To Advertisers.

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

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1850.

The Last Infamy.

Whether by positive and direct bribery, or by lavish promise of future compensation in an indirect shape, which, from the enormous patronage in their hands, and their perfect irresponsibility in its bestowal—the Ministers have at their disposal, they have induced a majority of the Retrenchment Committee to re-consider and to alter their decision in the matter of the Governor General's salary, so far as to refer the whole question to the decision of the Home Government, and that too without any expression of their opinion whether it should stand as it is at £7,777 a-year, or whether it should be reduced to the smaller amount, which they previously declared to be most in accordance with the means of payment in the power of the Province. Were we not from painful experience aware of the utter immorality and venality of the public men in this Province, we could not have believed in such baseness; but here we have the degrading fact staring us in the face in all its naked deformity, and it is now perfectly patent that what we have suspected all along, but hoping against hope, hesitated to say, is an unhappy truth—that the Retrenchment Committee, moved for by the Government itself, was from the beginning a device to delude the people, and that the Government took care that there should be "no mistake" when the thing came to points, by placing on that Committee a sufficient number of accessible Members.

The question now comes,—the Committee having so stultified itself, will the House of Assembly support the Government? It will—for it is contented and sleek but a thoroughly degraded body of men, without an atom of self respect, would have tolerated as they have done the shuffling, tyrannical policy of the Government, thereby deceiving and betraying their constituents. The *Globe* has told us that Mr. Lafontaine is the dictator of Canada—he is the Ministry, in fact—and the majority of the Members are his very humble and obsequious servants. Mr. Lafontaine is opposed to Retrenchment, particularly in the matter of the Governor General's salary; he knows very well that Lord Elgin came to Canada an embarrassed Peer, with heavy mortgages on his paternal acres, and that he came here on account of the large salary, and with the intent to save money therefrom to pay off those inconvenient embarrassments. He knows that Lord Elgin would not stay here with a reduced salary, because it would not answer his purpose; he would shake our dust from his feet and depart, trusting to the nepotic instincts of his Whig relatives to place him in some other Colony. There is a rumour that he is to go to India; if he does we only trust, for the sake of the Indian Empire, that there will be no trouble with Sikhs or Affghans in his time, for the man who bolted ignominiously from rotten eggs and brickbats is not likely to display much courage or presence of mind at some future Aliwal or Sobraon. The tale is of course a joke. But Mr. Lafontaine and his clique cannot afford to let Lord Elgin go—he might be succeeded by some man of the Sydenham or Metcalfe stamp, to whom the *Dius Pecunia* would be a matter of indifference, but who would not look on indifferently, with "dignified neutrality" or in "beatific repose," while a proud, self-sufficient, interested set of office-holders were playing ducks and drakes with the best interests of the country, and disregarding all principles of justice and morality in their revengeful persecution of their political opponents.

Therefore it is that a Ministry of pretending Reformers, who have continually presented themselves before their constituencies with *general* asseverations in favor of reform, but whose conduct in the pecuniary relations between them and the people has been so profligately extravagant during the past two years as to throw into the shade utterly all the doings of past Administrations in this respect, has been compelled by purchase, by promise, and by intrigue, so to work on a Committee of the House of Assembly as to induce it to reconsider a former solemn decision. What shall we say of the Parliament that tolerates such a Ministry, or of the country that tolerates such a Parliament?

LIBEL.—In the Bill of Rights, a Constitution agreed on in Committee of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, we find the following as the seventh Article:—"That if the matter charged as libellous be true, and published for good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party *shall be acquitted*." According to the delectable state of the Law in this country, if some newspaper editor, with the "good motive" of doing his duty, and "the justifiable end" of preserving the public morals, takes it on himself to expose the iniquitous conduct of some nefarious scoundrel, he is forthwith prosecuted, and mulcted in heavy damages, notwithstanding he prove that every one of his charges be true!

PUBLIC MONEYS.—In the twenty-sixth Article of the same Constitution, we find that the proper control over the public expenditure is obtained by its being declared that the "assent of two-thirds of the members elected to *each branch* of the Legislature shall be requisite to every Bill appropriating the public monies or property for local or private purposes."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 5, 1850.

Nothing of much importance came before the House last night.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. LaTerriere, Mr. Hincks stated, that it is the intention of the Government to include in the Estimates a certain sum to provide for the establishment of a School of Navigation at Quebec.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Prince, Mr. Price stated, that the papers, vouchers, and other written documents belonging to the late Mr. J. M. Murchison, late of the City of Toronto, said to have been placed by him in the Secretary's Office, on the 18th January, 1841, could not be found, nor any record of them.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Laurin, Mr. Drummond said, it was not the intention of the Ministry to bring forward, during this Session, any measure for indemnifying Jurors in Criminal cases, so far as to pay their expenses during the time they are obliged to attend Court, nor their travelling expenses.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Laurin, Mr. Merritt replied, that it is not the intention of the Government to bring forward, during the present Session, a measure tending to Diminish the Tolls imposed at the Port of Montreal, and on the Chambly Canal, upon wood, salt, coal, and upon vessels.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Laurin, Mr. Hincks stated, that the Government have no information that any Emigrants, laboring under typhus and opthalmia, have come to Quebec. At the latest accounts from Grosse Isle, there had been but two Emigrants at that place who had labored under attacks of typhus. One of them was dead, and the other was in Hospital.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Bouiton, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a copy of the Commission appointing G. Wetherall and W K. McCord, and R. B. Johnson and W. Ermatinger, to be special Magistrates, under which they acted within the city of Montreal during the year 1849; and also of the appointments of the Captain and Officers of the Mounted Police Force, according to an Order in Council in May, 1049; and also, a copy of the said Order in Council; also, the title of the Act, Ordinance, or other Law, under which such Order has been issued, or Police Force established.

On motion of Sir Allan McNab, the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking, were taken into consideration, and agreed to, with the exception of one, which was amended, and the amendment ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented,—Return to an Address of 1st instant, for copies of papers transmitted by the Sheriff of Montreal in reference to the charges against them;

Also—Return to an Address of the 27th ultimo, for Copies of Correspondence between Government and the Hon. L. J. Papineau, on the subject of a certain sum of money which was entrusted to the latter when at Paris, to procure copies of Historical Documents for the Quebec Literary Society.

On motion of Mr. Fortier, the last preceding Return was ordered to be printed.

The following engrossed Bills were read the third time and passed:—

Bill to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain Concessions in the Township of Edwardsburgh shall be run;

Bill to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds;

Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

Bill to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

Bill to amend, and to continue as amended, the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal.

Bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes.

Mr. Notman introduced a Bill to amend the Act ing statistical information therein,—second reading Monday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a Tabular Return of the names of the Medical Students who have regularly attended the Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, *Materia Medica*, and Midwifery, in the University of King's College, since the commencement to the present time, specifying also how many of these branches each Student has regularly attended annually, and how many of such Students had matriculated in the said University.

And another Address, for a Tabular Return of the various Loans contracted for in London since the Union, setting forth the amount of each Loan; the Act under which contracted; the rate of interest payable thereon; the place at which the principal is redeemable, whether in London or elsewhere; the place where the interest is payable, and whether yearly or half yearly; the rate at which such Loans have been effected, whether under or over their par value; and the agency and brokerage paid or payable on the principal, either on negociating such Loan, or on paying the interest; and any other charge, if any, payable by the Government on account of such negociations or Loans.

The Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to Incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to amend the Ordinance Incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend an Act to Incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, and made amendments thereto, which are to be reported to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in Lower Canada, and made an amendment thereto, which is to be reported to-morrow.

The following is a synopsis of the Banking Bill introduced by the Government:—

An Act to establish Freedom of Banking in the Province, and for other purposes relating to Banks and Banking:

Clause 1 repeals the Ordinance of the Special Council of Lower Canada 2 V. (3) c. 57, entitled "*An Ordinance to regulate Private Banking, and the Circulation of Notes of Private Bankers;*" also the Act U. C. 7 W. 4 c. 13, entitled "*An Act to protect against injury from Private Banks,*" and all other Acts and Ordinances inconsistent with this Act.

2. Enacts that any person or association of persons, body corporate or politic, or any party whatsoever, except only the chartered Banks or such as shall be thereunto authorized under the provisions of this Act, to make, issue, sign, draw, endorse, guarantee or become parties to (any of which Acts shall be making and issuing within the meaning of this Act) any bill, bond, check, or promise, in writing or undertaking, for the payment of money or securities for money, or other evidence of debt, of any description or form, in the nature of a Bank note or Bank bill, and intended to pass as money, (such intention to be presumed if the promise be issued for any sum less than £5, and be payable to the bearer on demand, or at less than 30 days thereafter, or be overdue, or be in any way calculated or intended for circulation, or as a substitute for Money,) shall be "*Bank Note*" within the meaning of this Act, and those, with regard to which the provisions of this Act shall be contravened, shall be "unlawful Bank notes." Provided that any check upon any Chartered or other Bank, paid by the maker directly to his immediate creditor, shall not be deemed a Bank note, if it be not intended to pass or circulate as such.

3. No Bank note to be issued for less than five shillings.

4. Foreign Notes under 20s. are prohibited.

5. Provides penalty for issuing or circulating unlawful or prohibited Bank notes.

6. No Bank, having its chief Office out of Her Majesty's dominions, shall keep Offices for carrying on their business in this Province.

7. All obligations carried out in unlawful Bank's notes to be void.

8. Defines the business of Banking to be the making and issuing of Bank notes, the dealing in gold and silver, bullion and exchange, discounting of promissary notes, bills, and negotiable securities, also the raising or lending of money upon mortgage, hypothec or pledge of any property whatever, real or personal; any company or party who may lawfully exercise the business of Banking under this Act, shall also have power to purchase, take and hold, any property which shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged, hypothecated, or pledged to such company or party in the lawful course of their dealings, and to resell, or otherwise alienate the same.

9. Individuals, or general partnerships, may carry on the business of Banking, provided they comply with the provisions of this Act.

10. Any parties may form an association *en commandite* in Lower Canada for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking, provided they severally make and sign, before commencing, a Notarial Instrument, which shall contain:—

The name under which the Bank is to be conducted. The place at which its business is to be conducted, which shall be some one City or Incorporated Town or Village in Lower Canada, and no more. The names of all the special and general partners, his residence, and the amount which he shall have subscribed. The period at which the association is to commence and terminate.

10. Limited partnerships may be formed for banking, under prescribed regulations.

11. Any number of persons not less than *five* may form themselves into a joint stock bank. Stock of the Company not to be less than £25,000. Shares not to be less than £25 each.

12. Company to be a body corporate, with the rights and powers vested in corporations generally. Shareholders to be liable for the debts of the Corporation to the amount of twice their respective shares, and no more; unless it be made more by the articles of agreement among the shareholders.

13. Banks may hold property permanently for the use of their business, to a limited amount.

14 Company to be dissolved if not qualified within a certain time.

15. No individual or companies shall commence the business of banking, until they shall have deposited in the hands of the Receiver-General, for the purposes of this Act, debentures or other Provincial securities, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, to the following amounts:

Any individual banker, not less than £10,000. Any association *en commandite*, or limited partnership, not less than £15,000. Any joint stock association, not less than £25,000. These securities to be reckoned at par, and be held in pledge by the Receiver-General for the redemption of the bank's notes.

16. Inspector-General to deliver to the bank registered notes, struck from plate furnished by them, to an amount not greater than that deposited with him. Notes to be counter signed by Inspector-General, and to be the notes of the bank. To be receivable for government dues so long as they are payable on demand.

17. Total amount of Provincial securities deposited not to exceed the capital of the bank. Securities may be withdrawn from deposit on a certificate of the Inspector-General that a like amount of bank notes have been returned to him. Amount withdrawn at any one time not to be less than £5,000, and the sum remaining deposited not to be less than that required to be deposited before the bank could commence, except when the bank is to be closed.

18. Bank notes returned to the Inspector-General to be cancelled, and never reissued. New notes may at any time by issued by him in exchange for worn or disfigured notes.

19. If any bank note shall not be paid in specie on demand, it may be protested for non-payment, and a copy of the note and protest is to be forwarded to the Inspector-General, who shall in writing require the bank to pay the note and costs within ten days. The Inspector-General, unless he be satisfied that the bank has a legal defence, shall issue a note in the Gazette closing the bank, and that he will redeem the notes out of funds in his hands, so far as they will suffice; and a Receiver is to be appointed by Government for settling the affairs of the bank, in whom its [illegible] shall be vested. Securities deposited to be sold, and the proceeds, with other assets of the bank applied, first to the redemption of its notes, and then to the payment of other liabilities. Notes to be redeemed in full, if amount be sufficient, or so much in the pound, if insufficient.

20. If any surplus remain after paying the notes, it shall be distributed amongst the other creditors. Prescribes mode and time of disposing of real and personal property of the bank.

21. Receiver-Ceneral may invest any assets of the bank, which will probably remain for more than three months in his hands in Provincial securities.

22. Receiver to obey the instructions of the Inspector-General, and give security. To be removable at the pleasure of the Governor.

23. Engagement and salary of every officer of the bank to terminate at its closing.

24. If any judgment against a bank remain unsatisfied for more than *three* months the bank may be closed, in the manner prescribed.

25. Nine-tenths of the notes must be redeemed before steps can be taken for the voluntary closing of a Bank. Two years to be allowed for presenting the outstanding one-tenth, which are to be redeemed at some certain place.

26. Lists of all the partners, associates, or shareholders of Banks, framed under this Act, to be constantly and conspicuously exposed and accessible to the public in the office of the Bank, with their places of residence and liability. Banks to furnish copies of their articles of agreement to any person applying for them, on the payment of 7½d. Such copy shall, on proof of signature thereto, be *prima facie* evidence that the signer was authorized, and of the truth of the contents. Penalty for contravention of this section.

27. Every Bank established under this Act to keep an office of discount and dep sit.

28. Shares in Joint Stock Banks to be personal property. Prescribes mode of transferring.

29. Total liabilities of any Joint Stock Bank not to exceed three times the amount of its capital under a penalty.

30. No dividend to be paid out of the capital.

31. Unclaimed dividends to be advertised as the Inspector General may direct.

32. Periodical statements of assets and liabilities to be furnished to the Inspector General, attested by the oath of the banker and one of the general partners. Statements to be published. The Inspector General may cause the books of the Bank to be inspected if he suspects the statement of its affairs to be false, and he may close the Bank if it proves to be insolvent. If the report of the person appointed to inspect the books be satisfactory, the information shall not be divulged. Before closing any Bank, the Inspector General is to give an opportunity for explanation.

33. Expenses of carrying out this Act to be borne by the Banks established under it.

34. Clerk of County or Circuit Court to receive certain fees for filing any instrument under this Act.

35. Existing Banks may avail themselves of the provisions of this Act, as to depositing securities and obtaining registered notes, but the other provisions of this Act shall not extend to any Bank now incorporated. In case of failure, the holders of registered notes to be paid first.

36. No duty shall be payable on Bank Notes secured by the deposit of Provincial securities.

37. Interpretation of this Act to be most consonant with the spirit of its provisions; and no enactment explaining its intent and meaning shall be deemed an infringement of the rights of any party, although the same may incidentally affect the pending cases and Banks established before the passing of the declaratory Act.

38. General statement of the Banks established under this Act to be laid before the Legislature every Session.

The Convention of Editors is yet in Session. Very little has been done yet except agreeing to some Postal affairs as they affect newspapers.

The *North American* of this morning has the following on the Retrenchment Committee:—

Last Wednesday Mr. Hincks mustered his forces, and as the Committee was about to report to the House, he compelled them to reverse their previous decision, by recommending the subject to the consideration of the British Government; thus upsetting Responsible Government! by taking from us the management of our local affairs! The salaries of the Judges were placed, £1000 for the Chiefs, and £750 for the Puisne Judges; Mr. Hincks and his picked men have restored them all back to the old figure. This is the champion of Reform and Retrenchment! The following is the division against reducing the Governor's salary:—

Mr. Wilson Chairman.

YEAS.—Messrs. Boutillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Guay, Hincks, Sol. Gen. McDonald, Merritt, Morrison, Polette, Richards, Viger.—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Hadgley, Boulton, (Norfolk.) Cayley, Christie, Holmes, Hopkins, Papineau, Sherwood.—8.

By the last advices from Vancouver's Island, the Hudson's Bay Company have been informed of a discovery of the capability of that Colony for producing hemp, which may have an effect on its prosperity almost as important as that from its coal mines.

PINE LUMBER.—The Buffalo *Daily Courier* understands that a contract has been made at Oswego, for freighting 50,000,000 feet of pine lumber to Albany from Canada; only 13,000,000 feet came from the same section to Oswego, last year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Three to five hundred able-bodied men are wanted at St. Andrew's, N.B., to work on the railroad. Their wages will be 4s. cash per day, payable monthly.

There are no less than twelve candidates for the honor of representing the town of St. Andrews in the New Brunswick Parliament.

The St. John *New Brunswicker* says, we are glad to learn that the crops throughout the country are looking well. The grass is excellent.

The Halifax *Nova Scotian* says that from every section of the country the most favourable accounts have been received as to the luxuriant appearance of the growing crops.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-day (Tuesday) on the McGill College cricket ground, between the Garrison and the Montreal Cricket Club. Wickets to be pitched at three o'clock.

CONCERT.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Concert to be given at the Masonic Hall, by M. and Madame Laeti, on Wednesday evening.

TWENTY HOUSES BLOWN DOWN.—A more fearful night than that just past has seldom been witnessed. The weather yesterday afternoon was very sultry, and in the evening about 8 o'clock a thunder storm passed over the city, there being plenty of rain and frequent flashes of vivid lightning; it soon passed over, however, but was quickly succeeded by another and another. About 11 o'clock a gust of wind accompanied the storm, which we regret to learn has done serious damage at Point Levy, having blown down no less than 20 houses in the neighbourhood of the monument, smashing furniture, &c, but singularly and most providentially, scarcely injuring a single living creature. An old woman, it is said, was carried by the wind many yards in her bed, and, though taken up insensible, had received apparently no injury whatever.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Falling of Table Rock, Niagara Falls.

We at first regarded the reported falling of Table Rock as fabulous, and so it was in part; but the true version we find in the following letter to the Buffalo *Express:*

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, June 29th—9 P. M.

About half past one o'clock this afternoon, the large mass of rock known as Table Rock, gave way and went tumbling into the river below.—The mass carried away was about six rods in width and twelve in length, and fortunately no one was injured. Not ten minutes before the occurrence a party of some twenty or thirty were standing on the rock, but happily had just left.—A gentleman was sitting in a carriage on the rock when it commenced giving way; he leaped from the carriage and was saved; the carriage went down with the mass of rock. A gentleman and lady accompanied by the guide were passing under the rock at the time it commenced falling, but fortunately got out from under, before the large mass fell. Large numbers have visited the spot this afternoon to witness the place where the table rock once was. A story was put afloat and sent off by telegraph that a number of persons were buried under the falling rocks, but there is no truth in the report.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing from London under date of June 14th, says:—"I can assure you that, secret as are all the movements of the British government, some very important measures are about to be submitted by England to more than one European nation, having for their object certain checks on the grasping and growing ambition, as it is termed, of the United States, as a government and as a people."—*Journal of Commerce.*

DROUGHT.—PROBABLE FAMINE IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.—We are informed by Captain Soule, of the brig *Venus* at New York, from the Canary Islands, that in Fuerteventura there would not be a pound of barilla this year, and of any kind of grain, as the season for rain is now two months past. Everything is parched up, and there is a great scarcity of water. There has been no rain for more than a year.—*New York paper.*

GRIEF.—Deeply were we affected on reading the other day of a young lady, who being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed, "Oh! that splendid gold watch of his—give me that—give me something to remember him by!"

CONNUBIAL COMPLIMENTS.—An elderly lady, telling her age, remarked that she was born on the 21st of April. Her husband, who was present, observed, "I always thought you were born on the first of April." "People might well judge so," responded the matron, "from the choice I made of a husband."

ANOTHER CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements have been made for the immediate establishment of another Bishopric in Canada, by the sub division of the present diocese in Montreal. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have come to a resolution that, considering the vast extent of that diocese, and the great importance of its subdivision, the sum of £4,000 be granted towards the endowment of two additional Bishoprics in Canada, the interest of that sum to be assigned, under the direction of the Council for Colonial Bishoprics, towards the income of the proposed Bishopric, until the establishment of a second additional Bishopric in Canada East, when the sum of £2,000 of the above amount shall be appropriated towards the endowment of the first Bishopric. It has also been agreed that the treasurer of the Society shall be empowered to pay the £4,000 as soon as funds shall be raised for the accomplishment of the object of one additional Bishopric. The new See will be that of Montreal, the present Bishop taking the title of the Bishop of Quebec. The Bishop of Toronto is at present on a visit to this country, for the double purpose of urging the desirableness of founding the new See, and for taking measures for the establishment of a college in Upper Canada.—*London Weekly Chronicle.*

We are informed upon good authority that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, now in England, waited upon the Duke of Wellington with reference to the object of his present mission—the New University—and that his Grace at once subscribed the munificent sum of £1000, and withdrew his Scholarship from the Toronto University, which was only given during the Duke's pleasure, and transferred it to the New University.—*St. Catharines' Constitutional.*

To the Editor of the Patriot:

SIR,—Having observed in your paper to-day, an extract taken from the *United Free Press*, stating that an armed band of British soldiers, under the command of Captain Cooper, of the Rifle Brigade, had assaulted the boarding house of a Mr. —— with axes and clubs—had hacked down and injured a woman, and threatened the lives of several individuals? I have the honour to inform you that such a statement is a positive and direct falsehood, as no soldier was armed, nor was there any violence committed to persons belonging to the American side.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
J. A. C. GOZE,
Lieut. 71st Regt., A. D. C.

June, 1850.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market—Report for the Week ending

SATURDAY EVENING, 6th July, 1850.

Pots have been in good demand during the week. In the early part of it the rate was steady at 30s.; within the two past days they have advanced slightly, and we would quote them to-day as worth 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d.

PEARLS have been dull at the nominal rate of 28s. Yesterday, we understand, a shipping parcel changed hands at that figure.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK:

Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
615	260	875

JAS. SCOTT, Jr.,
Ashes Broker,
No. 27, St. Francois Xavier Street

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED,
July 5.

Ship Annie, Morans, Belfast, A Parke & Co
.... India, Willes, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co
.... Switzerland, Melchar, do, do
Brig Solva, LeMoraz, Oporto, do do
Schr Selina, Henderson, Cleveland, C E Levey & Co
.... Seaboat, Boulet, Halifax, W K Baird
6th
Ship Argo, Mill, Liverpool, G B Symes & Co
.... Avalanche, Hawkins, Glasgow, W J C Benson
Bark Woodstock, Blair, Greenock, do do
Ship Saxon, Crosby, London, do do
Brig Hepza, Holmes, Hartlepool, G B Symes & Co
Ship Acme, Somervail, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
Brig Captain, Melvin, Sunderland, W Dawson
Schr Swift, Lebanne, Miramichi, G B Symes & Co
St Pierre, Galliou, Causo, Gillespie & Co
St Joseph, Marion, Burlington, Sharples & Co
Brig Mary, Shaw, Drogheda, Pemberton
Ship Corea, Boville, Belfast, C E Levey & Co

PASSENGERS.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, from the 14th June, to this date:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	0	563
Ireland	0	1,630
Scotland	0	76
Lower Ports, &c.	0	215
	0	2,483
Previously reported	0	13,454
Total	0	15,937
To same period in 1849	0	20,931
Decrease in 1850	0	4,994

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, Quebec, July 6, 1850.

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

Date Sailed.	Ship's name.	Where from.	Passengers. Cabin.	Steerage.
June 15—	Viceroy,	Liverpool,	0	501
19—	Milnesie,	do,	0	429
17—	Jessie,	Sligo,	9	188
			9	1,119
	Previously reported,		143	15,332
		Total,	152	16,451

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, Quebec, July 6, 1850.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Arabian, Cringle, cleared at New York for Quebec, on the 2nd instant.

The ship Sea King, Grey, cleared at Philadelphia for Quebec, on the 2nd instant.

Greenock, June 18.—The Three Bells, for Montreal, was towed down from Glasgow, 15th June, and, whilst lying at the tail of the bank, was found to be very leaky in one of her compartments, which was subsequently pumped out, and the leak stopped, and she is now ready to proceed.

Shields, June 15.—The Margaret & Ann, for Quebec, has put back leaky, and will discharge.

London, June 15.—Entered out.—Emerald, Hall, Gibraltar and Quebec.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC.

Newport, June 16.—Suomi, Gloucester.
Oporto, June 1.—Harriet.
Queenstown, June 17.—Covenanter.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. JAMES GILL, of a son.

At Quebec, on the 4th instant, the lady of EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Advocate, Law Clerk Legislative Council, of a daughter.

At Elmwood, on the 6th instant, Mrs. HUGH TAYLOR, of a daughter.

DIED.

Suddenly, in this city, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., of Apoplexy, Mr. THOMAS W. G. GROVES, aged 27 years, Saw Maker, late of the firm of Groves & Son, Sheffield, England.

At Caledonia Springs, on the 29th ultimo, ALEXANDER, only son of ALEXANDER MILLOT, Esq., of this city, aged five months and 26 days.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

MY DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, that I should inform you of my opinion of the Plantagenet Waters from the analysis of Mr. Hunt, I was induced to use the Waters in my practice, and have found them of eminent service in cases of Dyspepsia and Rheumatism. They are a very agreeable aniseid aperient, only requiring to be more generally used for their medical virtues to be fully appreciated.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. P. SMITH.

Montreal, July 9, 1850.

To MR. LAROCQUE.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in stating to you my very favorable opinion of the Plantagenet Water, so favorably known and extensively used in Montreal. During the prevalence of the Cholera, and in fact through the whole of last Summer, I used it with great advantage to my health. I still use it freely, and have been assured by many of my friends who have tried it, that they have fully experienced its beneficial effects upon their general health.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. SLACK,
23, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, July 3, 1850.

☞ For Sale by A. MANN, No. 4 Place d'Armes.

LET THE SKEPTICAL READ THIS.

From Edward Brinley, Esq., No. 3, South side Faneuil Hall, Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 19, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having for some time purchased of your agent the art cle of hair restorative prepared by you, and having found it the most valuable preparation for the hair, in my estimation, ever offered the Public, I feel it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to offer you my humble testimonial as to its worth, begging you to make such use of it as may seem best to you.

The public has long been deluded and imposed upon, and *still are*, by thousands of nostrums, promising a benefit to the hair, whilst they have proved but an injury. But the article you have produced, I feel a pleasure in saying, is the most agreeable preparation for dressing the hair, and keeping it in a healthy, vigorous condition, that I have ever known. And wishing you that full success in its sale which its merits so fully and pre-eminently entitle it to, I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BRINLEY.

To William Boyle, Esq. 131

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF for pain, is truly a blessing to suffering humanity. The Lame are rejoiced at its curative properties, for they can dispense with their crutches and walk. The Weak bless it as an instrument in the hands of Providence, for by its healing and strengthening qualities they become strong. The Bed-Ridden welcome it as a blessing from high heaven, for it relieves them of their pain and misery, cures their diseases, whether it be Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Paralysis, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Sprains, and affections of the Spine, or contracted Tendons, for by its use they are enabled to arise from their bed of sickness, and enjoy the pleasures and blessings of health. The Sufferer of Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux, welcomes it as their only remedy in relieving them of the cruel pains, shooting, like electric shocks, through the face, head, and system, paralyzing in an instant their energies and brightest hopes, for the Ready Relief is a powerful antidote for all Nervous and Rheumatic Affections, and will cure this powerful disease when all other remedies have failed to give relief. The sufferer of Tooth Ache rejoices when he uses the Ready Relief, for it will cure the most torturing Tooth Ache in a few seconds.

So quick, powerful, and effectual is Radway's Ready Relief in all cases where pain is caused by external injuries or internal derangement, that it has relieved the most severe pains of Chronic Rheumatism during one application of the Relief.

IT'S SUPERIOR STRENGTH.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is also the most economical Medicine in use; it can be used with the most happy results, both internally and externally. Cramps in the Stomach, Colic, or Cholera Morbus, are relieved in ten minutes, and cured entirely in fifteen or twenty. Also, if you wish to make an Ointment of it, for the cure of sore Legs, Chapped Hands, Pumples, Erysipelas, take a teaspoonful of the Relief, and a table-spoonful of Sweet Oil, or 1 oz. of Lard, and you have a better Ointment or Salve than any other article now in use.

In fact, this Medicine, when rubbed to two-thirds in its own strength, or diluted in Camphor, Spirits of Wine, will give you better Liniment than any now in use.

See that each bottle bears the *fac simile* signature of Radway & Co., none other is genuine. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

For Sale by R. W. REYNOLDS, Dr. PEARSE, and WM. LYMAN & Co., Montreal, general Agents. J. E. MESSIER, Quebec, HOWE, LAY, Toronto. 162

BY TELEGRAPH

VIA MONTREAL.

A hearing was had [illegible] Pardons this forenoon [illegible] The petition for clemency [illegible] of New York City [illegible] New York—and one [illegible] sented. The [illegible] large number of petitions [illegible] all quarters had been [illegible] Greene, a Juryman [illegible] persons who said they [illegible] murder, and not from [illegible] medical men showed [illegible] as that Professor Webster would not produce [illegible] that stated in his co[illegible] two instances to show [illegible] of Professor Webster [illegible] When Dr. Webster [illegible] knocking off his wife [illegible] Webster was the wo[illegible] enraged, seized a stick [illegible] deadly blow, had be[illegible] the next day he showed [illegible] in London. Webster [illegible] Blatchford playfully [illegible] a barber shave a man [illegible] enraged, seized a knife [illegible] him, had he not been [illegible] Wyman was in [illegible] man's scull was a [illegible] A Petition was presented [illegible] signed by President [illegible] fessors of Harvard [illegible] not on the ground [illegible] say he has forfeited [illegible] on a great probability [illegible] not premeditated. [illegible] Committee adjourned [illegible]

MASONIC HALL.

MR. and MADAME LAETI [illegible] pal Theatres of [illegible] London, have the honor [illegible] CONCERT [illegible] NESDAY EVENING [illegible] give Scenes in Full Costume [illegible] Opera,

LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR

For further Particulars see [illegible]
Montreal, July 9, 1850.

THEATRE-ROYAL,
MONTREAL.

THE RAVEL FAMILY

MOST respectfully [illegible] open the above name[illegible] MONDAY EVENING NEXT [illegible] for the purpose of commencing [illegible] celebrated twelve-night [illegible] prizes in all FORTY TWO [illegible] labor or expense shall be spared [illegible] the Entertainments [illegible] nage of the public.

Montreal, July 9, 1850.

SAMUEL CATHERS
BLACKSMITH.

S. C. most respectfully [illegible] and the public that he has [illegible] BUSINESS, opposite the Old [illegible] Street, ONE DOOR FROM McGILL [illegible] Montreal, where he will attend [illegible] trusted to him.

Montreal, July 9, 1850.

MONTREAL
MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE
21, *McGILL STREET*
(Opposite "Lafontaine [illegible]

NELSON, BUTTERS & Co. [illegible] chased the Stock of Stephen [illegible] on hand, and keep for Sale, the [illegible] FACTURES OF MARBLE [illegible] pally of MONUMENTS, TOMBS [illegible] STONES, TABLETS, TAB[illegible] HEARTH STONES, &c. [illegible] *competition!*

☞ All Orders accurately and [illegible] cuted.

July 9, 1850.

NEW ARRIVAL of MARBLE [illegible] STONES and MONUMENTS [illegible] rior quality, at

NELSON BUTTERS [illegible]

July 9.

FOR ST. CATHERINES AND [illegible] LAKE ERIE

THE Steamer *SCOTLAND*, [illegible] CLARK, will leave the CANAL [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING the 11th [illegible] o'clock, for KINGSTON, TORONTO [illegible] TON, and ST. CATHERINES [illegible] BORNE, PORT MAITLAND, PORT [illegible] PORT BURWELL, PORT STANLEY [illegible] TROIT RIVER, CHATHAM, &c.

For Freight, apply to

JNO. [illegible]
Canal [illegible]

July 9, 1850.

FOR RIVIERE DU LOUP AND MAGDELEN[illegible]

THE Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, [illegible] JEANS, will leave NAPOLEON WHARF for RIVIERE DU LOUP and the SAGUENAY every TUESDAY MORNING, (wind and weather permitting,) at NINE o'clock.

Berths can be secured by applying at the Offices of

ADAM BURNS,
Napoleon Wharf,
and R. J. MORGAN,
Montreal.

Quebec, June 28.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, R. Gilder[illegible] Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Store, every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., for LACHINE on arrival of the