be apt to walk from the field. X.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Oct. 4, 1850.

I have seen and heard of so many wonders lately, that I have almost ceased wondering at all. The telegraphic communication between Dover and Calais, was not a little startling, but since then a project has been set afoot, which puts that feat, astonishing as it was, completely into the shade. I do not refer to the scheme, said to be seriously entertained, of connecting Holyhead and Dublin by the telegraphic wire, nor yet to the more monstrous proposition, also hinted at by not a few who, I am afraid, I must term visionaries, of laying down a line of telegraph communication between Galway and New York. It is something more astounding than any of these schemes, being nothing less than an attempt to throw a bridge across the Straits of Dover, just as though it were the Thames at Newcastle. The project we are gravely assured by the *Athenæum* and other scientific papers, is actually under the consideration of the French Academy of Sciences, and is said to be not unlikely of realization. Just imagine a bridge of 22 miles in length. How is it to be supported you will ask? Why, the projector, who is a Frenchman, named F. Lemaitre, means to build two strong abutments extending into the sea, one at Calais and the other at Dover, between which he means to suspend chains to support the bridge. Well, but how are the chains to be supported in the centre? is your next query. There is the peculiar secret of the plan, and in this shines forth the ingenuity of the inventor. Why, the chains are to be supported by balloons. Yes, by balloons, which are, for the first time since their invention by Montgolfier, to have a decent and useful duty assigned to them. But suppose the balloons should think of flying off—paying a visit to the moon, for instance? Against this, however, M. Lemaitre, also provides. He proposes to keep the balloons to their duty, by mooring beneath them several barges heavily laden which, it is supposed, will keep in check any fly-away tendency on their part; and thus the bridge, the one force pulling it up, and the other pulling it down, is supposed to stand, in one sense, like Mahomet's coffin, midway between heaven and earth. The bridge, thus poised in the middle air, or hung like the earth—"upon nothing," the capstone is to be put upon the scheme, by the establishment on the bridge of an atmospheric railway! The cost of this magnificent undertaking is only estimated at the trifling sum of 84 millions francs. That the scheme will ever be tried is more than doubtful; but, if attempted, it may succeed—provided the gases in the balloons never escape, the barges never break loose, the atmospheric railway never affords a collision, and the bridge stands the tugging from above and below to which it will be subjected, and does not descend to embrace the barges, or elope with the balloons.

By the way, since we are among the prodigious, I may just notice the extinction of the sea-serpent, with whose fancied appearance newspaper readers have of late, thanks to the penny-a-liners, been so frequently amused. The thing, however, has been overdone. So long as the monster was kept at a respectful distance, in some unknown region, it was all very well, but when the penny-a-liners condescended to talk of its exact whereabouts, and to tell of this one and that one shooting at it, and how the monster "winked his eye" thereat, and felt his scales there, the joke was sure to be spoiled, by some terribly conscientious truth-teller. I must therefore to-day record "the last of the sea-serpent."

The traders of the city of London are about to make another effort to establish a chamber of commerce in the city, which might serve at a future period as something like a Court of Arbitration, to settle disputes of a mercantile character, and thus put an end to litigation. I do not know who are the parties who have originated this movement, but upon glancing over the list of names, I do not perceive any of the great import houses, whilst, on the other hand, there are some of the oldest established dealers, brokers, corn-factors, &c., and the list is decidedly of a most influential character. To speak truth, however, until the law is placed on a different footing, all chambers of commerce must necessarily be of a very nugatory character, and I have very great doubts of success, in the present instance. Probably an establishment will be formed, and a secretary and several officers provided for, but I have no great hope of seeing a body created which would influence and direct the mercantile usages of the City of London. We are too much split into corporations and private coteries to allow of such an improvement.

Great efforts are being made to carry out the idea of an American Packet Station in Galway Harbour. There can be no doubt that the loss of the unfortunate Viceroy was the immediate cause which awakened the public feeling on the subject, and gave the first effective impetus to a movement which promises such important advantages to Ireland.

The election of Lord Mayor has gone off in the usual quiet way, no opposition being offered to Alderman Musgrove. Bearing in mind the number of distinguished foreigners that the Great Exhibition will bring to London next year, the Lord Mayor elect must make up his mind to a considerable private disbursement, in addition to the munificent allowance from the city.

The proceedings of the President of the French Republic scarcely keep pace with the ardent wishes of his *entourage*. Except a series of magnificent reviews, at which Louis Napoleon pours out his gold and his champagne lavishly, he has not yet made any other overt act to secure the perpetuation of his power. I suspect a deficiency in the chest is the sole cause for this delay. M. de Persigny, a bosom friend of the President, has just been here on "private business"—probably Rothschild and Baring have been applied to for the requisite funds to carry on the war against the French constitution. It is now generally believed that on the meeting of the Assembly, a proposition will be brought forward for naming Mr. Louis Bonaparte President for ten years. The new law of the press, by which every leading article has to be signed by the actual writer, has caused great interest. The *redacteurs-en-chef*, who have had all the merit of the "crack" articles in the leading papers hitherto, have been obliged to yield the palm to the "unknown vagabonds," as Colbert used to call the writers in the public journals, who live obscurely "in two pairs back, but have genius." The tone of the Paris papers is decidedly down, and several writers have been exposed, now that their names are disclosed, to apologize for their political apostacies. Paris is in a state of profound tranquillity.

The war in the Duchies is still in progress, and latterly the insurgents have gained some trifling advantages.—The breach between Austria and Prussia continues to increase daily.—In Hesse Cassell the *status quo* is maintained.—Some stir has been caused in Piedmont by the banishment of the Archbishops of Turin and Cagliari, who had excommunicated the king and his ministers for endeavouring to throw off the yoke of the Papacy.

Cheap Excursion to England Proposed.—The *Boston Transcript* suggests on the authority of a correspondent, that a line of first class packets will agree, provided 100 passengers can be obtained, to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, with good accommodations and excellent fare, for $60 each passenger,—to leave Boston about the middle of May next, and to sail on the return about the 1st of August. It is stated that the trip can be made, including the expenses of three week's residence in London and three weeks devoted to excursions in various parts of England, at a cost of $100. Such a trip we fear would be too cheap to be either pleasant or profitable.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Friday, October 18, 1850.

PRESENT:

His Honor Mr. Justice Rolland,
" " " Aylwin.

Thos. Fleming was placed at the bar.

Mr. Solicitor General called Philip Carroll, a policeman, proved that he had heard report of a gun in the neighbourhood where the murder was committed, but did not know that it was prisoner that had fired it. Was present when the gun was found in the prisoner's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—Was watching Cloonan and Murray as having heard words passed; expected mischief. Watched till they were away. Swore positively that Mrs. Fleming did not come and tell him that she expected that her house would be attacked. Did not watch Cloonan and Murray after the man without hat and coat had left.

By the Court.—Went up to spot where heard shot fired, and found body lying in the street, 3 or 4 yards out. The nearest house to the spot was Munro's. Prisoner at bar lived convenient to Munro's. Can't say how far body lay from prisoner's house.

By Sol.-General.—The words he had alluded to were, that the man without hat or coat, and could beat the two.

This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Johnson opened the defence. He commenced by making a commentary on the case for the prosecution. It was an unusual thing to keep a prisoner in gaol for 15 months before bringing him to trial. It was a monstrous injustice, and cruelty to the prisoner; but the fault was owing not to the public prosecutor, but to the system. This oppression of the law had broken prisoner down, and put him in no proper condition to make his defence. It did not follow, that because a man had been slain, that he had been murdered, and he thought the expression of his learned friend the Solicitor General was a little hasty when he said that he had been murdered. The gentleman here commented on the Coroner's inquest, and complained that the prisoner had not had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. He believed that he would be able to show irrefragably that the witnesses for the prosecution had flatly contradicted each other. The Jury must ascertain if the man mentioned in the indictment had died from the shot, if it was inflicted by prisoner at the bar, and if there had been any malice on the part of the prisoner at the bar, if he had inflicted it. There was no evidence but Francis Murray's, that showed that the prisoner at the bar had had a gun in his hand that night. He did not say that a gun might not have been fired in the neighbourhood of Fleming's house that night. It was true that if Murray's evidence was to be believed, that Fleming had fired the gun; but if his evidence was in any wise contradictory, they were bound to set it aside. His evidence was contradicted by Ryan, Dr. Nelson, and Mary McCormick. He contended that it was unlikely that Murray had gone out with Mary McCormick to get paid for a pair of boots. Mary McCormick had positively sworn that she had paid Cloonan for the boots before they were made. Murray's testimony was not to be believed when on the first question, he had told a palpable falsehood. The learned Counsel at some length dilated on this part of the evidence of Murray; and also at great length on other parts of Murray's evidence, with a view of showing that it had received four contradictions from the evidence of other witnesses. He proceeded to contend that there was no testimony to show that the body examined by Drs. Nelson and Hall was that of Timothy Cloonan. Neither of them had stated in evidence that it was; at least he had not heard them say it. He then went on to argue that Cloonan and Murray had gone out of their way for the purpose of irritating Fleming, and when opposite to his house they exclaimed there he is, behind the counter. They were not there, in the language of the indictment, "in the peace of God." Then as regards the firing of the gun, there was no evidence to show that Fleming had taken aim; the gun might have gone off as he pushed Cloonan away. Murray's was, he repeated, the only direct evidence, and his evidence was contradicted. He was instructed to say that the prisoner belonged to a society in which there were grades or degrees, and that he belonged to one of these in which he held that of "marksman;" and if Fleming had said this term at all he had used it to indicate this. There was no evidence to show that he had followed up that expression by shooting. This gun might have gone off from the stone that Murray said to have been thrown striking it on the earth. If Fleming desired to murder, would he have fired a scuffle, altercation, and told him to go off? The murderer did not do that. The time when this man was said to have been shot, was one of alarm, and almost of revolution, and it was the day after a man had been shot from the house of the Attorney General, and whose life is to this day unavenged. It was a time when all men carried arms for their own defence. (Mr. Solicitor General said, the Attorney General's house was attacked a month after the period referred to.) Mr. Johnson went on to contend that even presuming Fleming had fired the gun, that the offence could be nothing more than manslaughter, for his house had been attacked at night when he was in the bosom of his family, and stones had been thrown into it. But if he might bring one witness, he could set the whole matter at rest in a moment; he alluded to the trembling wife at his elbow—the law did not permit that he might bring her. He still would bring another witness to prove that the house of Fleming had been attacked, and loud cries heard from the brutal ruffians outside, that they would have "his damned Orange liver." The name of the witness that would prove this, was McDonald; and he thought it proper to say, that he believed the Crown would endeavour to make out that he was a bad character; but he deemed it his duty to bring him. It was natural that in the circumstances he had alluded to, that as a man he should defend his house; and on the spur of such a moment, do what he would not do on proper reflection, and in these circumstances he could not be guilty of murder. The learned counsel concluded by enforcing upon the Jury, that if there were any doubt, it was their duty to decide in favor of the prisoner, and he adjured them, to be careful how they rendered a verdict, that would launch a man's soul into eternity—make his wife a widow—and make his children orphans.

Mr. Lafrenaye followed in French, on the same side, pursuing the same line of argument as Mr. Johnson, that the evidence of Murray was contradictory, that there was no evidence that deceased had come to his death by a gun-shot at all; and that if it were supposed he had, and that it were inflicted by the prisoner, the circumstances were such as would make it manslaughter.

Patrick McDonald, sworn—Knew well prisoner at the bar; is a butcher by trade, but works on board ships. He lodged in Fleming's house on 12th of last July there is a year; he remembers well that night; he remembered two policemen come to the house that night; they took Mr. Fleming away first; he was in bed; pretended to be drunk for fear that they would take him; they pulled him up, and said, "This man is drunk and knows nothing about it"; he feined that to keep himself clear; this was at night; he heard a noise a good while before the policemen came, of stones and glasses jingling; he looked out and saw a number of persons in the street; some time after he heard a shot fired; when he opened his window they said, "there he is and some stones came through the window. Might be about ten minutes; could not tell exactly how many minutes. He then went into the back room where he slept, and after some time he heard the shot of a gun; he heard them outside during Fleming to come out, the "Orange rascal"; next morning he saw a good deal of damage done, and the inside windows broken, and the shutters put on. A beer pump was knocked off the counter and broken. He could not see where the shot of the gun came from, but thought it was fired on the house; he had been several times threatened, for going to give his evidence.

Cross-Examined by Solicitor General.—Had been living in the house from month of May benefits; was a boarder; he had been about 7 years acquainted with the prisoner; he was not drunk when the policemen came into the house; he had gone to bed about 10 o'clock that night; he heard a noise of stones below, they came up when he opened windows; could not tell how many people there were then below; did not go down stairs that night; he had been in gaol for taking a glass of grog; he had never seen anything done through the house; he did not know that Fleming fired a shot on some person on the street; he would not swear that there were panes of glass broken; there were so many in the bar that they might have tripped you, if you did not mind your feet; he had boarded at Mr. Harding's since, and boarded at Mr. Harding's now.

Samuel Price lived at the corner, the second house from Fleming's; remembered night of 14th July; he was first that had picked up a man who had been shot; did not know the man; had not seen the shot fired but heard it; the night was very dark; there was nobody round the man shot, nobody dared to go up; he concluded from having heard gun fired, that man on door had been shot; when he went up he [illegible] the CHAUDIERE FALLS, RODEAU FALLS, and the TOWN of BYTOWN, will have an opportunity of doing so on MONDAY next, at half the usual Fare.

Full fare upwards, $3, will be collected, and a Free Return Ticket will be granted, which will be valid till WEDNESDAY next.

Parties will take the 7½ A. M., Train for Lachine, where they will embark on board the Steamer *LADY SIMPSON*.

October 17. 236

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA MAIL LINE.

PASSENGERS leaving BYTOWN, and other places on the OTTAWA, on the morning of the 16th instant, to attend the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION at MONTREAL, on paying the usual Fare down, will receive tickets entitling them to return Free, till MONDAY, the 21st instant.

October 9. 229

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, R. Gilpin, Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Notes, on every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock, P. M., and 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.

Montreal, June 25, 1850. 1356 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-fastened Brig *ENGINEER*, Captain Sinclairs, will be shortly ready to load for the above Port, and will have quick Despatch.

Apply to

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850. 236

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-fastened Barque *SAXON*, James Corrigal, Commander, is now discharging, and will be ready in a day or two to load for the above Port.

Apply to Captain Corrigall, on board, or to

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850. 236

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND ST. CATHARINES.

THE First-Class Steamer *SCOTLAND*, Captain Sinclair, will leave the CANAL BASIN, for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

For Freight, apply to

JNO. KER.

October 15, 1850. 234

FOR WINDSOR, CHATHAM, PORT SARNIA AND PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL.

THE First-Class Schooner *SAMSON*, Captain Cranston, is now loading for the above Ports, and will have quick Dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1850. 234

FOR DUNDEE OR THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—The fine A 1 coppered and copper-fastened Regular Trader Barque *EARL POWIS*, Henry Walker, Commander, has arrived, and will be ready in a few days to take in Cargo for Dundee, or any Port on the East Coast of Scotland.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. Walker, on board, or to

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

October 9. 229

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A 1 coppered and copper-fastened British Brig *VIVID*, Thomas, Master, is now ready to load for the above Port.

Apply to Captain Thomas, on board, or to

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

October 9. 229

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GLASGOW.—*Now in Port*—The British Barque *MONARCH*, Blair, Master, stows 1800 Barrels under deck, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

Sept. 30, 1850. 221

THE Steamer *QUEBEC* will, from and after SATURDAY next, the 7th September, until further notice, leave MONTREAL for QUEBEC at SIX, P.M., instead of SEVEN, P. M., as heretofore.

R. J. MONAT, Agent.

September 6. 261

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

THE Undersigned being appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General, Commissioners under the authority of an Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, and intituled, "*An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the Affairs and Management of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank*," for the purpose of making FULL ENQUIRIES into the AFFAIRS of the Institution so known as the MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK, and in to the CAUSES which led to the FAILURE of the said Institution, and its INABILITY to meet the JUST CLAIMS of those who have deposited money in it," do hereby give NOTICE to all concerned, that they, the said Commissioners, will HOLD THEIR SITTINGS at their Office in the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in this City of Montreal, on each day—Sundays and other lawful Holidays excepted—between the hours of TEN o'clock, A. M., and THREE, P. M., on each day, commencing MONDAY, the 7th OCTOBER, to receive such information as may be considered, touching the matter of the Inquiry with which they are entrusted.

W. BRISTOW,
WM. SMITH,
C. E. BELLE,
Commissioners.

October 5, 1850. 226

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS to whom FRANCIS T. CUNYNGHAME, of CARILLON, Esq., is INDEBTED will please send in their Accounts to

W. E. HOLMES,
Advocate,
Little St. James' Street.

Montreal, October 15, 1850. 234

CRESTS, INITIALS OR ADDRESSES, NEATLY STAMPED IN COLORS on ENVELOPES, and Gummed ready for use, at 12s. PER THOUSAND. Stamp extra.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
Great St. James Street.

September 16. 208

WANTED.—A stout active LAD, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 225

HOOKER & HOLTON'S THROUGH LINE.

THE Steamer "*HIBERNIA*," Pollock, Master, will start for TORONTO, HAMILTON, and Intermediate Ports, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOOKER & HOLTON.

Montreal, October 19, 1850. 239

OTTAWA MAIL LINE.

STRANGERS desiring to visit the Pictures[illegible] on the OTTAWA, the CHAUDIERE FALLS, RODEAU FALLS, and the TOWN of BYTOWN, will have an opportunity of doing so on MONDAY next, at half the usual Fare.

Full fare upwards, $3, will be collected, and a Free Return Ticket will be granted, which will be valid till WEDNESDAY next.

Parties will take the 7½ A. M., Train for Lachine, where they will embark on board the Steamer *LADY SIMPSON*.

October 17. 236

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA MAIL LINE.

PASSENGERS leaving BYTOWN, and other places on the OTTAWA, on the morning of the 16th instant, to attend the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION at MONTREAL, on paying the usual Fare down, will receive tickets entitling them to return Free, till MONDAY, the 21st instant.

October 9. 229

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, R. Gilpin, Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Notes, on every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock, P. M., and 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.

Montreal, June 25, 1850. 1356 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-fastened Barque *SAXON*, James Corrigal, Commander, is now discharging, and will be ready in a day or two to load for the above Port.

Apply to Captain Corrigall, on board, or to

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850. 236

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND ST. CATHARINES.

THE First-Class Steamer *SCOTLAND*, Captain Sinclair, will leave the CANAL BASIN, for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

For Freight, apply to

JNO. KER.

October 15, 1850. 234

FOR WINDSOR, CHATHAM, PORT SARNIA AND PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL.

THE First-Class Schooner *SAMSON*, Captain Cranston, is now loading for the above Ports, and will have quick Dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1850. 234

FOR DUNDEE OR THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—The fine A 1 coppered and copper-fastened Regular Trader Barque *EARL POWIS*, Henry Walker, Commander, has arrived, and will be ready in a few days to take in Cargo for Dundee, or any Port on the East Coast of Scotland.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. Walker, on board, or to

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

October 9. 229

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A 1 coppered and copper-fastened British Brig *VIVID*, Thomas, Master, is now ready to load for the above Port.

Apply to Captain Thomas, on board, or to

LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

October 9. 229

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GLASGOW.—*Now in Port*—The British Barque *MONARCH*, Blair, Master, stows 1800 Barrels under deck, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

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September 16. 208

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Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 225

AUCTION SALES.

SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

DRY GOODS.—On MONDAY, the [illegible] instant, will be Sold, at the Stores of the [illegible] the following—

[illegible] Brown and Dark Brown Cloth
[illegible] do Blue and do Pilot do
[illegible] do do Broad Cloths
and Fancy Doeskins
[illegible] do Cassimeres, superfine
[illegible] do Satinets
[illegible] Blue and White Flannels
[illegible] White Kerseys
and Bleached Sheetings
and Fancy Alpacas
and Colored Cobourgs
[illegible] do Linen Threads
and Square Plaid Shawls
[illegible] do Fitted do
[illegible] White Blankets
[illegible] and Plain Green Rugs
[illegible] 1-2 Fancy Ponts
[illegible] Tickings
[illegible] Stripes
[illegible] Canvas
[illegible] Assortment of Fancy Goods

Sale at TWO o'clock.

SCOTT & GLASSFORD,

PRIVATE SALE by the Subscribers:

[illegible] Bleached and Brown Canvas, Nos. 0 to 6;
[illegible] Shirting
[illegible] White and Yellow Closing Thread
[illegible] Twilled 2 Bushel Sacks

SCOTT & GLASSFORD,
211, St. Paul Street.

[illegible] 6, 1850. 123

REMOVAL.

[illegible] & GLASSFORD have REMOVED to [illegible] PREMISES, No. 211, St. Paul Street, [illegible] Exchange Hotel Court, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Rhodes, and the Proprietors of "The Montreal Witness."

[illegible] 30, 1850. 186

TENSE EXCITEMENT

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

TO

STRANGERS

VISITING THE

[illegible] Industrial Exhibition

AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL HOLD

A FAIR

DURING THE WHOLE OF THE PRESENT WEEK, for the Sale of every article of Virtu, Use and Ornament, which may be [illegible] from the

LARGEST STOCK IN CANADA.

[illegible] which may be enumerated GOLD and SILVER WATCHES; GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, of every style and description; [illegible] MACHE WARE; SILVER and [illegible] PLATED WARE, in great variety; Ladies' and Gents' MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD W