To Advertisers.

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

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

Provincial Parliament.

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

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

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

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

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

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE, June 15, 1850.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

The Old Humbug.

Mr. Baldwin has richly earned the appellation of an "old Hunker" and an old Humbug. For years he crept upwards on the road to popularity as a sincere and faithful friend of the people; his soft and oily manner, his assumed philanthropy, his affected disregard of money, and his undoubted wealth, all contributed to invest him with qualities which elevated him by degrees to the prominent position of leader of the Upper Canada Liberals. He had it in his power to confer substantial blessings upon the country, had he but remained true to his former professions of faith. He has thought proper to repudiate those maxims of constitutional liberty by advocating which, in earlier days, he acquired a reputation and attained political power. The sudden conversion of such a man so circumstanced, reveals additional evidence of the demoralizing influence of our form of government. It enables every renegade to quarter himself upon the public purse, and it may now be accepted as a truism, that whenever a Cabinet Minister struts upon the stage in the masquerade of a Colonial "Burke," and rants about independence of electoral control, he has previously selected as his sanctuary some fat appointment, and that the farce will soon be played out by his quartering himself on the Civil List, ostensibly for the sake of the public interests. We feel neither surprise nor regret at the near transmutation of Baldwin from a patriot to a place-hunter; in truth, we sincerely wish the whole batch of Ministers, with one or two worthy exceptions, would gratify their secret aspirations in the same way. Some of them must feel the mantle of independence pretty well worn out by this time—it fits awkwardly and galls them. Hincks looks for a Collectorship, Lafontaine to the Bench, Baldwin to a Chief Justiceship, and one of the large sharks is to have the Post Office; yet, in the midst of this unbounded corruption, this chaffering in the Cabinet about place, this huxtering over the public purse, a solemn humbug like Baldwin compares himself and his confederates to the high-minded Statesmen of England—verily Responsible Government is a marvellous wonder! To one class it is the incarnation of the British Constitution, to another it is more Democratic than the Federal Government. It centralises all the patronage and power of the Colony in the hands of a dozen men; yet the official journals assert, that "the well understood wishes of the people" direct the application of the patronage and the power. It gives us a Governor who is supposed to represent the dignity, honor, and power of the Crown. Yet in practice he is consigned to obscurity, or only paraded to excuse some flagrant wrong, or father some folly like the flight of the Parliament from Montreal; skilfully contrived inuendos impute to him whatever is odious, tyrannical, or cowardly. The ignorant are amused with the tales of the valorous combats on the part of the Cabinet to resist the encroachments of the Crown, when those behind the green curtain know that Canadian Governors are but puppets in the hands of political impostors—that they are powerless to protect the oppressed or recompense the injured—and that, under Responsible Government, the Ministry have usurped the prerogative of the Crown, and plundered the people of their electoral rights. Such is the bastard form of Government their journals have the cool assurance to proclaim as superior to the American Constitution; and such are the mercenary mountebanks, the model Pitts and Chathams "of the Colonial School." Mr. Baldwin's sense of merit overcame his proverbial modesty when he instituted a comparison between himself and the representative of Bristol. Whatever importance we may attach to the abstract proposition embodied in the Bristol speech, it was not then pretended, nor is it now, that a member of Parliament, who is elected as the advocate of a particular set of opinions, can repudiate them when the election has terminated. Mr. Baldwin's selection of a model was anything but felicitous, he appeals to the great "Burke"—he is himself the great *Burker*, and his colleagues the *Burking Ministry*—he and they have earned the name, let it be theirs. The analogy between the Bristol member and Baldwin is purely visionary. Baldwin in early life was an ardent advocate of Reform, he was elected because he professed himself a friend to Elective Institutions, to the free utterance of political opinions, and the control by the people over the votes and acts of the representatives. He tampers with truth when he pretends that the questions brought up in the House by Boulton, Sherwood, Prince, Holmes, and Papineau, were unknown to the Colony at the last election. He was in advance of all these men, and suspected of something more a few years since, and he was elected implicitly upon such grounds. The law may not distinguish between falsehood and suppressing the truth; but his own conscience must tell him that he is playing false for some private purpose, and the Colonists will remember him as the inventor of the order of Burkers.

It is again reported that Lamartine is about to proceed to Smyrna, to take possession of a tract of land he has obtained from the Sultan on favorable terms.

The Usury Laws.

When public men do any thing particularly stupid or ridiculous, it is perfectly fair for the public papers to gibbet them for public instruction or amusement. We, therefore, think it right to publish the names of the following Members of Parliament of Anglo Saxon origin, or usually acting with men of that origin, who voted to retain on the Canadian Statute Book that relic of the ignorance and superstition of the dark ages usually denominated "Usury Laws:" They are, ARMSTRONG, CHATELER, DEWITT, DRUMMOND, GUGY, HOPKINS, MACDONALD, M'CONNELL, ROBINSON, SCOTT, SEYMOUR, SMITH and STEVENSON.

Representation.

The Representation Bill is defeated; the vote, as announced by telegraph in our journal yesterday, being ayes 51, nays 21. There was not a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the House as required by the Union Act, consequently this pestilent measure is smashed for one more year at any rate; *many events* may occur before it can again be brought before Parliament.

Interdicting a Lunatic.

We understand that Mr. Rossin was yesterday interdicted from the further management of his affairs. Mr. Rossin is alleged to labor under a delusion, a fact which he admitted and discussed when before the Jury, but upon every other topic but the one, his language was lucid, argumentative, and calm; his suggestions as to the proper management of his affairs would do credit to the sanest man living; and those who were present at the examination marvelled at the self-possessed, cool deliberation of Mr. Rossin, especially when he turned to the Jury, and said:—"Gentlemen, I am ignorant of the laws of this Colony, but if the law is, that when seven men declare me a Lunatic, I am to be interdicted, I suppose I must believe that I am a Lunatic." The proceedings were assuredly strange and uncommon, though, with Mr. Rossin, we must *presume* he is a Lunatic.

Prairie Hens.

Moss & Brothers unquestionably deserve very great credit for the taste and skill they displayed in getting up the military uniforms, which we are informed are intended for the use of the "Fortins;" but we question much whether the people will fancy paying for the whim of rigging the "Prairie Hens" out in the masquerade of the "Life Guards." It is a curious commentary upon the Ministerial interpretation of Retrenchment, that a set of loafers, styled "Fortin's Dragoons," should cost this Province one-half of the sum expended in the Government of the State of "Ohio;" and that a Cabinet, which calls itself *a Liberal one*, should organize and arm the refuse of the population, under color of an "ordinance" which originated during the revolt of 1837. Speculative reasoners will, some future day, be puzzled to comprehend why fifty men of questionable reputation should be assembled in Montreal, covered with gold lace, dollars thrust in their pockets, and horses furnished for their convenience, by a Government which proclaims itself too impoverished to offer shelter or food to emigrants from Great Britain. Can it be the old leaven in Lafontaine breaking out afresh? Are the Prairie Hens fatted because they are French Canadians? and are the emigrants to be despised because they are only "dirty Irish?" The gold lace, which will be wasted on the new uniforms of the "Hens," will require a greater outlay of public money than all the sick and needy emigrants (if relieved) would ask.

Shakspere.

We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers, that Mr. Marlborough Fleming has arrived in Montreal, and that he will give one of his Shakspearean Readings to-morrow night, at the Shakspere Club Room, at seven o'clock. Mr. Fleming, when formerly among us, was so well known, and so universal a favorite, that it is almost needless for us to enlarge on his eminent abilities in his peculiar line of art, the rendering of the works of England's great Master of dramatic poetry, according to the most approved readings, and with all the ornament of a cultivated and most carefully elaborated elocution. We know that the people of Montreal always patronize excellence in any department of art that comes before them; we trust that they will do justice to Mr. Fleming's acknowledged abilities.

The valuable property in Lagauchetiere Street, consisting of three Houses, the Property of Mr. R. Cooke, will be Sold, at Mr. Leeming's Office, on Wednesday morning, at Eleven o'clock.

RAYMOND & VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—These celebrated proprietors favored the citizens of Montreal, much to the amazement of sundry newly arrived emigrants, apple-women, and such folk, with a sight of their travelling Menagerie yesterday. The train, consisting of about 15 large waggons, drawn in some instances by 8 horses, proceeded through Notre Dame Street at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They were accompanied by the two large elephants, who walked along with the crowd with great unconcern. The largest of these, the famous elephant Columbus, is indeed a curiosity. The huge animal overtopped every other object, being equal to the heights of some of the houses beside which he walked; he could have crushed beneath his foot some of our Canadian wood edifices.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The *Crescent City* brings advices from Jamaica to the 17th instant. The only item of importance to Canada, that we can find in the papers, is the following:—

We have been informed by a gentleman, who is the attorney of several properties in the County of Cornwall, that he received, by the last packet, letters from his constituents in England, acquainting him that it is confidently reported in political circles, that Sir Charles Grey will soon leave Jamaica, to assume the administration of the Government in Canada, and that he will be succeeded by Lord Harris, the present Governor of Trinidad.—*Kingston Despatch.*

Proceedings of the Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1850.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The following Petitions were then read:—

1. From proprietors in Brunswick Street for improvements.
2. From inhabitants of Great St. James' Street for the erection of a drain.
3. From the proprietors in, and near, Papineau Square for a drain.
4. From the inhabitants of Nazareth Street for improvements.

Resolved,—That the preceding Petitions be laid before the Road Committee.

5. From J. G. Dinning, Esq., for a reduction of the duty on Brokers.

This last document was ordered to be referred to the Finance Committee.

6. From proprietors resident in Queen Street, complaining of the proposed erection of a steam-engine in Queen Street by Mr. William Allan.

This last Petition to be referred to the Fire Committee.

The authorities of Brussels have forbidden the sale of fly paper, considering it a dangerous article to others than flies.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 28, 1850.

The proceedings in the House last night were of very little interest, and there was nothing in the shape of a debate.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Holmes, whether it be the intention of the Government to adopt measures whereby the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Trust may be enabled, under the provisions of the Act 4th Vict., c. 17, to keep faith with the public creditor, and thereby redeem the past due bonds of the Trust,

Mr. Hincks replied, that certain Debentures had been issued on account of these Roads, under Ordinances of Lower Canada; and that the Government is responsible for the interest, but not for the principal. Some of these Debentures have fallen due, and the Commissioners ask the Government to allow them to borrow money for the redemption of these Debentures, at a higher rate of interest than six per cent. The Province is now paying six per cent., which, if the request of the Commissioners were complied with, would be raised to eight per cent.; and the parties holding the Debentures, and who became possessed of them in knowledge of all these facts, would get seven, instead of six per cent.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Boulton, (of Norfolk,) whether the Ministry have purchased the building at Cobourg, built for the use of Victoria College, for any and what public purpose, and if so, at what price, and under what law,

Mr. Hincks replied, that no purchase of the kind had been made, and no negotiation had on the subject.

A motion of Mr. Drummond, for a Committee to inquire into costs and fees in the administration of justice in Lower Canada, after some little conversational sort of talking, was agreed to.

Solicitor-General Drummond stated, that if there had not been so many subjects of importance before the House, he intended to have moved for a Committee to inquire into the whole cost of the administration of justice in Lower Canada, with a view of adopting measures for making the administration of justice pay itself, and he expects to enter on the inquiry next Session.

Colonel Gugy told a story about the Sheriff of Montreal charging £27 10s. 11d. for selling property on an execution worth only £28. Shrievalties are very enticing things in their way, and some men there are simple enough to turn round and give a thick-and-thin support to a Government, on the ghost of a hope of chiselling themselves into one. No doubt Col. Gugy's support of the Ministry is purely patriotic and disinterested; therefore, I would not give him a brass button for all the Ministerial favors,—unless a smile from Baldwin, and a few cheers from the Inspector-General, be worth that sum—it will give him.

Mr. Cameron (of Kent) introduced his Homestead Exemption Bill. He proposes that the value of the exempted property shall be £250.—It will not carry in the present House, where the very mention of it has on two or three occasions been received with jeers and ridicule from some of the Members.

Mr. Baldwin has given notice of a motion for Morning Sittings on certain days of the week; which in these hot days would be a great nuisance.

The Representation Bill may be looked upon as the "great" measure of the Session; and it is small enough, in all conscience. Some petitions against some of its details were handed in on Wednesday by Mr. Ferguson from County Councils; and Mr. Fergusson said he could not support the Bill in its present shape; alluding to certain details about the proposed divisions of Counties. I look upon it that 150 Members will not necessarily, under the present system, be a better representation than 84. It is quite true that the objects of that system of *quasi* bribery, which passes under the less scandalous name of patronage, will be more numerous, but not therefore more intractable or less importunate. Without a change of system, the political necessities which now constrain the distribution of patronage in such a way as to sustain a "working majority," will not be less pressing and exigent. The present artificial and demoralizing combination of parties will, therefore, be perpetuated. The means by which this end is to be attained are none other than those now employed,—a corrupt distribution of official patronage. At present it is sufficient that fifty Members be conciliated; hereafter, if the Representation Bill become law, it will be necessary to have some ninety in a proper state of training. It is superfluous to say that this cannot be done without increased expense, the whole of which must be borne by the good-natured public. It is quite true, that if the patronage of the Crown were limited within any reasonable bounds, the means of corruption might be exhausted before the purchasable fidelity of half a hundred place-hunting Representatives could be secured. In such case, an increase of the Representation would afford some guarantee that the artificial corruption cemented parties would be shaken, if not broken up, and new and natural combinations be formed on the only sound basis of constitutional opinion. But with the enormous patronage at the disposal of the Ministry, there is no rational ground for hope that the means of corruption will be insufficient to sustain the existing abuses.

We shall never have an independent Legislature, or an honest Government, till the corrupting power of patronage be taken from the hands of Ministers; and the Executive and Legislative powers of Government be disunited.

The rumour mentioned in a previous letter that Mr. Wetenhall was stabbed by a fellow-lunatic is to be inquired into. Mr. Boulton (of Norfolk) has given notice that he will inquire of the Government respecting the circumstances connected with Mr. Wetenhall's death, and whether any Inquest has been held. That no Inquest was held, is sufficiently notorious. That the rumour respecting the stabbing is not unfounded, I am of opinion will soon be placed beyond question. It appears that Mr. Wetenhall was afflicted with erysipelas, which was so increased by a wound he received in the arm, that death resulted. That such an occurrence could have taken place is a reflection on the management of the Institution. The Ministry will answer Mr. Boulton's enquiry by admitting that a wound was inflicted on Mr. Wetenhall, but denying the effect—which will be to pronounce a medical opinion on a difficult case—attributed to it.

X.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—It might be considered almost unnecessary on my part, to address to you a communication having any reference to the Plantagenet Water as a desirable alterative in many diseases, particularly as the public have already been favored with so many valuable testimonials as to its merits from the most celebrated medical practitioners and others of the city. I cannot, however, withhold a few facts in relation to this water, which unquestionably go far to establish its value as a *desideratum* to the public at large.

From the month of May, 1849, up to the present period, 12,000 names have been left at the depot for a supply of the Plantagenet Water, composed chiefly of the heads of the most respectable and wealthy families of the city proper, the said number having no reference to the suburbs, nor including those who daily drink at the Depot. This, Sir, is consentaneous evidence, and affords a strong proof of its true value—a proof which should not be lost sight of by those who are in doubt as to its excellence. I beg leave also to state, for general information, that at the present season of the year, families who reside 20 or 40 miles distant are in the habit of sending to the Plantagenet Springs for a supply of the water, conscious of the effects upon their general health.—I might here multiply to any amount the names of individuals who regularly supply themselves, and who have stated to me the congenial use of this water had become indispensable to their health, and enabled them during the warm weather to labour with ease and comfort in the cultivation of their farms. I, however, mention the names of Captains Thain and Kearns, and Mr. Justin Parker. I have also found, from the testimony of others as well as from my own experience, that the water should be drunk as cold as it can be procured, and at as early an hour in the morning as possible. In such a state it is constantly kept at the Depot, No. 4, Place d'Armes, where, Mr. Editor, I respectfully invite all classes of our citizens—the healthy as well as those who are invalids, the sceptical as well as the confident. Let such visit the fountain at an early hour and judge for themselves. The result of an experience cannot be questioned.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. LaRocque,
Agent.

Montreal, June 11.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We (*Quebec Mercury*) anticipate that, long before the British Government will have constructed a line of Railway direct from Quebec to Halifax, the inhabitants of both these widely separated cities will have enjoyed the advantages of a similar connection *via* the United States. We are doomed to be out-done by Brother Jonathan if we do not carry out the proposed line soon. Mr. Morton, an Engineer of the highest respectability and attainments, who had been engaged upon the Montreal and Portland Railroad, and has been called in as Consulting Engineer upon the St. Andrew's Line, arrived at Halifax lately, and met the Provincial Committee of the Windsor Railroad, on the 18th instant. Mr. Morton's object, it would appear, is to see the country confer with the leading men, and ascertain whether any, and what step can be taken to connect Halifax with the State of Maine by Railroad, or by Railroad and Steamboat, so as to secure to the Lines now formed and forming through the State of Maine, the passenger traffic from Europe and the Provinces. The *Nova-Scotian*, from which we derive the above information, continues thus:—

"Mr. Morton appears to be a very gentlemanly and well-informed man. He states that there are four wealthy and influential Corporations interested in the success of the Maine Lines. That each of these have a direct interest in the extension of a Line to Halifax, either by a powerful Steamer from Portland to Windsor, with Rail to Halifax, or by Steamer to Digby, with Rail to the Gut, or round the Bay by Cumberland, to connect at our frontier with the Lines which may be formed by the Governments and Companies of New Brunswick and Maine.

GREAT FIRE IN PICTON.—We regret to say a great fire took place in the town of Picton on Monday last, which destroyed a considerable portion of the business part of the town. We regret to observe that the Office of the Picton *Sun* was almost totally destroyed, and that the Proprietor will suffer heavy loss. The fire was supposed to be caused by an incendiary. The Mutual Insurance Company of the District is a very heavy sufferer, we understand.—*Toronto Globe.*

We learn that the Finance Committee of the Council have reported to the House a Resolution calling on the Government to remove Mr. DeLery from the Clerkship of the Council in consequence of the defalcation referred to in Thursday's paper. This will, of course, be assented to by Government, and we hear, that in that event, the Finance Committee will be enabled to effect arrangements by which a saving in the expenses of the Upper House of between five and six hundred pounds per annum will be accomplished.

[Since the above was put in type, we have learnt that the Council yesterday passed an Address to the Executive, calling for Mr. Delery's dismissal.] —*Toronto Globe.*

Extract from a letter dated

SAULT STE. MARIE, June 15, 1850.

You undoubtedly heard last Fall of some trouble between the Indians and the Quebec Mining Company, on the Canada side, and that a company of British soldiers were sent up, and have been stationed opposite this place. Yesterday morning, just at the break of day, some 24 or 26 of the British soldiers, with their Captain and Lieutenant, landed on the Government dock at Fort Brady, and marched into the centre of the Village to a house occupied by Peter Flaeumont, where six deserters were boarding, (men who deserted from the British service last Winter, and had been working all the Spring for our citizens.)

The Captain (Cooper) cut the door down with an axe, while all were asleep, went into the first room, and then cut down another door opening into the room where the deserters were sleeping. He was followed by his men. They knocked down Mr. F. and his wife. The latter was very much hurt. Her face and head are black and blue from the blows. The Captain drew an axe over one of the boarders, and threatened his life if he made the least noise until they had secured the prisoners, whom they bound and gagged. They then marched by our fort to the Government dock with the prisoners, put them into boats, and took them across the river. This was done right under the guns of our fort, and in presence of our troops.

But the most disgraceful part of the matter was, that the Commanding Officer of the fort, Lieutenant Russell, was not only present, but aided and assisted in the capture of these men, who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. He stood in the front of the house, saw the door hewn down, and citizens knocked down, and went with these soldiers to the Government dock, and saw them embark. One of the prisoners, named Gilchrist, was the only man who showed any resistance. It was not until he had knocked down six or eight of the soldiers that they overpowered him.

After reaching the dock, he broke loose from them and ran through the whole troop, they trying to knock him down. He cleared them all, although he received blows that would have felled an ox. He would have made good his escape had it not been for a man holding a lieutenant's commission in our army, who stopped Gilchrist until the British soldiers came up and took him. You cannot judge of the high state of excitement which exists here.

The writer adds that the British officers were expected over to dine with Lieut. Russell, and it was the intention of the citizens to have them arrested, but they did not appear.

We cut the above from the *Rochester Democrat*, presuming that it will "go the rounds." Otherwise we should certainly let it pass for what it is worth. We shall require other authority than an anonymous "extract from a letter," before we can believe that an American officer would be present at an illegal arrest of residents in American territory by foreign soldiers, without interference; and not only be present, but sanction and aid the arresting parties. The story is either an unworthy instance of suppressing an important part of the truth, or it is a fabrication out of the whole cloth. We do not think the *Democrat* should have given circulation to it without a word of caution to the more credulous among its readers. —*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Miscellaneous.

A bottle of Egyptian perfume, 2000 years old, a preserved at the Alnwick Museum, and still retains its odor.

American plants were the principal attraction at the recent Exhibition of the Botanical Society, in Regent's Park.

The mail-bags brought to this country by the *Viceroy*, were put on board of her by the Sheriff of Galway, in person.

One hundred Hungarian refugees have landed at Southampton from Malta; Count and Countess Dembinski were among them.

Jenny Lind has entered into an engagement to give six concerts in Stockholm, previous to her leaving Europe for the New World.

The Emperor Faustin's coronation mantle has been completed for him by a Parisian tailor, at a cost of $10,000.

Lord Palmerston recently stated, in debate, that "the tribunals in the United States were more open to obtain justice and right than the tribunals in some States of Europe." He might have said in any States of Europe.

The Protectionists have been holding a meeting at Liverpool, which was attended by the bulk of the country party, and is said to have been the greatest political display that has been witnessed in England for some time.

In Ireland, the agitation for tenant rights of a fixation of tenure to the agricultural population, is fast gaining ground. Mini-ters of every creed, and politicians of every grade, are said to be united to forward the movement.

It was stated in the Liverpool papers that the *Pacific* encountered heavy head winds on her passage, and that she proved herself in every respect a very superior vessel. The passengers speak of her in the highest terms of praise, in which Captain Nye and his assistants come in for a full share of commendation.

The Dutch Government has established an embassy to Norway and Sweden. The Minister at Copenhagen is accredited only to Denmark, with a reduction of salary. The incumbent is the Chevalier Martini, formerly in this country and well known to many of our readers.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
July 1.

Schr Ellen, F X Dugal, Master, Picton, ballast
Brigt Jacques Cartier, LeComte, St Johns, (Nfld.) ballast
Schr Adelaide Victoria, Regis Raymond, Master, Picton, ballast
.... Mary Snape, Brunette, Master, Halifax, Leslie & Co, sugar

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
June 28.

Bark Elizabeth, Facey, 3rd June, Norfolk, order, ballast
Brig Hope, James, 9th June, St Johns, Newfoundland, T M'Caw, timber and deals
.... Blessing, Smith, 5th June, St Johns, Newfoundland, order, wine
.... Bahia Packet, Gregory, 6th June, St Johns, Newfoundland, order, wine
.... Isabella, Crawford, 27th April, Dundee, order, iron and coals
Schr Lord Brougham, Vennus, 19th May, Stromness, A Gilmour & Co, ballast, 5 passengers
28th.
Bark George Guilford, Robson, 8th June, St Johns, Newfoundland, order, ballast
.... Jenny Lyal, Fyne, 11th June, Baltimore, order, ballast
.... Grange, Morris, 16th May, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co, general cargo, 3 passengers
.... City of Rochester, Packman, 6th May, Dundee, W J C Benson, ballast
.... Paragon, Cotten, 1st May, Ivica, C E Levey & Co, wine, salt and fruit
.... Yorkshire Lass, Lewis, Norfolk, 24th May, order, ballast
Brig R. Reynolds, Williamson, 65 days, Anguillas, order, bricks
.... Martha, Twentyman, 8th June, St Johns, Newfoundland, T M'Caw, ballast
Schr Valeze, Chouinard, 16th June, Halifax, H J Noad & Co, general cargo
.... Virginie, Blais, 21st June, Picton, the Master, coals, 20 passengers.

CLEARED,
June 28.

Ship Hannah Kerr, Marr, Troon, H & E Burstall
Bark Solway, Shadwick, Gloucester, Pemberton
.... Ariel, Harry, Sunderland, do
.... Mountaineer, Smailes, London, W J C Benson
.... Eliza & Ann, Smith, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co
.... Champion, Cochrane, Greenock, G B Symes & Co
Brig Amy Ann, Thompson, Greenock, Brocklebsy & Co
.... Rockcliff, Lowes, Sunderland, W Dawson
Schr Providence, Laventure, Burlington, Sharples & Co
29th.
Bark Kate, Fellan, Newcastle, W J C Benson
.... Caledonia, Warden, Sunderland, do
Brig Alacrity, Aitkins, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co
.... Tom Bowline, Brodie, Dublin, T Curry

PASSENGERS.

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.	Passengers, Steerage.
May 18	Genioo,	London,	18	149
June 6	Triton,	New Ross,	9	356
8	Kate Jane,	Waterford,	0	97
12	Skylark,	"	0	73
3	Thesis,	Cork,	0	169
9	Agnes,	Dublin,	0	321
			27	1165
	Previously reported,		116	14197
		Total,	143	15362

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, Quebec, June 29, 1850.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Spoken 17th instant, bring Edwin, hence for Whitehaven, of St. Paula. 281,—brig Transit, hence for Dublin, off the West End of Anticosti, by the brig Martha, Twemyman, at this port.

The ship Greenock, M'Culcheon, which sailed hence on Monday evening, for Liverpool, discharged her pilot on Tuesday afternoon, off Green Island, having made the run down to that place in 20 hours.

LAUNCH.—On Thursday morning a beautiful ship of about 870 tons, called the "Lady Eveline," was safely launched by J. J. Nesbitt, from his Ship-yard, St. Roch's, and was immediately towed round to port.

New York, June 28—Cleared—Ship Acadia, Gallilee, and bark Clutha, Muir, for Quebec.

Norfolk, June 21—Cleared—Ship Lady of the West, Price, for Quebec.

DIED.

On the 1st instant, after a brief but severe suffering, HENRY JOHN, second twin infant of Mr. D. D. MACKENZIE, formerly of Halifax, N. S.

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

FOR CURING DIARRHŒA.

JAS. STEWART, at Head Quarters, Bonsecours Street, has been complaining of Diarrhœa for several days. On Thursday, the 13th instant, he was quite unwell; had constant Diarrhœa upon him; felt pain in the region of the Stomach; Heaviness, Cold Chills, Sick, Drowsy, Mopish, Low Spirits, and Sleepy. He was recommended to take a few drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—he took 25 drops—it instantly operated like a charm. In an instant the pain was gone—Cold Chills and Heaviness, Drowsiness and Torpor, gave place to a genial warmth of the system, and a happy flow of spirits.

IN FIVE MINUTES
HE DANCED A JIG.

For he was completely cured.

Let all who suffer pain in any form, whether it be RHEUMATISM or DIARRHŒA, PAINS in the BONES or the BOWELS, CRAMPS, SPASMS, STRAINS or SPRAINS, Weakness, SOUR STOMACH, HEART BURN, SWELLINGS, HEAD ACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTH ACHE, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Rash or Tetter, use Radway's Ready Relief, either externally or internally, and we will warrant them a safe, speedy and effectual cure.

I certify that the above statement is correct.
W. L. STEWART.

I saw the said James Stewart take Radway's Ready Relief, and witnessed the remarkable effects it had upon him.
(Signed) W. STEWART.

Radway's Ready Relief is Sold by WM. LYMAN & CO., ALEX. URQUHART, Dr. PICAULT, and R. W. REXFORD.

June 14. 133-1m

The *Transcript* will please copy for 1 month.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS from NEW YORK:—
Harper's New Monthly Magazine, No. 2, for July.
Dr. Johnson:—His Religious Life and Death.
—ALSO,—
Just Received, a few more copies of the following:—
The Old Oak Chest. By G. P. R. James.
The Steward; a Romance of Real Life. By Henry Cockton.
For Sale by
JOHN McCOY,
9, Great St. James' Street.
Montreal, July 2, 1850. 145

AT PRIVATE SALE:—
Young Hyson Tea, in boxes, superior
Gunpowder do, in do, do
Hyson Skin do, in chests, extra fine
Cavindish Tobacco, 5's and 8's
Clove Stems
Paste Blacking
Soda Ash
Holland Gin
Old Scotch Whiskey, in pipes, "Campbelton; and "Jura" Upper Canada Whiskey, in barrels
Very Fine Old Jamaica Spirits.
RADENHURST, McGILL & Co,
Cavillier's Buildings, St. Alexis Street.
July 1, 1850. 144

WILLIAM BURNET,
BLACK SMITH,
No. 34, *St. Urbain Street*,

BEGS to return thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage received, and trusts, with strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of that patronage.

W. BURNET continues to build FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFES, and Manufactures a Superior description of IRON BEDSTEADS and SOFAS, (a new article,) and every other description of BLACKSMITH'S WORK at his Establishment, St. Urbain Street, on reasonable terms.
June 8. 125-1m

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND PORTLAND.

TORONTO, June 28.

On motion of Mr. Christie the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to Regulate the duties of Customs on articles used in the Gaspé Fishery. After some discussion, it was agreed that only should be exempted from duty. Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to Extend the Montreal, Lachine Railroad, and to Incorporate the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad Company; also, a Bill to Incorporate the Mechanics' Library, Montreal. In answer to Mr. Christie, Mr. Baldwin stated that it would be impossible to adjourn over until Monday. Mr. W. H. Boulton moved for an Address to the Governor General for a Return of the Constituencies of the Ministers. Mr. Lafontaine stated, in answer to Mr. Boulton, that the Montreal Mounted Police had been raised under an Ordinance of the Legislative Council. On motion of Mr. Gugy, an Address was moved to the Governor General, praying for a reference to the charges against the Chief Justice of Montreal.

BOSTON, June 29.

A fatal case of Cholera occurred in this city, which occurred in Charles Street, and was that of a man of temperate habits. He died in 36 hours.

It is said there is no doubt that John Parkman is about to make a clean breast of the murder of Dr. Parkman.

The *Pacific* arrived at Newport on Sunday, 23rd, left Liverpool on the 19th, with about 200 passengers.

Foreign Items.

Up to the 19th nothing was known of the formation of the English Ministry.

Lord Stanley prefaced his motion on the Irish question with a speech of three hours.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeded Lord Palmerston.

The defeat of the Ministry was by a majority of 37.

It is rumored that the Bishop of Exeter, who has been sulking ever since the Gorham's case, was about to secede to the Church of Rome.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company have been defeated in the action brought against them by the owners of the *Charles Bartlett*, for the loss of the *Europa* last year.

PARIS.—M. Thiers has returned, and is considered dangerously ill. The debate on the President's salary has not yet commenced, and it is said that the Ministry will resign in the event of the rejection, and the President will then form some modification. The Tuscan Minister at Paris left for London, to induce Lord Palmerston to withdraw the claims of indemnification to the Envoy of British subjects who suffered during the siege of Tuscany.

The German journals exhibit considerable apprehension at the preparations for war in Hungary, and are reported from Denmark to have stated that if Denmark attacks troops in Schleswig, Prussia will immediately occupy Holstein.

TURKEY.—The Porte is well disposed towards the United States.

PRUSSIA.—The King is fast recovering. The attempted assassin is pronounced insane. The most distinguished physicians, and it is doubted by some, if their proceedings will be continued against the Tuesday afternoon, off Green Island, having made the run down to that place in 20 hours.

ROME.—Rumours of an attempt to assassinate the Pope,—prevented by a storm of [illegible]

HALIFAX, June 28.

The Steamship *Canada*, from Boston arrived at this Port at 12 o'clock last night.

The Agent of the Steamship *Europa* reports that it is his impression that she will be greatly damaged. The weather is unfavorable for saving the vessel's goods. She is so far undamaged, but the water flows in and out of her with the tide.

Latest from Toronto.

The following opinion of the beneficial effects of the Plantagenet Water, is from the last issue of the *British American Medical and Physical Journal*, edited by Dr. Hall. The Doctor is in the employment of this water to the exclusion of the Profession, both in Canada and the United States. Nothing further is required to ensure their general use by all classes of citizens:—

Remedial nostrums, or matters professing to be such, depending for their employment upon the extension of the circulation of laudatory advertisements, and the amount of money consequently paid by their proprietors for these, have at no time, since we undertook the management of a Journal intended solely for the advancement of medical science, found favor in our eyes. No matter. We have always adhered to the old maxim, "Be ultra crepidam." We have always thought, too, and more convinced of the truthfulness and correctness of our opinion, that all the world was never mistaken; and that the mediocrity, inasmuch as all men—aye, and women too—are unable to make themselves masters of the science of medicine; and it must be admitted, a fortunate evil, that without a foundation there can be no superstructure. Not that we would dare to question the qualifications of all to become, perhaps, even scientific pioneers of the Healing Art—far from it; but we find different gifts have been assigned to different individuals from the foundation of our world, and that our comfort is necessarily dependent upon another for its comfort and support—the rich and poor, the educated and uneducated, the professor of science and the simple mechanic—so, we hope, that the public should be directed, under God, to the maintenance and preservation of health, by men who have been given, and continue to give, the best energies of their mind to this particular study. It is under impressions of this kind that we direct the attention of our professional brethren to the advertisement of Mr. Lawrence in another cover. We have, in common with our medical brethren in this city, taken occasion, from time to time, to prescribe, in fitting cases, the Plantagenet Water, derived from the spring on that gentleman's property, in the Ottawa District. Commendatory certificates from medical men, perfectly well known to us, have been published in the newspapers of this city; our own has appeared in the number. But we now hesitate not to recommend the employment of this Water to the special notice of the profession both in Canada and the United States. In Hunt's analysis, as to its constituents, formulas, and the key of its applicability and usefulness. We are formed that the proprietor has made arrangements for supplying, during the forthcoming season, the Province of Water throughout our own Province and the United States, by the establishment of necessary depots and the appointment of proper agents.

These waters are to be had only from the Agent, A. MANN, at the Depot 4, *Place d'Armes*, and from Dr. Picault; Mr. Mercier, Quebec Hotel, Berian, St. Paul Street; and at the principal Hotels in the City.

A fresh supply of the above Waters have just been received, and for sale by the above Agents.
Montreal, May 13, 1850. 10

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

The *Montreal Transcript*, one of the best papers in Canada, speaking of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Jan. 19, 1848, says:—

We believe it to be generally recognized as a safe medicine by medical men, and we can state with all truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman at least eighty years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatic complaint, the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam,—this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered as no unanswerable proof of its virtues.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

From some little experience of our own, we can testify to the superiority of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we have been repeatedly assured by quite a number of our personal friends who have used it with success in pulmonary complaints, the phthisic, asthma, night sweats, &c., that they regard it as one of the most beneficial remedies ever given to the public.

Seth W. Fowle, Druggist, No. 138, Washington Street, Boston, Mass., is the sole Proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine article, which he sells both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agents can be obt