A Battle-Ground of the Revolutionary War in Canada.

BY ADOLPHUS M. HARE.

On the road leading from the town of Three Rivers to the Seigneurial manor-house of Pointe-du-Lac, there lives an old Canadian "habitant," whose silvery locks betoken that he is waning fast towards that period of life, when his memory will are now "already passing down the stream of time." He loves to dwell on the scenes of his early days, and his eye brightens, and his countenance beams with joy when he finds a patient listener to whom he can recount his long prosaic stories about the battles of the Revolution, and the gallant deeds of British and American warriors during the war of '76. He belongs to that class of French Canadian "habitants" who boast of their descent from the proud nobles of Normandy, many of whom emigrated to Canada before the conquest by the British arms, and who look back, with feelings of satisfaction, to the pride and chivalry of their ancestors. Like a sturdy oak in the forest, a solitary tree, standing amidst the ruin and devastation that surround it, he has borne witness to his old companions in arms, one by one, descending to the grave, and leaving him amongst the "last of his race." He dwells in the vicinity of a spot which is hallowed and consecrated in his memory from having been a battle-ground of the revolutionary campaign in Canada, and from his straw-thatched cottage he can point his finger to the place where many a brave warrior lost his life-blood in fighting for the cause in which he was engaged. When those events occurred, he had hardly reached his seventeenth year, and yet his recollections are vivid of the personal appearance of Montgomery, of Gwillim, of Arnold, and other American Generals, who distinguished themselves against the British and during that period. He relates the flight of Carleton from Montreal in, with all the truthfulness of history, and gives vent to bursts of admiration and joy at the successfulness of the stratagem which enabled him to reach Quebec in time to prevent that citadel from falling into the hands of the enemy. He says, "*ce sont mes anciens amis, De Niverville et de Lanaudiere, qui l'ont aide a s'esquiver*," and mentions with precision every circumstance of that interesting event. He attributes the safety of Carleton to the loyalty of those French Canadians who advised him to abandon the sloop-of-war *Gaspe*, which could not pass the American batteries, at Fort Sorel, and betake himself to the Canadian canoe, in which he safely reached the metropolis of the country. With what enthusiasm he dwells on this event, as affording a striking instance of the sagacity of his countrymen, and the reliance which can be placed on them in the hour of danger.

The last cannon had not been fired from the walls of Quebec, and the foot-prints of American soldiers were yet impressed on the sands of that fortress, when the *Surprise* and *Isis* frigates appeared, with reinforcements in the harbor, and gave renewed hopes to its long besieged inhabitants, that the power of England would be exerted on their behalf. And yet how manfully, how heroically, did their brave enemies dispute every inch of ground, even as they receded before undaunted bravery and overwhelming numbers. How *oui* lingers over that page of history which recounts the deeds of American warriors, under their brave and gallant leaders, harassed by the privations of a long winter's campaign, encountering the hardships of war and the rigors of a Canadian climate, to accomplish the success of the cause in which they were engaged. What higher, what nobler motive of action could animate men?—their own breasts imbued with sentiments of liberty and of love and affection for their race!

What a sight it must have been, in June, 1776, to see a few regiments only of American militia, under the command of the gallant Thompson and Maxwell, leaving the beautiful village of Nicolet, where they had been joined by a small detachment under Colonel St. Clair, sailing down the St. Lawrence in open boats or *batteaux*, regardless of the cannon holes in the sides of British frigates then riding at anchor between Three Rivers and Nicolet, and offering a disembarkation, in a hostile country, to aim a last blow at British power in Canada. The battle ground of *Trois Rivieres* forms a triangle, the Cote St. Louis, leading from the town to the sequestered hamlet of Sainte Marguerite, being on the left, the river St. Lawrence on the right, and having a wood, with a *marias*, for its base. An entrenchment had been thrown up, at the point of the hill nearest the town, which it is said had been erected by the French to protect them against the hostile invasion of the Indian tribes, and from this point to Ste. Marguerite, along the border of the hill, there is a long ridge of pine trees, overshadowing the road, from which there is a beautiful view. In the distance lie the expansive waters of Lake St. Peter, with the steeples of the Parish Churches of Pointe-du-Lac and Nicolet, glistening in the sunshine, from amidst thickly-wooded groves of elm and pine trees. From the road there is a fine view of the battle-ground, on a part of which are seen well cultivated farms, reaching from the St. Lawrence to the mill at Ste. Marguerite's—this mill, with half-a-dozen houses, forming the hamlet, is situated about half a mile from Three Rivers, within a cleft of the coteau, or hill, which seems to have been rent asunder to embosom within its glades the clear and placid waters of the beautiful Lake Ste. Marguerite. There is a road, leading along opposite Nicolet, to Three Rivers, and it was along this road that the American troops were obliged to march, exposed to the risk of fire from the British vessels-of-war in the river, in order to take a position on the top of the Cote St. Louis. It was about three o'clock in the morning, of the 8th of June, that Colonels Fraser and St. Leger, in command of the British garrison at Three Rivers, were informed that the American troops were only a quarter of a league from the town. They immediately sounded the *reveille*, and beat the drum to arms. The artillery was disembarked from the British frigates, and four thousand men were summoned on that day to meet the brave and gallant little American band, who were determined not to leave the country without striking a last blow for the success of their cause in Canada. The Americans had intended to attack the town by surprise, to obstruct the navigation of the river, and prevent reinforcements from being landed, but in this they were disappointed, and they were now obliged to aim at the possession of the Cote St. Louis, as being the vantage-ground of the battle. To effect this, without being seen by the enemy, Colonel Maxwell, who commanded the first division, made a diversion to the left, in order to gain the hill; but in doing so, he had to pass through this *marais*, or swamp, which detained him three hours; and this delay enabled the British troops to take peaceable possession of the hill. The British forces, relying on their superior numbers, and harrassed by the fire of the enemy, left the hill to give the Americans battle, when General Thompson, with his eight or nine hundred men, and Colonel Maxwell, with his division, met them, in a hand to hand fight, and repulsed them at the first onset; they drove the advanced lines of the British troops to the borders of the town where, being reinforced by the regiment* which had just landed from the frigates, and aided by a powerful cannonading from these vessels, they succeeded in making the American forces retreat, and betake themselves to their boats. It was in this engagement that the brave General Thompson was taken prisoner of war, who was, I believe, afterwards exchanged for General Prescott, taken by the American forces at the siege of St. Johns. A cotemporary French writer, in speaking of this battle, observes:—"*Douze cents hommes, avient attaqué douze cette journée, avec tout les désavantages possibles, une armée de quatre mille Anglais et Allemands aguerris, et l'avaient de plus de diables Rouges, parmi plus de cent cinquant hommes tués ou blessés.*"

A part of this battle-ground has now been converted into a common or pasturage, on which is heard the evening bell of the herdsman's flock, jingling on the spot which once resounded with the din of battle and the clang of arms. Occasionally some pedestrian, in his afternoon ramble, will return to town, bringing with him an old rusty musket-ball, and in a garden, in Three Rivers, is to be seen the half of an iron shell, found on the common, which must have been shot from one of the British vessels of war, and which, I doubt not, dealt death and desolation to many a brave warrior, on that memorable field.

* Hilliard d'Auberteuil.

☞ THE MONTREAL 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 tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, in advance.

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☞ 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.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

The punishment inflicted upon Haynau, by the London brewers, will impart a wholesome lesson to the merciless tyrants who violate all the obligations which humanity imposes, and who presume to thrust their hated presence before a free-born race. We are not of that class who gloat over the agonies of the dying, or relish the tortures of a victim, however base and vile he may be—but exceptional cases will arise, when monsters, in human shape, merit richly the utmost vengeance of an exasperated populace. There is a man-kind feeling within us, which would needs hedge the person of a foe, be he titled and a stranger,—and Haynau, all wet with the blood of his helpless captives, should, accordingly, have had upon, flattered, and caressed by Englishmen, because, forsooth, he was a foreigner. These sophistries emasculate the minds of honest men. They unsettle our notions of right and wrong, and would, if carried out, implicate the English nation in the odium of his atrocities. We are accustomed to offer the incense of praise to the military conqueror, the brilliant Statesman, or the gifted writer,—and custom has sanctioned a homage which loses none of its charms from being worthily bestowed. If, then, it be acceptable to the maxims of a sound policy to sing songs of triumph as a welcome to an illustrious stranger, can we avoid the correlative inference that the reverse of the picture should elicit our execrations? Modern history presents no monster comparable to Haynau, save Duke Constantine,—but Haynau would spurn the excuse extended to Constantine's savage humours,—he would froth over with rage if pointed at as a maniac,—he plumes himself upon his diplomatic talents, and claims the title of restorer of Hungary, less through the agency of the sword than his un-paring executions. To receive such an incarnation of murder as a privileged guest, with beck- and smile,—to bemoan his rough baptism by Barclay's brewers,—and to deplore the insults inflicted upon him as a violation of English hospitality,—is the veriest twaddle. Had Haynau been hanged to a lamp-post, his punishment would have been short of his deserts. He has escaped, but it is to his prison, for he has been taught the hazards of wandering from the soil which he drenched with the blood of the brave and the good.

A very curious discovery has been made on the battle-field of Cressy, where King Edward III., of England, vanquished Phillip VI., of Valois, King of France, in the year 1346. An agriculturist, while ploughing his ground, found a cannon-ball, weighing 560 grains, and of 64 centimetres. The first cannon were used at the battle of Cressy.

Theatre-Royal.

As advertised, the Concert of Mdlle. Borghese came off on Tuesday evening. The house was well filled, and the fair songstress in excellent voice. The songs of "*Le Bouquet*" and "*Le Ratoplan*" were beautifully executed, and received with rapturous *encores*. In the second part of the performance Mdlle. Borghese carried us back to former days, when her voice was in full perfection. "*Salut à la France*" was sung with the spirit and power of past days. Altogether the Concert passed off exceedingly well. Mr. Seebold at the Piano-Forte maintained his reputation, and the Band of the 20th Regiment added to the good name they are fast acquiring, by their attention and assiduity to please.

We yesterday had handed to us a Catalogue of [illegible] Teas, the cargo of the Schooner "*Bolley*," Laws, Master, "direct from Canton," which Teas are to be sold, by auction, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, by John Leeming, Auctioneer, on account of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., the Importers. This is the first attempt we have yet seen in Montreal to get up a Trade Sale Catalogue in the London style, and it is a very successful one, the printing doing credit to Mr. Rollo Campbell, from whose office it came.

The Lecture this evening by J. B. Gough being the last of his series here, the Montreal Temperance Society have concluded to make the admission *free*. All are invited. A collection will be taken up. The lamps in Cote Street will be lighted.

The Trinity steamer *Doris* arrived from below this afternoon, having on board the Hon. Mr. Merritt, Captain Boxer, and Messrs. F. X. Methot and Couchon.—*Quebec Gazette*.

The Second Concert of Jenny Lind.

According to arrangement, Jenny Lind gave her second concert at Tremont Temple, last evening, before a most brilliant audience, which yielded not a whit in point of numbers, elegance and discrimination to that of Friday evening.—Although the receipts did not reach the almost fabulous figures of the first concert, they were sufficiently collossal to prove that an attraction far, very far, transcending any previous one, is amongst us, and greatly exceeded, relatively speaking, her best paid concerts at New York. When it is remembered that heretofore, in point of concert receipts, $1000 have been regarded as an achievement to be chronicled, the sum of $15,000, paid for last evening's entertainment, triumphantly asserts the immense popularity of the famed "Swedish Vocalist."

As on Friday evening, the Temple was besieged at an early hour by an impatient throng, composed of the patrons of the concert, and those attracted by curiosity to witness the animation of the outside scene. The same excellent arrangements as before having been made by the police to allow a free ingress and egress to the carriages or carriages of the opera in front of the Temple, all confusion in the arrival and admission of the throng was avoided. At eight o'clock, every seat was occupied, and hardly was there a standing spot in the hall. Within, every nook and cranny looked choked up; window sills even being taken possession of by anxious promenade ticket holders. Without, hardly a less animated scene was observable; the windows, outposts and chels of the contiguous buildings, as well as the adjacent avenues, being lined with eager gazers, in anxious waiting to catch here and there a stray note or passage, as it escaped from the enclosure of the concert room. It was a glorious assemblage, the audience within presenting a coup d'oeil rarely offered at any public entertainment.

A Tragic Occurrence.

The brig Rival, Mr. John Crum, Master, owned by Messrs. W. Pryor & Sons, left this port at 4, p. m., on Saturday, 21st instant, bound to St. Jago de Cuba. A short time after six o'clock the same evening, the brig had cleared the harbour, and the Sambro Light bearing N. W., distant two or three miles—the vessel running off the wind with studding sails set—one of the most atrocious murders that ever perpetrated occurred on board, under the following circumstances. About the hour mentioned above, the men had been called down to supper, the Master, the Mate, and boy remaining on deck, the latter at the wheel.

For some reason or other, a *Lascar*, a native of the Philippines, who had been shipped among the crew, refused to join the mess at supper in the forecastle, and under pretence that the Cook was wranting, induced the latter to join the people below, when he immediately shut down and secured the scuttle leading thither. The people below naturally enough commenced thumping and making a noise at so unaccountable a proceeding.—This attracting the Master's attention, he walked forward inquiring what it all meant. Quick as lightning, the Lascar, knife in hand, rushed towards the Master, who seeing his danger, and having nothing to defend himself with, immediately jumped down the companion-way without using the stairs.

It was fortunate that Capt. Crum was so prompt—for the knife of his murderous assailant glanced past his shoulder so close as to cut his coat. It must have been at this crisis that the Mate, Sinclair, was murdered, for at this turn in the tragedy, it would seem, that the boy, half frightened to death, left the wheel and concealed himself behind the round-house. The first act of the Master, when he found himself safe in the cabin, was to get a gun, to the end of which he fixed a bayonet, he he titled and a stranger,—and Haynau, all wet with the blood of his helpless captives, should, accordingly, have had upon, flattered, and caressed by Englishmen, because, forsooth, he was a foreigner. These sophistries emasculate the minds of honest men. They unsettle our notions of right and wrong, and would, if carried out, implicate the English nation in the odium of his atrocities. We are accustomed to offer the incense of praise to the military conqueror, the brilliant Statesman, or the gifted writer,—and custom has sanctioned a homage which loses none of its charms from being worthily bestowed. If, then, it be acceptable to the maxims of a sound policy to sing songs of triumph as a welcome to an illustrious stranger, can we avoid the correlative inference that the reverse of the picture should elicit our execrations? Modern history presents no monster comparable to Haynau, save Duke Constantine,—but Haynau would spurn the excuse extended to Constantine's savage humours,—he would froth over with rage if pointed at as a maniac,—he plumes himself upon his diplomatic talents, and claims the title of restorer of Hungary, less through the agency of the sword than his un-paring executions. To receive such an incarnation of murder as a privileged guest, with beck- and smile,—to bemoan his rough baptism by Barclay's brewers,—and to deplore the insults inflicted upon him as a violation of English hospitality,—is the veriest twaddle. Had Haynau been hanged to a lamp-post, his punishment would have been short of his deserts. He has escaped, but it is to his prison, for he has been taught the hazards of wandering from the soil which he drenched with the blood of the brave and the good.

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The Tuesday, fifty; on Wednesday, thirty; and up to this time the number that has left will not fall short of three hundred. They went in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die, rather than be captured.

A most violent storm visited us last evening. It was one of the severest storms ever known in the West. It commenced about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon—the stones descending as large as hickory nuts. Towards three o'clock the storm increased, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy crashes of thunder. The hailstones at this time varied in size from nine to fourteen inches, and weighed upwards of one pound. Several persons were more or less injured.

It is supposed that one-twelfth of the glasses in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City were broken. Livingston, Reggan, & Co., 1,262 panes broken; the Stereographic House, 500; the St. Charles Hotel, 350; the *Gazette* buildings, 163. Several churches, hotels, and public buildings, were injured. A number of horses ran away. The *Gazette*, to-day, records about twenty accidents from the effects of the storm—none serious, however.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Rochester papers, that on Thursday evening the express train, consisting of six cars, filled with passengers, which left that city for Buffalo, was thrown off the track by coming in contact with a cow, and falling down an embankment, became a perfect wreck. The engineer and fireman escaped unhurt. A boy named Oliver—son of the keeper of the water station six miles West of the city, who acted as bell-ringer on the engine, had one leg badly broken, but was doing well this morning.

The tender and baggage cars were pretty much used up. One of the latter was thrown into a field near by. Of the passenger cars only two were displaced from the track, and one of these turned, and two or three passengers slightly injured. Only one, we believe, was detained by the accident, a Rev. Mr Joslyn, who received some slight injuries.

Among the passengers were the following Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who were on their way to the General Convention to be held in Cincinnati next week:—Bishop Meade and Assistant Bishop Johns, of Virginia; Bishop De Lancey, of Western New York; Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland; and Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts. We are happy to learn that none of them were injured. Bishop Johns returned to Rochester with his family for the night, while the others proceeded to Buffalo. It is a wonder no lives were lost by the fearful accident.

Punch says that the camel has a particular way of renovating when too much is being put upon her back. She turns round and sighs. If sighs take no effect, she weeps. The tears are generally irresistible, and she is allowed her own way. We have heard of the same expedient being resorted to when ladies consider themselves "too much put upon." They turn around and weep, and instantly they are allowed their own way. The strongest thing in the world, is decidedly a woman's tear, for we never knew a man yet who could stand up against it.

ISLE OF SHOALS.—The census of these Islands has just been taken by the Marshals of New Hampshire and Maine. One of them reports that the inhabitants of these islands are about as hardy a race of men as can be found in the world. The Islands themselves, situated ten miles out in the ocean, are nothing but a mass of bristling rocks, on which nothing but a few potatoes are raised. In severe storms from the East, when the surf dashes up to a great height, the keeper, of the outer light-house boards up his windows and chimney, takes in his pig and cow, and lives a "retired" life, till fairer weather. The population subsists wholly by fishing.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—One fountain there is, whose deep lying vein has only just begun to throw up its silver drops among mankind—a fountain which will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who drink from it, peace and joy. It is knowledge—the fountain of intellectual cultivation which gives health to mankind—makes clear the vision, brings joy to his life, and breathes over his soul's troubled sleep repose. Go and drink therefrom, thou whom fortune has not favored, and thou wilt soon feel thyself rich! Thou mayest go forth into the world and find thyself every where at home; thou canst cultivate in thy own little chamber; thy friends are ever around thee, and carry on wise conversations with thee; nature, antiquity, heaven are accessible to thee! The industrious kingdom of the east; the works of man, and rainbow, and music-records, offer to thy soul equal hospitality.—*Frederika Bremer.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
October 2.

Schr Veloce, Choineau, Halifax, Leslie, Starnes & Co, molasses and fish.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
October 1.

Bark Hindoo, Hughes, 17th August, Plymouth, order, ballast
.... Learing, Falkenburg, 12th Sept., Boston, (U. S.,) LeMesurier & Co, ditto
October 2.
Ship Canada, Cliney, 8th August, London, A Gilmour & sons, ballast
.... Williams, 17th ditto, Carmarthen, LeMesurier & Co, ballast.

CLEARED,
October 1.

Ship (Prussian) John, Spohn, Gloucester, LeMesurier & Co
Bark Vere, Boyd, London, Gillespies & Co
.... Woodbine, Stanch, Falmouth, LeMesurier & Co
.... Richibucto, Ganson, Aberdeen, John Lowe & Co
.... Try-Again, Clarke, Cork, LeMesurier & Co
October 2.
Bark Free Trader, Young, Glasgow, W K Baird
.... Jamaica, Martin, do Dean & Co
Brig Prince George, Young, Leith, Dean & Co
.... Magog, Russell, Ayr, W J C Benson
Schr Victoria, Deroy, Halifax, H J Noad & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Smith, of the Trinity House Steamship Doris, arrived a little after one o'clock this afternoon, from below, reports having seen, off Bonaque Island, two schooners and the Alcyone, on the 28th Sept. On the 30th, off St. Andre, saw eight vessels—among them the Envoy. On the 1st October, at the Pillars, the Batchelor. At Crane Island, spoke the Ermonanga, outward bound, which desired to be reported.

Captain Cliney, of the ship Canada, arrived at this port this morning, reports having passed several vessels in the Gulph bound up.

The hull of the new steamer Cosmopolite, was sold yesterday afternoon, in the Exchange, and adjudged to Mr. Thomas Macmider, for £305.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A letter from St. John, N. B., says 18 American vessels are said to be ashore on Cape Breton. Many that rode out the gale have suffered the loss of rigging, chains and anchors. A fishing vessel belonging to Portland, Me., has been totally lost, with all hands—14 in number.

MARRIED.

At Huntingdon, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. BRETNOUR, Mr. DANIEL SHARES, to Miss HENRIETTA R. BRADBOURN, of the same place.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th ultimo, JULIE KELLY, third youngest daughter of Mr. THOMAS KELLY, aged five years and three months, of hooping cough.

On the 1st instant, CHARLES ALFRED, son of J. J. DAY, Esq., Advocate, of this city, aged 11 years.

CHEMICAL CHEWING GUM.

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION OF SPRUCE CHEWING GUM, for removing the Tartar and cleansing and preserving the TEETH; a most admirable article for sweetening the Breath, imparting a delicious fragrance to it, and leaving the Teeth and Gums in a healthy state.

Prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS, Druggists, Sole Proprietors, Bangor, Me.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, and Dr. PIGAULT, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, October 3, 1850. 224

MEDICAL HALL.

ENGLISH MEDICATED LOZENGES, &c., &c.:—

Camphor Lozenges	Opium Lozenges
Cayenne Lozenges	Peppermint Lozenges
Cinnamon Lozenges	Rhubarb and Ginger Lozenges
Fruit Lozenges	Rose Lozenges
Gelatine Lozenges	Tolu Lozenges
Ginger Lozenges	—ALSO,—
Ipecacuan Lozenges	Bath Pips
Lavender Lozenges	Colsfoot Rock
Lemon Lozenges	Jujubes
Liquorice Lozenges	Peppermint Cakes
Mercurial Lozenges	Refined Liquorice
Morphia Lozenges	Extract of Liquorice
Mint Lozenges	Fig Paste, &c., &c.,

For Sale by ALEX. URQUHART.

October 3, 1850. 224

JENNY LIND'S CONCERTS.

AN arrangement having been perfected by Mr. PERHAM, of "Barr's Mirror," with P. T. BARNUM, Esq., by which he has secured a limited number of Tickets to the CONCERTS to be given by JENNY LIND, in Boston, on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
The 11th and 12th October,

And as these CONCERTS are THE LAST to be given by Mdlle. LIND in that City, an opportunity is now afforded to the Citizens of Canada of visiting Boston, and of hearing the SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE, at a comparatively trifling expense.

☞ The Tickets to the Concerts have been divided into two Classes, corresponding with the divison of the Concert Room, and will be charged for accordingly.

FARE FROM MONTREAL.

To Boston, and Return, including 1st Class Ticket to Concert,—TEN Dollars.
To Boston, and Return, including 2nd Class Ticket to Concert,—NINE Dollars.

Purchasers, on taking Tickets, can have choice of Concert Nights.

The party will leave Montreal, *via Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad*, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, at HALF-PAST NINE o'clock, A. M., and at HALF-PAST FOUR o'clock, P. M. Leave Burlington, *via Rutland & Burlington Railroad*, THURSDAY MORNING, October 10, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Returning, can leave Boston from the Fitchburg Depot, by any of the Regular Trains, on or before TUESDAY, the 15th October.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Office, of

H. D. DOANE,
Agent Rutland & Burlington Railroad Co.,
24, McGill Street.

October 4, 1850. 225

☞ Holders of Tickets desirous of visiting BURR'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR, now exhibiting in Boston, will be admitted FREE.

JENNY LIND!

PLEASURE TRIP
TO
BOSTON.

THE Undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. BARNUM for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEATS for

JENNY LIND'S
CONCERT!

which will take place on SATURDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1850, Begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal, Quebec, &c., &c., who wish to avail themselves of the only opportunity they will have of hearing the world-renowned Singer, that he has made arrangements with the Steamboat and Railroad Companies, to send parties to Boston, on this occasion, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS! including Passage there and back, and a Secured Seat to the Concert. Parties going on the trip will have the privilege of remaining one week in Boston. Passengers will require to leave Montreal on THURSDAY, the 3rd October, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and on FRIDAY, at 10, A. M. Tickets and any further information may be had from the Undersigned,

J. H. DALEY,
Office of the Vermont Central Railroad.

N. B.—No Tickets will be disposed of after Thursday, at Twelve o'clock, Noon.

Montreal, September 30. 222

NOTICE.

ALL parties INDEBTED to the late Mr. PETER McDERMOTT, Bricklayer and Builder, in his lifetime of St. Germain Street, off DeBleury Street, Montreal, are requested to call and Settle their ACCOUNTS, without delay, with Mr. OWEN O'REILLEY, Curator, on or before the FIRST of NOVEMBER next, at the House of Mr. THOMPSON, 91, Craig Street.

Montreal, October 4, 1850. 225

HOOKER & HOLTON'S THROUGH LINE.

THE Steamer *FREE TRADER*, McMILLAN, Master, will start for TORONTO, HAMILTON and Intermediate PORTS, TO-MORROW EVENING, the 5th instant, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOOKER & HOLTON.

October 4. 225

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON,
TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS,
(WEATHER PERMITTING.)

THE Steamer *DAWN*, will leave the Wellington Street CANAL BASIN on SATURDAY EVENING, at FIVE o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to H. JONES & Co.

October 4, 1850. 225

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE *JOHN BULL*, DUFFILL, Master, from London, is ENTERED INWARDS at the CUSTOM-HOUSE. CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS their ENTRIES and REMOVE their GOODS without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
c-222

October 1, 1850.

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

FOR ST. CATHERINES, PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL, AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

THE First-Class Schooner *BELINA*, Captain A. C. Ross, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to JNO. KER,
Canal Basin.

October 1, 1850. 222

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' Stores, 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. 139-c,wt

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER TUESDAY, the 1st OCTOBER, the STEAMER for LAPRAIRIE, with Mail and Passengers for the United States, and Passengers for Ogdensburgh, will LEAVE at HALF-PAST NINE o'clock in the Forenoon, and at HALF-PAST FOUR in the Afternoon.

A. H. BRAINERD,
Superintendent.

Montreal, Sept. 30, 1850. 221

WANTED,—Several SMART BOYS. Terms liberal. Apply at this Office.

September 14. 208

BANKRUPT SALES.

In the Matter of JAMES SHEPPARD, Younger—a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that REAL ESTATE belonging to the said Bankrupt, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BANKRUPT COURT, in the New Court-House, Government-House, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of OCTOBER instant, at the hour of ONE of the clock in the afternoon, to wit:—

No. 1—Two Town Lots, Nos. [illegible] situate as aforesaid, containing one [illegible] two feet in front, by one hundred and [illegible] feet in depth, bounded in front by King Street, in rear by Lot No. 47, in possession of [illegible] Allen, and one side by Lot No. [illegible] N. D. Crebassa, Esq., and on the other side by Lot No. 15, with a Cottage [illegible] Sheds thereon erected. A very [illegible] for a Building Lot or any kind of Manufacturing Operations, being near the wharf.

No. 2—A Lot of Land known and [illegible] ed by the name of the Hobby Farm, [illegible] said Seignory of Sorel, and on [illegible] Deed of Concession as Lot No. [illegible] range of the Concession of the North side of the first River Pot au Beurre, containing [illegible] in front by twelve arpents in depth [illegible] front by No. 5 in the third range of the Concession, in the rear by land belonging to [illegible] tee, on one side by No. 4, belonging to [illegible] Sheppard, Senior, and on the other side [illegible] tee. The whole comprising sixty superficial arpents. This lot is a valuable [illegible] Timber, and would be a desirable [illegible] person desiring a wood lot.

No. 3—A Lot of Land known as [illegible] being and situate in the said Seignory of Sorel, at the fourth range of the Concession, North-west side of the first River Pot au Beurre, containing about twelve arpents in front by five arpents in depth, bounded in front by part of No. 5, and by Lot No. [illegible] the fourth range of the Concession on the west side of the first River Pot au Beurre, in rear by the lands on the South side of the Richelieu, on one side by No. [illegible] grantee, and on the other side by [illegible] The above comprises sixty superficial arpents and is covered with valuable Timber.

No. 4—A Lot, known by No. [illegible] and situate in the said Seignory of Sorel, at the fourth range of the Concession on the North side of the first River Pot au Beurre, containing about twelve arpents in front, by five arpents in depth, bounded in front by Lot No. [illegible] in the rear by the grantee's land, on one side by No. 5, belonging to the grantee, and on the other side by Lot No. 7, belonging to Joseph [illegible] whole comprising sixty superficial arpents. The above lot is also well covered with Timber.

No. 5—A Lot known by No. [illegible] in the range of Concession, lying, being and situate in the said Seignory of Sorel at the fourth range of the Concession on the North side of the first River Pot au Beurre, containing about twelve arpents in front, by five arpents in depth, bounded in front by Lot No. [illegible] and 7, at the fourth range of the Concession on the North-west side of the first River Pot au Beurre in the rear by the lands of the River Richelieu, on the one side by Lot No. 9, owned by the grantee, and on the other side by Concession Lands. The whole comprising about sixty acres of valuable land, twenty of which are under cultivation, upon which there is erected a comfortable Wooden Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and other buildings. The above Lot would be a very desirable acquisition to a person wishing to acquire a Farm in being only about four or five hours sail from Montreal.

The above last named Four Lots are better known as forming part and parcel of the well known HOBBY FARM, within a few minutes drive from the flourishing Village of William Henry, and will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at the time and place aforesaid mentioned, subject to an Annual Rent of [illegible] shillings for each Farm, payable to Thomas Stephens, Esquire, Agent of the Seignory of Sorel, and all the Stipulations and Clauses as set forth in the Deed of Concession, passed before N. D. Crebassa, Notary Public, on the 30th day of January, 1844, from the Agent of said Seignory, to James Sheppard, Junior. The Title Deeds of which will be exhibited to intending purchasers on the day of Sale.

No. 6—A lot of Land more fully described in a Deed of Sale, passed before N. D. Crebassa, on the 15th April, 1839, from George Proulx dit Cordit, Yeoman, and Catherine Peloquin dit Ferron, his wife, to James Sheppard, Senior, and James Sheppard, Junior, containing four arpents in front by seventy feet in depth. The said Lot of Land will be sold subject to the clauses and stipulations as set forth in the Title Deeds, which will be shown on the day of Sale.

No. 7—A Piece of Land, used as a Road to the Lands above recited, containing in front thirty-six feet French measure, by nineteen and a half arpents in depth more or less, bounded in front by the rear of the Lands of Pierre Query, in depth of Lot No. 9 of the Hobby Lands, on the one side by Louis Peloquin and on the other side by [illegible] granted, being a Road in common to the said farms. The above will be more fully described in the Deed of Concession, which will be exhibited on the day of Sale, and will be sold subject to the clauses and conditions therein mentioned.

For particulars regarding terms, Conditions of Sale, &c., apply at the Office of

C. DORWIN, Assignee.

No. 25, St. Francois Xavier Street.

October 2, 1850. 25

A BALL

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
MASONIC HALL, IN MONTREAL,
On FRIDAY, the 18th Oct., 1850.
ON OCCASION OF THE
PROVINCIAL