Legislative Council.

(From the Toronto Colonist.)

MONDAY, August 4.

Mr. Price laid on the table a despatch relative to the Clergy Reserves, stating that the Commission could not be taken up by the Imperial Parliament this Session.

On motion of Mr. H. Sherwood, the petition of Mr. Fitzgerald, relative to the settlement of wild lands, was referred.

The following bills were read a third time.

To amend the Act permitting municipalities to acquire public works.

Mr. Baldwin moved the reception of the report on provincial and organized tracts of country, Carleton and Simcoe.

The house went into committee, and Mr. Merritt moved a series of resolutions of which he had given notice relative to the establishment of a line of ocean steamers between Quebec and Liverpool. He stated that although the interior freight on Erie had been reduced, yet trade still took the route of the Hudson, instead of that by the St. Lawrence. Though much had been done to accomplish the object of the canals; they were still a failure. The Erie canal had taken £750,000, while the Canadian canals received only £100,000. He was prepared to show that this was from our own neglect. It required but an expenditure of £50,000 to complete the water communication, so as to permit the passage throughout of vessels drawing ten feet water. Was that about to be done? Not on the contrary everything was being diverted to the railroads. Last year he made a journey below Quebec to ascertain what could be done to reduce the lower freight. On his return he saw a great many merchants at Quebec, and had learned from them many valuable facts, which had been published in the report of the Board of Works. He was sorry to find, however, that perhaps the most important piece of information of the whole had been omitted. It was the statement of Messrs. Gilmour, that being their own insurers, they had lost only two vessels out of 450, which they had owned during a period of eleven years. Now it was the opinion of many gentlemen that it was impossible to reduce inward freights, because the largest demand for shipping was outwards, and the inward freight could therefore never be a considerable object. He had did not believe that the trade of the St. Lawrence was to be confined to the strip of land called Canada. He desired to obtain the trade of the five millions of people of the great Lakes. It was this for which the Canals of Canada had been constructed, and what was wanted was first to throw open the St. Lawrence; and then the establishment of a line of ocean steamers. In this latter respect, nature had ein. s'arly favoured Canada. It would be possible, by steam navigation, to carry to Quebec double the freight at half the fuel which could be done to New York. If that could be done, it was evident that an emigrant or a ton of goods could be conveyed more cheaply from Quebec to Chicago than from New York to Chicago. If that could be accomplished, it was evident that the inward shipping would be indefinitely increased, and of course a large quantity of outward freight must always be offering for outward cargoes. Mr. Merritt then pointed out the large increase in the size of the Erie Canal, which was about to be undertaken, and argued that unless something were done by Canada, the small amount of her trade now left would be taken from her. This, as he had explained, might be counteracted by completing the water communication for vessels of 1000 tons, instead of the vessels of 200 tons, which would, after the enlargement, still be the heaviest tonnage which could pass the Erie Canal. It was said sometimes that there was no fear of the enlargement of the Erie Canal being carried out, on account of the difficulty of borrowing money without the guarantee of the State. For his part, he had no doubt of the money being got and the Canal being built in two years. Then, it would be asked, are we to plunge the country into expense? Yes: £50,000 only would be required to complete the water communication. That would be only £3000 per annum. Then suppose £5000 a year were given to such steamers, the steamers would make the passage once a month; therefore, we had twenty-eight steamers, there would be one voyage a week. (Laughter.) Why he would have fifty steamers, if possible. This outlay would not exceed £250,000, which was a trifle compared to what had been already expended, and it would be well paid for by the tolls on the canals downwards, which would give at least £100 toll on each trip. He then went on to show how the British and American steamers received large sums from their respective Governments, and contended that this gave a premium in favour of New York against the interests of Canada. It was true these steamers carried neither Bar nor railroad iron; but as they took the finer classes of freight and passengers, this forced the old line of packets to convey freight cheaply. He desired them to destroy the superiority which the bounties gave to the Port of New York, by establishing similar advantages in favour of Quebec, and in order to do so, he proposed to apply to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Hincks complained that there was no information before the Committee to show what the expense of carrying out the present proposition would be. The true state of the passenger trade had been very properly described by the member for Lincoln. New York had the monopoly of this trade, but she would cease to have it when the railway was once established from Halifax to Quebec, because that line would command the shortest line across the Atlantic. He complained that this railway was always assumed to be one that would not pay; and though he did not take so gloomy a view of the trade as the hon. member, he still believed the railroads would be of far more consequence to the country than could be easily imagined. To show the possible advantages of this mode of transit, he read from a statement by Mr. Lindsay, a very large English shipowner, showing that coals were now conveyed from the north of England to London at 3s. per ton, instead of 6s., which was the present freight by sea.

Mr. Cayley thought the Inspector General had not fully met the statement of the hon. member for Lincoln. He believed no country could be independent which had not a direct communication with the sea, and that if Canada was to be dependent on the United States, or even on the Sister Provinces for her passage to the sea, it would be a very great misfortune. He thought that this direct communication ought to be encouraged, though not, perhaps, at a ruinous expense, and believed that the conveyance of letters and fleur would do much to pay the expense caused by establishing a line of steamers. He was not prepared to say the Province could give 5000 a-year to one or £50,000 for ten vessels; nor was he ready to say that any vessels could undertake the service for that amount. If it were said there is no time a line of steamers to Quebec would pay, then a line of railway from Quebec to Halifax would not pay. It was clear that the present traffic would not do so.

Mr. M. Cameron did not see any reason why the Home Government should not do something for a line of steamers to Quebec. It was just as likely to do so as to give a bonus to the trade of New York. Now Quebec was much nearer to Liverpool than New York, and during the summer months, it was clear that the American steamers mail might be carried in that manner with advantage during the entire summer months. He did not think the evidence adduced by the hon. Inspector General was at all conclusive on the respective capacities of canals and railroads. The source from which it came was an interested one, and yet the whole evidence of Mr. Lindsay went to show that the shipping had increased in spite of all the alleged obstruction. And it was well known that coal was a peculiar article which must be put upon a railway at any rate for the purpose of shipment. He was of opinion that this line of steamers would add a valuable line of railway through the country, and prevent the necessity for the Halifax road, for which he would be willing to grant a certain sum of money in view of some advantage, though it certainly could not be looked on as a paying road. He agreed with Mr. Merritt in regarding the canals as a failure, —and this, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but as a matter of engineering; and he gave an account of his own experience to show that much ought to be done to enable vessels to take full advantage of this artificial navigation.

Mr. Robinson contended that the best way to encourage a line of steamers to Quebec, was to throw open the St. Lawrence to all nations.

Mr. Hincks contended that the American Government, in all probability, would grant reciprocity; and in support of this view stated that the report of Mr. Andrews, which seemingly recommended the course, had been printed by the American Government. He was sorry he had spoken wood for what he called the separate course with respect to reciprocity; and said he did not believe that the opening of the St. Lawrence would cheapen freight, because if goods could be carried cheaper than at present, Canada had the same chance as the Americans to carry them. Speaking again about the sum of £5000 a-year to a line of steamers he alleged that it would pay the interest on a line of railroad from Halifax to Detroit. He knew that there was a probability that a line of railroads would be established, and he did not assert positively that a case might not be made out for some assistance to the first line which should be established; but if such a proposition were made, it was clear ought to be made out by those who asked for it.

Mr. Cauchon at some length declared himself in favour of the establishment of a line of ocean steamers; but thought the Government ought, before it was undertaken, to see exactly what it would cost.

Mr. Letellier opposed the motion, contending that it was a very bad argument in favor of this line of steamers to represent it as the rival of the Halifax railway. As to the dark veil which persons had cast upon the railway project from time to time, and which the hon. member from East had cast upon it that evening, he would say that if the entire emigration to America were brought by that line, it must be a paying line; and as he thought the proposed application to the British Government must be embarrassing to the projected railroad for the present, he would vote against it.

Mr. Hincks then moved that the Committee do rise, which was carried.

The bill to authorize notaries to call meetings of relations in certain cases, was passed through Committee.

Mr. McKenzie moved the second reading of the bill to authorize Her Majesty's subjects to plead for themselves. He stated that in France at present, any person was allowed to practice in the courts. On the other hand formerly in England and other English countries, the bar was carefully shut against any who had not gone through certain preliminaries. In Ireland no Catholic was allowed to plead. The same rule used also to prevail in Nova Scotia, but lately Mr. Howe had carried a bill there to open it to any one, and in New York State, any one could go up for examination, who knew his profession, no matter where that profession had been learned. He desired any man who chose to do so, to stick up his shingle, and call himself a lawyer, just as he could do if he were a watch-maker. The ablest man would always get the greatest practice, and the great object to the present age was that it gave a certificate of character to the very sticks. He went on to make some general remarks in favour of opening the legal profession.

Mr. Letellier seconded the motion.

Col. Prince opposed the bill, contending that it was an absurdity; but he was in favor of abolishing the office of Queen's Counsel, and he ridiculed in a pretty manner the calling of Judges "my lord!" He looked upon such a practice with contempt. He went over an argument that he had before used, that the term "your honor" was the proper appellation to apply to Judges.

Mr. Drummond followed, vindicating the lawyers from aspersions thrown upon them by the hon. member for Haldimand; and argued that the lawyers had ever been the champions of freedom. He then condemned the principle of the bill.

Mr. Notman supported the motion, saying that he, himself, during a previous session, had introduced a similar bill. He hoped the honorable member's bill would receive a second reading, and have some amendments made to it in Committee.

Mr. Malloch considered the bill an absurdity that could be productive of no good, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

After a few words from Mr. Richards against the bill, and Mr. Letellier for it, Mr. Mackenzie replied, contending that the principle of his bill had been found to be beneficial in Nova Scotia and the United States.

Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, held up a commission of the rebel army, on which was a picture of a Yankee eagle running away with the British lion, amid loud laughter.

Mr. Mackenzie rose to order, and asked what that had to do with it, amid increased shouts of laughter.

Mr. Smith said he wished to make a comparison between a commission of the rebel army, and the lawyer's commissions alluded to by the honorable member, for Haldimand. He was proceeding to read the commission,—when

Mr. Mackenzie said there was no truth in it,—and

Mr. Speaker decided that it was irregular to read it.

Mr. Smith went on in a facetious manner to ridicule Mr. Mackenzie, and his general's commission.

After a few words from Colonel Prince, the motion of amendment was carried—yeas, 38; nays, 15.

Mr. Chauveau moved the second reading of the bill to authorize the Quebec Road Commissioners to raise a further loan, which, after a short discussion, was carried.

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THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1851.

We perceive, by a speech of Mr. Hincks, on Monday last, in the House of Assembly, that he still, against all probability, holds out the hope of a Reciprocity Bill being sanctioned by the American Government. This is, to say the least of it, placing the statesmanship of the American Ministers at a very low estimate. Neither Mr. Hincks nor any one else will persuade us, that while the balance of trade, or the duty on goods passing between the countries, is so much in their favor as it is at present, that they will ever listen to any overture upon the subject. Were Canada, indeed, to cease buying in the American market, and go elsewhere for the supply of her foreign consumption, there might be some hope of this measure's being brought about; but, until then, Brother Jonathan is too wide awake to agree to any law, or entertain any overture, so much to his disadvantage as this would be at present. The Canadian Ministry would be better employed in looking towards their interests at home, and encouraging their native manufactures, than in attempting to cajole their wakeful neighbours, or cheat them out of what is manifestly due to the Revenue of their own Government.

In our remarks respecting the *Montreal Herald*, the other day, we only recorded the expressed opinion of several of our contemporaries, which was authenticated by general report in the city. As the *Herald*, however, denies the truth of the report, we conclude it could only have arisen from a very general conviction of the *Herald's* want of steady principle; and that, in the opinion of the public, it only wanted an offer to sell itself to any master.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 25, 1851.

On Monday evening, the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles' Assumption Bill was moved in the House of Lords, by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Earl of Aberdeen moved an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. The venerable Duke of Wellington, in one of his clear, admirable speeches, supported the second reading, expressing an opinion that the Catholic Relief Act was insufficient to maintain our Protestant supremacy, and some measure must be passed to meet the peculiar act of the Pope complained of, and to prevent the repetition of such acts for the future. The debate was adjourned till Tuesday, when Lord Lyndhurst, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Minto, Hardwicke, and Fitzwilliam, were the principal speakers in favor of, and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Monteagle, and the Earl St. Germains, the chief opponents of the measure. The division showed the overwhelming majority of 227 in favor of the second reading; the numbers—including proxies—being 265 to 38.

The rejection of the Jew Bill by the House of Lords has brought Alderman Salomons again upon the scene, and we have had a repetition of the struggle which took place last year in the case of Baron Rothschild. On Friday last, the House of Commons was excessively thronged at four o'clock, and the Alderman appeared at the Bar. The Speaker told him to come to the Table to be sworn; he took the Oaths till he came to the last line of the Oath of Abjuration, and the words, "On the true faith of a Christian," stuck in his throat. The Clerk reported the omission, and the Speaker ordered the Alderman to withdraw. Mr. Salomons, however, tried to read a paper he held in his hand, but the Speaker would not hear him, but sent him below the Bar. A debate arose; and the Alderman, eager to pass the forbidden bounds, edged himself into "the House." Sir Frederic Thesiger observed this intrusion, and insisted upon turning him out again, which was done. The usual contest took place; but, as Lord John Russell was absent, it was finally agreed to put the case off till Monday. On that afternoon, Alderman Salomons became more valiant still. He sent a letter to the Speaker, complaining that his "paper" had been suppressed in recording the proceedings on the Journals; but the Speaker clearly showed that the Alderman had no *locus standi*. Sir B. Hall having elicited from the Premier a declaration that he would not prosecute the Alderman, with a view to bring the question before the Queen's Bench, invited the Alderman to take his Seat *nolens volens*. So Mr. Salomons took a Seat on the front Ministerial Bench. A row ensued, and the Speaker ordered him out of the House; a question of order being raised, the Alderman perseveringly kept his Seat; and, in fact, voted on the question of adjournment, upon which a division took place. This act clearly brings him within the penalty of £500, for so doing. Lord John Russell moved that he be ordered to withdraw. Bernal Osborne moved an amendment to the effect that the Alderman had complied with the obligation of the Law, and was entitled to take his Seat. A debate then arose, after the question of adjournment was negatived by 257 to 65, and Mr. Osborne's amendment was rejected by 229 to 81. After a second division on the adjournment of the question, Lord John's motion was carried by 231 to 81. The Speaker then called upon Alderman Salomons to withdraw, but the latter turned a deaf ear to the command. Whereupon, the Sergeant-at-Arms, with his sword and bag-wig, was directed to turn him out; and the Alderman, just making such resistance as to make it an act of coercion, was fairly ejected; Lord John intimating that on the next night he should move exactly the same resolution as in the case of Baron Rothschild; and expressing an opinion that if Alderman Salomons was so anxious to be prosecuted, no doubt some person would be so kind as to oblige him. On Tuesday another long discussion took place, Lord John Russell moving a resolution to the effect that Mr. Salomons having failed to take the required Oaths, was not entitled to take his Seat. The Jewish party were loud in their opposition to the motion, and by dint of speaking against time, ultimately got the matter adjourned till to-night, when, no doubt, it will be finally settled.

The election of Mr. Geo. F. Young, the Protectionist shipowner, has come upon Government as a surprise. Notwithstanding all the weight of its influence, aided by great local exertion on the part of the friends of the house of Mulgrave, there is the plain fact, that a stranger to the town, who only made his appearance at the eleventh hour, has beaten the recent representative, Lord Mulgrave, upon an appeal to his constituents, by a majority of 314 to 281. I am not surprised that the London Peelite journals have been lashed into fury by Mr. Young's success. If Sir Robert Peel had not used language unbecoming a gentleman, and stigmatised Mr. Young as an "imposter," the energetic shipowner would not have been made of such personal importance, and Cambridgeshire, at some distant period, might have returned Mr. Young to a seat in Parliament, instead of Scarborough. But calumny recoils upon the head of the slanderer, and the electors of Scarborough have sent Mr. Young to the House of Commons to beard the proud heir of Tamworth to his very moustachio. The shipping in the Thames, on Monday, presented a very animated appearance. Almost every vessel had its flags hoisted in honor of Mr. Young's return. The recent elections have proved unpalatable to the Liberal party, and the Times itself now acknowledges, "that, with first one wretched little borough changing sides, for reasons too ridiculous to be appreciated, there may at last be a Protectionist majority large enough, in the present state of parties, to render Government impossible." This admission is remarkable. Not even the Times, however, has the hardihood to ascribe this result to any interference of the landed interest. The changes taking place in those boroughs in which the suffrage conferred upon £10 householders predominates—it is among the electors who owe their right of voting to the Reform Bill. The complaint made is, that constituencies such as Harwich, St. Albans, Knaresborough, and Scarborough, are allowed to return members to Parliament. Now the return of Mr. Young for Scarborough is to the Times a "particularly annoying event, and the borough comes in for a suitable share of anger and chaff. But had Scarborough returned Lord Mulgrave—had it, like Greenwich, returned a Ministerial man—the columns of the Times would have been quite as lengthily occupied with recriminations. Had Mr. Young been defeated; Io Paans would have been loud and long, and we might possibly have been spared from threats of constitutional changes.

The newspapers announce the death of Dr. Lingard, the Roman Catholic Historian, who died generally regretted.

Second thoughts are best. If I stay away from England, and refuse obedience to the Speaker's Warrant, my conduct will take rank in history as perpetual disobedience; if those Committee-men refuse to call me Cardinal, and want to make me tell the secrets of the prison-house, I shall be compelled to oppose at last, as I may as well put a good face on the matter and obey the summons like a good subject of our Lady the Queen. So thought Dr. Wiseman, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at Caen, in Normandy, where he was playing at hide-and-seek; and having come to this safe and sublime determination, he went to the Public Library, where, in the Book of Autographs, he wrote, "In remembrance of my first visit to the cradle of English civilization! and to the earliest types of her religious architecture!!" Well! the Cardinal appeared before the Committee, and in due season we shall have his evidence printed a little more accurately, and less dramatically, than it appeared reported in the *Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental Journalist. The Bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of £400 per annum.

Mr. O'Byrne, the author of the Naval Biography, was *foled* at the United Service Museum on Saturday last, and was presented with a valuable and massive piece of plate, together with the sum of 400 guineas, subscribed by more than 900 officers, headed by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, left Hull on Saturday evening, per *Courier* Steamer, en route for Gothenburg. It is needless to say that the Professor's object is to obtain a favorable position for a scientific observation of the Solar eclipse, which will be a total one in those longitudes. Mr. R. Chambers, the well known publisher and scientific engineer, of Edinburgh, and Mr. R. C. Carrington, of the Observatory, Durham, with a party of Astronomers, left in the same Steamer for Gothenburg, and some of the party will go forward to the North Cape, in order to obtain the most favorable point for observation. Professor Airy will leave an assistant at Christiana, and will himself proceed to Gothenburg, the object being "to compare notes" as to appearances at the two places.

—The debate on the revision of the constitution has been proceeded with in the Legislative Assembly. Order was tolerably preserved for several days, but a furious speech of Victor Hugo kindled all the pent-up passions of the Assembly, and several scenes of terrible violence succeeded. The chief Speakers were Michel de Bourges, Victor Hugo, Baroche, Raspail, and Odillon Barrot, the latter having restored something like tranquillity in the Chamber. When this gentleman finished, the Assembly suddenly called for the closing of the debate, and after some interval the Chamber went to division. The number of voters were 724. The requisite three-fourths was, therefore, 543. However, only 446 votes were given in favor of the revision—a very wide word—whilst 278 voted against all revision. The majority was, therefore, only 168, being 97 less than was required. This matter, as far as the Assembly is concerned, is disposed of for the present. The Bonapartist papers pretend to say, it is very hard for the minority to dictate to the majority, but they studiously keep out of view the express law of the constitution. They intimate, and I see it repeated in London journals, that Louis Napoleon will offer himself as a candidate, legal or not legal, and that, if chosen by the people, the Chamber must yield, and re-elect him President. I must take leave to refuse belief in any such tales. Without pretending to predict what will happen, which would be quite absurd, I must say that the vote of the Assembly which declared that 446 voters expressed a wish that the constitution should be revised, by no means infers that 446 voters wished for the re-election of Louis Napoleon. His partisans know this well enough, but it does not suit their views to dwell upon that point. The celebrated Marshal Sebastiani died suddenly in Paris on Sunday morning, at breakfast. The French Ministry suffered a defeat on Monday which threatened its dissolution. A vote of censure, moved by M. Baze—an Orleanist, as well as a resolute opponent of Louis Napoleon—on Ministers for the part they had taken in "provoking" petitions for the revision of the constitution, was carried after a stormy debate, by 333 to 320.

Captain Somerset is not singular with respect either to his offence or its penalty. At the last Brussels races, the young Marquis d'Ast, a Belgian lion of the very first rank, chose to ride swiftly along an interdicted path. He was stopped by a soldier, one of the armed force entrusted with the police superintendence of the locality, who civilly requested him to withdraw. The hot-headed Marquis answered the summons by striking the man with his whip, and riding on. He was arrested, and sentenced, like our English Captain, to a week's imprisonment. The affair, however, did not terminate here. The soldier was brought before a military tribunal, and was sentenced to seven days' arrest for not cutting down an individual who had dared to force his post. As for the Marquis, as soon as he was liberated he was challenged to fight by every Officer in the Regiment of which the soldier in question was a member, and the striking of whom was looked upon as an insult to all. This was a serious matter, but the Marquis skilfully extricated himself by writing a graceful apology, and so the affair ended—the Belgian lion having had his mane thoroughly combed into sleekness.

Lord Brougham, there is reason to apprehend, has found it necessary to retire, for a time at least, from public life. His restless, and to himself restless, energies, have, it is feared, proved more than a match for a constitution certainly of much greater than ordinary strength, and in the maturity of his intellectual greatness—at a period of life distant from advanced age—Lord Brougham finds himself compelled to seek retirement and repose. It has been said of many men that only in business—only when actively employed—they were at rest. No other description would accurately portray Lord Brougham. Occupation was his idol; and his biography, be it written when it may—and the day is distant, we trust, when his character and his labors will become matters of component or description to his successors—will place on amount of work performed by a single individual, which, when looked at in the mass, will appear incredible. The law was his profession; but in science, in literature, in legislation, in politics, in moral and physical philosophy in all, the observer of the times will find evidence of the activity and of the great ability of Lord Brougham. To him we owe much of the education, and many of the educational institutions of our country, one of which he himself will ever stand forth as one of the most distinguished ornaments. His lordship has quitted town for Brougham Hall, in the debate on Chancery Reform on Monday night. His Lordship alluded to the infirm state of his health, which, he said, would preclude him from taking any further part in the business of the Session, but spoke so brilliantly as ever in reprehension of the enormous vexations, delays, and costs attendant upon the simplest proceedings in Chancery.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PROTEUS.—A BLOWER IN A SHOWER.—The Boston Gazette speaks of witnessing the effect of several showers upon the new costume. The Turkish trousers lost their graceful color, and flapped round the pedestals of the wearer like a wet banner round a flag-staff, while the tunic was deprived of its stiffness. The fair Bloomer was in an almost awkward position, and reminded the *Gazette* of a seriously indisposed hen, who had been caught some way from her roost in a thunder storm.

Signor Fumantico.

This celebrated Magician gave his first soiree in Montreal last evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall to a crowded audience. The place and the man were certainly well suited to each other, as this *Wizard* is most undoubtedly the *oldest fellow* himself we have ever seen. It is quite impossible to give any idea of the wonderful dexterity, ease, and gracefulness with which he performs his extraordinary feats; many of which also are so ludicrous and full of burlesque as to keep the audience in a roar of laughter during the whole performance—certainly, if humor be an agreeable concomitant of legerdemain, this performer has the possession of it in great perfection. But he must be seen and heard to be properly appreciated. To sing well is a gift of nature, as without voice and ear music cannot be studied to, at least, any practical purpose, and the contortions of face, as well as the enormous width to which singers uniformly open their mouths, render their countenances absolutely hideous. To listen to them with pleasure, one would require to be blind; but in the presence of Signor Francisco, the eye and the ear are equally pleased and delighted, while the mind dwells with astonishment on the wonderful dexterity to which, by practice and diligent cultivation, the human hand with its ten digets can be brought. One feature in the character of this performer, is the utter absence of all suspicion of collusion. The Signor stands forward before his audience in all the nakedness of unassisted truth, and performs his miracles with the most extraordinary ease and openness. But to be properly appreciated, he must be visited.

St. Lawrence Hall.

Alas, it is my vice, my fault:
While others fish with craft, for great opinion,
I, with great truth, catch mere ——!

Bandbox!!! Skerrett's Soliloquy.

We yesterday apologized to Mrs. Skerrett for the non-appearance of our review of the performances on her benefit. Our city cotemporaries join alike in praise of her—can we do more than bear evidence to the truth of their assertions? But what can we say for the public? What excuse can we offer for their non-attendance? We were about saying that we could offer none; but our respected cotemporary, the *Gazette*, has assigned some causes, namely, that "the Promenade Concert at the Hays' House, and a pleasure trip down the river," caused many to absent themselves who otherwise would have attended. By so doing, we agree again with our cotemporary, "that they lost a great treat, whatever their compensation may have been." The Comedy of "She stoops to conquer," was all that could be desired, and Mrs. Skerrett, as *Miss Hardcastle*, never played better.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.—A distressing accident happened in the township of Inverness on the 15th of last month. The son of Peter McKillop, Esq., a promising boy of about 11 years of age, embarked in a canoe with Mr. Ward, a catechist in the service of the Church of England, for the purpose of ferrying the latter across the lake St. Joseph. When at some distance from the shore the canoe filled with water. The poor boy, being a good swimmer, struck out for the shore, and had nearly succeeded in reaching it, when his strength failed him, and in the presence of his mother and sister he sank to rise no more. His father was at the time absent from home. Mr. Ward clung to the canoe and was saved.—*Mercury.*

MINOR MORALS FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.—The last word is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it, than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bombshell. Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for love, should remember that the union of angels with women has been forbidden since the flood. The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attract, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying off into space. The wife, who should properly discharge her duties, must never have a soul "above buttons." Don't trust too much to good temper when you get into an argument. Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products. Let married people take a hint from this provision of nature.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
August 6.

Bark Valeas, Patrick, Glasgow, Lemesurier, Routh, & Co, ashes, &c
Brigt Nandeeps, Bickford, St Johns, Nfld, Maitland, Tylee & Co, flour, &c
Schr Kosciuska, Darrow, Cleveland, order, salt

Exports.

Per VULCAN.—G Dempster, 100 barrels pot ashes; E Way & Co, 50 do do; J & A Burns & Co, 600 do flour 100 do oatmeal; J Kershaw, 110 kgs butter; R Tipling, 34 do do; Lemesurier, Routh & Co, 113 brls pot ashes 50 do prl do 1956 do flour 30 do beef (prime mess) 1 mille standard staves 2 do W I do.

Per NUNDEEPS.—Maitland, Tylee & Co, 143 brls prime pork 631 do flour 200 half do do 50 do corn meal 50 do pease 11 do hams 29 hf do grants 120 kgs butter 20 tierces do 55 kgs biscuit 10 cases claret 10 hxs candles 3600 pcs W I staves 1 pckg furniture.

Per KOSCIUSKA.—M Darrow, 4000 minots salt.

BIRTHS.

At Exeter, Devon, (England,) on the 20th July, the lady of Edward Maitland, Esq., of this city, of a daughter.

At St. Pie, on the 23rd July, Mrs. Norbert Gauther, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ultimo, at Baslewood, the residence of C. F. LaFevre, Esq., by the Rev. Z. H. Howe, Mr. John C. Cameron, of the firm of Sims & Cameron, Montreal, Canada, to Miss Ellen R. LeFevre, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

DIED.

On the 19th June, at the house of John Monro, Township of Nichol, John McWilliam, of New Mills, Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, aged 91.

☞ Papers in the United States and Canada West will please copy the above.

At Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, Captain Daniel Cowman, of the *Anna Mary*, of Whitehaven, after a short illness, aged 27, deeply regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance. His remains were interred in the burial ground in St. John's Suburbs.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 6th instant, Emma, aged 18 months, infant daughter of J. Thibaudeau, Esq., of Quebec.

At St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, on the 31st ult., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. (widow) J. B. St. Michel, aged 64 years.

At Burnside, near Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. Archibald Macmillan, aged 47.

THE Subscribers beg to invite special attention to a most elegant Consignment of magnificent PLATE GLASS DRAWING ROOM MIRRORS, in Superb Gilt Frames, which will be offered for Sale at their Auction Rooms on the 19th instant.—(See Advertisement.)

These Mirrors are by far the most elegant in style and workmanship, and of the best quality of plate ever offered for public competition in this city.

LEEMING & SABINE.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

MR. SKERRETT, at the kind suggestion of numerous friends and patrons of the Drama, cheerfully adopts the following sliding scale in PRICES:—Tickets to the Hall, 2s. 6d.; a select number of Reserved Seats, 3s. 9d.—To be had at Mr. HERBERT'S Music Store, Notre Dame Street.

THIS EVENING, (Friday,) AUGUST 8, The performance will commence with, for the first time in Montreal, Morton's admired Comedy, in two Acts, of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD!

A FANCY DANCE
By the Infant Wonder, La Petite Carman.

To conclude with the laughable Bagatelle of the LOTTERY TICKET.

☞ For further particulars, see Programmes.
☞ Remember the Prices above stated. ☞ Performance to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
August 8, 1851. 407

THE WIZARD HAS COME!

SIGNOR FRANCISCO!!

HE WILL APPEAR
AT THE
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Great St. James Street,

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY EVENINGS, August 7, 8, and 9.

He will introduce some of the most brilliant FEATS in NECROMANCY, NATURAL MAGIC, HINDOO CHARMS, and CHINESE GAMES, ever before witnessed here.

Tickets 1s. 3d., and no half price.

Doors open at 10 minutes before 8; Soiree to commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT.

August 7. 406

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of Country Merchants, Farmers, and others visiting Montreal, to his extensive Stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c., comprising:—
200 packages Teas, assorted
Sugars, Refined, Crushed, Loaf, and Muscovado
Coffee, Ceylon and Java, Raw and Roasted
Molasses, Tobacco, English Soap
Labor Saving, Montreal, and Brown Windsor Soap
Candles, Sperm, Stearine, and Montreal
Blacking, Paste and Liquid
Patent and other Starch
Brushes, assorted, Copperas, Epsom Salts
Black Lead, Sago, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Shot
Tobacco Pipes, Arrowroot, Whiting
Sugar Candy, Pepper, Alum, Saltpetre, Carraway Seeds
Button Blue, Saleratus, Playing Cards, Indigo
Macaroni, Mustard, Ginger, Raisins, Currants
Sauces, Pickles, Ketchup, assortment of Spices
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Whale Oil, Castor Oil
Window Glass, Orange Peel
—AND,—
Duff, Gordon, Sandeman, and Hunt's Port and Sherry Wines, and Liquors of every description, purchased by a first rate judge, and warranted genuine.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

J. S. SUTHERLAND,
Corner of McGill and St. Joseph Streets.
Montreal, August 8, 1851. 407

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF GOOSEBERRIES.

MEMBERS of the Society and others having fine GOOSEBERRIES, are hereby notified that a SHEW of that fruit will be held in Mdme. DE MONTENACH'S BUILDINGS, Notre Dame Street, opposite the Water Works' Office, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant.

Competitors are requested to forward their Specimens before TEN o'clock, A. M., and the Shew will be opened to the public, *gratis*, at ONE o'clock.

Persons desirous of purchasing splendid Fruit to carry to a distance, will probably have an opportunity at this Shew.

HUGH ALLAN,
President Montreal Hort. Society.
August 7. 406

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held in the Room over Mr. McCoy's Book Store, in Great St. James Street, on MONDAY, the TENTH day of AUGUST, at EIGHT o'clock, P.M.

At NINE o'clock the funds on hand will be disposed of.

The Subscription Book is still open at the Office of the Secretary. Shareholders are requested to make their Monthly Payments on or before the 10th instant.

L. J. C. ABBOTT,
Sec.-Treas.
August 7. 406

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees will be prepared to Pay, on or after the FIFTEENTH Instant, a FOURTH DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS per POUND, upon the Deposits at the time of the Suspension, making in all 15s. per £.

Office OPEN from TEN till THREE o'clock.

JAMES COURT,
Actuary.
August 6, 1851. 406

Province of Canada,
District of Montreal, } CIRCUIT COURT.
Circuit of Vaudreuil.

Saturday, the Fifth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-One.

Present:—Mr. Justice Guy.

No. 197.

ANDRE CADIEUX, Laborer, residing in the City of Montreal, *Plaintiff;*

vs.

JOSEPH PRIEUR, Farmer, of the Parish of New Longueil, *Defendant;*

IT is ordered on the motion of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears on the return of Alexander Waters, Bailiff of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, written on the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in this part of the Province of Canada, and has no domicile, and cannot be found in this District, that the said Defendant be, by an Advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in Montreal, and called "The Montreal Courier," and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in Montreal, and called *L'Ordre*, notified to appear before this Court, there to answer to the demands of the Plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such Advertisement, and on the default of the said Defendant to appear, and to answer to the demand within the period above named, it will be lawful unto the said Plaintiff to proceed to prove the demand, so in a manner by Bailiff.

By the Court,
J. G. BASTIEN,
G. C. C. V.
July 31. 409

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

THIS CELEBRATED OINTMENT is daily effecting wonders in the Cure of Old Sores, Inveterate Diseases of the Skin, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Head, &c., &c. Certificates may be seen, at the Agents, of Cures of a most extraordinary nature, effected in this city. It is, without doubt, one of the best Remedies ever offered to the Public.

The "Poor Man's Friend" is Sold in Pots at 1s. 3d. each.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place D'Armes,
Agents for Canada.
June 6. 365

REGULAR TRADER
FOR BYTOWN AND RIDEAU CANAL

THE Steamer RIDEAU TRADER, Captain THOMPSON, will LEAVE the Subscriber's Wharf, Canal Basin, for the above Ports, delivering and receiving Freight at Bytown and Intermediate Places, and at all the Landings on the Rideau Canal, as far as Westport and Portland, THIS EVENING, (Friday,) the 8th instant, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER.
August 8. 407

PLEASURE TRIP
TO THE
SAGUENAY.

THE Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, W. R. JAMES, Master, will LEAVE QUEBEC for the SAGUENAY RIVER, going as far as HA! HA! BAY; and Calling at MURAY BAY, RIVIERE DU LOUP, and CACOUNA every TUESDAY MORNING, at NINE o'clock, during the month of August.

For Passage, apply