☞ The Weekly Courier is published daily during the following 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, payable in advance.

☞ The Evening Courier (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the postage mail to delivered from the amount sent.

☞ Volunteer Commissions obtained from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person, transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850.

Great Fire.

Our City was visited last evening with one of the most awful fires that has occurred for many years. The scene of desolation (at the time we write) comprises from St. Urbain Street to St. Elizabeth Street, and the buildings destroyed are mostly of a first class description. It is impossible to give full and faithful particulars at this late hour, but we may state that it is presumed to have been the work of an incendiary, who set fire to Shepherd's Livery Stables. We shall publish full particulars in our next issue.

The discovery of the villany contemplated by the Inspector General, in the matter of the Toronto Roads, has proved a "heavy blow and sore discouragement" to the Ministry. Every paper that we have seen, Conservative and Liberal, of all sections of those two parties, denounces this act as the most flagitious that has ever yet been perpetrated by a Canadian Ministry; we have not even seen an attempt at defence of the Government in the *Globe*, its avowed organ in Upper Canada. As we always like to hear both sides of a story, we should be certainly gratified if one of the organs would tell us how the Government defends itself, for having sold seventy miles of roads for a hundred thousand pounds less than they cost, and that too to private individuals, all so connected either in relationship or business transactions, that it looks as if the very Company was a fraud, and that by private sale, secretly and surreptitiously, to the wrong of the people, by the loss entailed from absence of wholesome competition, and to the wrong of individuals who should have been permitted the opportunity of competing. The worst feature in this transaction is the connection between Hincks and Beaty, who, with his friend Hoople of New York, constitute the Company, the rest being mere men of straw. The political intimacy between these two characters is of old standing. Beaty used to electioneer for Hincks, and it is said on one occasion patched up a property qualification for him when he was going to stand for Oxford. Hincks is in fact under many obligations to Beaty, and though they have been accumulating for years, they have been at last magnificently discharged, as every one must admit. It is not every man who has been obliged by a maker of new and a mender of old "trotter-cases" that can repay the obligation by what is a virtual present of about one hundred thousand pounds!

It is said, too, that in addition to the gross fraud on the country of selling these roads for £75,000, when they cost £175,000, this mock Company is to pay only *five* per cent. interest on the unpaid instalments, which will put an additional £700, or so, into their pockets; and it is actually reported in Toronto, that the Inspector General has agreed that the purchase money, or part of it, may be paid in Land Scrip, now selling at a discount of 50 to 75 per cent. Mr. Beaty may truly say, "there is nothing like leather;" but we ask, is it possible that Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Price, or Mr. Merritt, can have, knowingly and understandingly, consented to this monstrous swindle?

We understand that the Proprietors of Burr's Mirror—a Panorama representation of two thousand miles of scenery from the head of Lake Superior by way of the Lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the Rideau Sequenay to Lake St. John, panning seven miles of canvass,—now exhibiting in the city of Boston,—have determined to give the Montrealers every facility for seeing their great picture. With this object they have made arrangements with several Railroad Companies in New England, for a cheap pleasure trip to come off in the early part of September. Passengers will be able to take tickets right through, having the choice of several routes to their destination.

Army Intelligence.—We observe that Brevet Major Bender, of the 82nd Foot, a gentleman connected with some of the oldest of our Quebec Canadian families, has retired upon half-pay.

The Gazette from the War Office, of the 2nd inst., the list of appointments "to be Aides de Camp, with the rank of Colonel in the Army," includes the name of Lt. Col. F. Markham, C.B., 32nd Regiment, a distinguished officer, who, also, has many friends in this country.

The Firemen of the Union Company had a Picnic on Thursday, at Moiklands, having invited friends from the Queen's Company, and other guests. Omnibuses were ready at one o'clock, and conveyed their men, their wives and children to the ground. A sumptuous dinner was ready for the company, and they for it, at five, to which Compain had done most ample justice in the catering and cooking, and they did as great justice in the eating. We were gratified to see that nothing but cold water was used as a drink. The day was beautiful, and the party enjoyed themselves as fancy dictated in the beautiful grounds.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body of a man, found on Tuesday night in an unoccupied stable on Mr. Hutchinson's Farm, in the Parish of St. Laurent. The body, when found, was in such a state of decomposition as to render impossible its identification from the features. It was that of a man of about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and was clad as follows: —Grey cloth waistcoat, white flannel shirt, dark brown trousers, boots but no stockings. Nothing was elicited by the Coroner or Jury, either to identify the deceased or to account for his death, and a verdict was given accordingly.—*Herald.*

The Hon. Mr. Bourret is expected to visit Quebec the old wing to repair to order the demolition and for tenders for the erection of a new wing, to complete the building for the accommodation of the Legislature. It may be expected to be occupied in the beginning of the year 1852.

The Hon. Mr. Merritt is, also, about to visit the lower ports, between this and the Gulf, accompanied by Mr. Keefer, Engineer, and, at the same time, will explore the interior between Rimouski and Lake Temiscouata.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Extraordinary Discovery.—The imperial library at Vienna has been enriched with a very old Greek manuscript on the advent of Christ, which was discovered a short time since in Constantinople by M. Walsick, the Hungarian philologist. This work appears, from an indication at the bottom of the last page, in the same writing as the body of the manuscript, to have been composed by a bishop of the second century, named Clement.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 9, 1850.

The case of Baron Rothschild is disposed of, and his hopes are deferred till the next Session. I must now record the sequel of the Rochester chronicled in my last letter, which grew an outline in my last letter, gave, I need scarcely say, but little satisfaction to the Hebrew party in the House, destroying, as they evidently did, all their hopes of getting the Baron into his seat, except through Act of Parliament. Accordingly, on Monday, the formal debate was resumed. It would seem that Baron Rothschild's friends had prepared an oath and paper, which he had signed, as the form most binding on his conscience; but the Speaker would not allow it to be placed on the Journals, as not being that form which was directed by the House or sanctioned by the Speaker. The Attorney General supported his Resolutions in a very able speech, pointing out that Hon. Members might separate on the two questions therein contained. Mr. Hume then proposed, as an amendment, that a Bill should be introduced at the next Session of Parliament to declare the law with reference to oaths; and further pledging the House then to take into consideration the subject of oaths now administered to its Members with reference to the changes which have taken place since they were first imposed by law. The Hon. Member insisted that Baron Rothschild might take his seat at any time, without incurring the penalties; and for his part, if he had been in the Baron's place, he would have done so. The debate was comparatively uninteresting after the previous excitement, being only relieved by an able speech from Mr. D'Israeli defending the House of Lords, but expressing his hope that full and complete justice would speedily be done to the descendants of a race which was acknowledged to be sacred, and the professors of a religion which was admitted to be divine. Mr. Hume's amendment was rejected by 163 to 101. The first Resolution, declaring that Baron Rothschild could not be admitted until he had taken the oath of abjuration, was then carried by 166 to 92; and the second Resolution, which pledged the House to take the subject into serious consideration next Session, with a view to relieve the Jews of their disabilities, was only carried by 142 to 106. So that the first Government Resolution had a majority of 74, whilst the second was only agreed to by a majority of 36. The question is thus settled for the present Session, and all interest in the matter has subsided. I do not think that the parties who set on foot the late movement have benefitted their case by their pertinacity. They continue to abuse the Premier, because he refused to become the instrument of their designs.

The £12 clause in the Irish Franchise Bill—that is, the Government Compromise—has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 126 to 115. Many Peelite Lords voted with the Government on this occasion.

On Friday, in the House of Commons, some opposition manifested itself to the renewal of the Irish Coercion Bill, and it having been deemed a money Bill, and not formally introduced, its consideration was postponed. If an opposition should be raised against it, and persevered in, it must be abandoned, and Ireland will again become a prey to agitators.

A vote has once more been taken to repair the *new* House of Commons. The Chamber has totally failed in point of acoustics, and very expensive experiments are being made to remedy the evil. Another experiment has been made, by having a sitting therein; it seems inevitable that the beauty and proportions of the Chamber must be destroyed, and even then it is not certain that the difficulty will be removed. Every body, of course, attacks the unlucky Architect.

The Report of the Select Committee on official salaries, appointed on the 12th of April last, has just been issued. The Committee was pretty fairly constituted, and numbered, among its members, the Premier, the two Drummonds, Cobden, Bright, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Walter, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Wilson Patten, the Chairman. The Committee consider, that the great officers of State are not over-paid; but that the junior Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty may be cut down from £1500 to £1000 per annum. The Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade may be united with the Paymaster Generalship and the office of the Treasurer of the Navy, at a reduced salary. Lord Glanville fills these offices with great credit, at a salary of £2000 a year, which will hardly, I think, bear reduction. The Committee recommend the abolition of the Mastership of the Mint and the office of Lord Privy Seal, at present respectively held by Mr. Shiel and Lord Minto. The Judges are to be reduced to the scale of £8000 a year for the Lord Chancellor, £5000 for the Vice-Chancellor, £7000 for the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, £5000 £6000 for the other two Chief Justices, and the Puisne Judges are to have—if the Report of the Committee be adopted—£5000 a year. The Judicial establishments in Scotland and Ireland are to be considerably reduced. The emoluments of the English Attorney-General—estimated at £10,000 a year—are to be diminished, [illegible] by a fixed salary. [illegible] recommendation that no Diplomatic salary should exceed £5000 per annum, with a residence, and that the Embassies of Paris and Constantinople—the only two we have at present—should be abolished, and first-class Missions established in their stead. It is proposed to abolish the Missions at all the second and third-rate German Courts, and to establish an Agent at some central point, who shall act as our Representative throughout Germany. The Consular Department is to be looked into next Session. The whole amount of reduction is estimated at about £70,000 per annum, and the Committee hope to make a further reduction next year.

Admiral Sir C. Napier continues, in the *Times*, his attacks on the constitution of the Admiralty. As an instance of their inefficiency, he states that the other day they "sold a ship that the *Excellent* had been practising upon, for a trifle, and forgot there was 300 tons of iron ballast in her, which the man who bought her of course put in his pocket—a pretty windfall for him." Sir Charles adds—"the salary of the First Lord is £1500 a year: that is ample for the three, and I see no reason why the First Secretary's salary should not be reduced to £1500 a year, and the salary of the second Secretary brought back to £1000 a year. This arrangement, coupled with putting the whole under one roof, would go a great way in reducing the Admiralty from £137,000 to £100,000—quite sufficient for the management of the Navy in time of peace.

The Lambeth Election has aroused the folks in the south of the metropolis. Sir Charles Napier, one of those bold, restless spirits who can never be quiet, started at the eleventh hour in opposition to that sublime patriot Mr. William Williams—the ex-member for Coventry. During the days of the Election the gallant Admiral rode about the borough, with an immense Union Jack and four of Ashley's cream colored horses, and his dashing style succeeded in captivating some of Mr. Williams' friends. This made the patriot wrath, and on the Hustings he abused Sir Charles in terms which no gentleman would think of using. The contest was decided on Tuesday, with a Williams head of Sir C. Napier by nearly four to one, and Mr. Palmer—the Liberal Whig candidate—had only half the number of votes that Napier received. Lambeth, which turned out an intelligent and respectable man like the Under Secretary for the Colonies, will now be fitly represented. The taste and discrimination of such constituencies are the best arguments against any extension of the suffrage, seeing that, those boroughs where the constituencies are most poor and numerous, return the least efficient men to Parliament. One thing, [illegible] and that is, that Mr. Williams will not be permitted to [illegible] and vulgarity in the House of Commons.—The vacancy for Dungannon has been filled by the re-election of the retiring member, Viscount Northland, who had resigned on the score of ill health.—There is a vacancy for Glamorganshire, in consequence of the elevation of Lord Adare to the Earldom of Dunraven, void through the death of his father.

The Board of Trade tables, just issued, continue, on the whole, satisfactory. A very extraordinary decline has once more taken place in the importation and consumption of coffee, and the import of cotton-wool has decreased by nearly one half during the last official month. The importation of tallow has diminished more than one half during the first six months of 1850, as compared with the same period of last year. With these, and some other exceptions, such as wheat, Indian corn and flour, tobacco, flax, hemp, our importations and consumption are upon an increased scale. It is, however, in the exports that the increase is most observable. Whilst the declared value of all enumerated articles has increased from £[illegible] to £[illegible], the first six months of the last three years present the following results: 1848, £22,773,826; 1849, £26,515,439; 1850, £31,778,604. Of course all the Free-Trade papers, una voce, point with exultation at this "palpable proof" of the success of their theory; but, alas! for the truth of arithmetical calculations where some ingredient of the problem is omitted, we turn to the exports of cotton manufactures, and we find that there has been a decrease from 124,953,823 yards to 107,229,218 yards. In cotton yarn there is a decline of 2,000,000 lbs. in the month. I account for this apparent anomaly by inferring, that much less business has been done, but that the price of cotton having increased the sterling valuation, gives a more favorable result than the actual condition of the export trade by any means justifies. I point out this, not for the purpose of denying the advantage of low duties, but to guard you against being deceived by certain papers which parade "facts and figures" to bolster up their crotchets, and who studiously keep out of view any "facts" which overthrow the arithmetical demonstration of their "figures." The short supply and high price of cotton is a great public calamity. If, however, prices were to increase two-fold or three-fold, and those prices regulating the value of our staple exports were in the aggregate shown to be increasing, whilst the quantities manufactured and exported were really less, the declared value would furnish but a very fallacious index of the actual condition of our trade. The Board of Trade tables should now, and indeed at all times, be regarded with the most scrutinizing caution, and compared with an infinite number of other concurrent circumstances, before any rash conclusion is drawn from the valuable statistical information, of which they are at best but a very imperfect record.

A numerous meeting took place on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Hall to strengthen the hands of Ministers about the rescinding of the Sunday Postal Regulations. Mr. Hume filled the chair, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to. I fear nothing will be done till after Parliament breaks up.

The institution of the Revd. Mr. Gorham took place on Tuesday at the Arches Court. The following prelates have declared their approval of the late decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the late Gorham case:—The Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Dublin. The Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Chester, St. Asaph, St. David's, Worcester, Norwich and Manchester, as not affecting the doctrine of the Church. The Bishops of Salisbury, Gloucester and Ripon have retained ambiguous address to address of the High Church Committee. The Bishop of Bangor dissents from the Judgment. The Bishop of Rochester claims for it "legal respect." The Bishops of London, Exeter, Oxford and Bath and Wells are hostile. The other members of the Bench have not expressed their opinions on the subject.

We have had much wet during the last few days, which is unfavorable for harvest operations. The Corn Market has been firm owing to this, and also to accounts from Ireland, which on the whole are far from satisfactory. There can be no doubt that the potato disease is making great ravages in that country.

Dickens is said to be giving in "Copperfield" a slightly colored autobiography of himself. Many of the incidents are known to be chapters in his own history; but there is no doubt that they are only interwoven with others; so that the account, I should say, is by no means circumstantial. Dickens was a reporter for the *Chronicle*, in which his *Sketches by Boz* made their first appearance. So was Lord Campbell; so was Baron Alderson; so even now is Angus B. Reach; and so but the other day was Alexander Mackay, whose *Western World* has earned him so wide a reputation. At once or other, the *Morning Chronicle* has been a great nursery of talent.

The news from France is not important; the Assembly are preparing to adjourn; the President is getting ready for his grand tour; and the friends of General De la Lamoriciere are preparing, it is said, to start him for the Presidency in 1852.

Since the battle of Idstedt, and the occupation of Schleswig by the Danes, the position of the belligerents has not materially changed. In the meantime the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, France, Russia and Great Britain, assembled at Downing Street on Friday, and it was resolved to establish a perfect harmony of proceeding between all the Cabinets, and they declared that the state of Denmark should be preserved in its present integrity. Germany must now perceive that it is the deliberate intention of the great European powers to uphold Denmark in the policy she has been guided by in preserving her territory inviolate.

The disputes between Prussia and Austria have not assumed any definite shape, but a very belligerent feeling seems to prevail.

There is very little news from Spain or Italy.

[illegible] the prospect of Michigan for a full [illegible] from her late golden fields, placed beyond a peradventure. The surplus wheat from this State will, in the opinion of experienced farmers and millers, double that of any preceding year. This may seem extravagant; but a few men whose judgment is deemed valuable, express that opinion. The quality of the berry is in general excellent, and the yield of flour will be also large in proportion. Corn has recovered wonderfully within thirty days, and now bids fair to yield handsomely. The fears which were produced by the drought of May and the early part of June, have thus been happily dissipated.—*Detroit Adv.*

The wheat crop of four of the largest grain growing States in the Union—Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa—is said to be equal in quantity and quality to that of any preceding year. It is estimated that the surplus crop of Michigan will be more than double the largest yield ever produced in that State.

Wheat in the Paris Market now commands 3s. 7½d., and Oats 1[illegible]d. currency, per bushel.

We are happy to hear that the wheat crop in the Niagara District has never been surpassed in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant," and that it has been secured without loss.

Army Movements.—The St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday says:—We learn that the 7th regiment of United States infantry, Colonel Plympton commanding, which has just returned from Florida, and has scarcely encamped at Jefferson Barracks, after severe service, has received orders from the Secretary of War to prepare for distant service, and move immediately to Fort Leavenworth. Orders or instructions, we understand, have also been received to push forward, with all possible despatch, the equipment and mounting of the recruits for the dragoon regiments, of whom about three hundred are now at Jefferson Barracks. We know not the purpose of these movements, but they look very much as if President Fillmore is preparing to support his position on the questions between Texas and New Mexico. The promptness of the movement would indicate a determination to be prepared for any contingency.

Military Display in Boston.—According to announcement, the United States Flying Artillery, under Major Sherman, gave the inhabitants of Boston and vicinity, yesterday afternoon, an illustration of the perfection to which this right arm of the national defence has arrived. There were present the Governor and Suite; several general officers of the militia; the Lancers, in full; detachments from the Boston Artillery; Roxbury Artillery; City Guards; Massachusetts Volunteers; Fusiliers; [illegible] Guard; Boston Light Guard; and the Warren Infantry, of Roxbury.—The battalion was commanded by Major Holbrook. The display took place upon the level ground near the Charles Street Mall, the adjoining hill and the level ground on both sides being crowded with people, variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand. The chief features of the evolutions displayed, were the perfect training of the men and horses, and their promptness and celerity at the word of command. At a blast from the bugle, the detachment, though at full gallop, would come to a sudden halt, the men dismounting, unlimbering the guns, loading, firing, and limbering up again in the space of less than a minute.—Their rapid change of position was also wonderful, performed as it was with the greatest precision and regularity. A feat that attracted much attention, and excited the astonishment of all beholders, was this:—The pieces were dismounted and thrown upon the ground, the carriage wheels were taken off and thrown down, and then the whole put together again in the space of a little over a minute. The advance at full speed, the taking of a position, loading, firing, and retreating, were admirably performed. The discipline of the horses was as wonderful as that of the men. They seemed to understand the blast of the bugle as well, and to be as much guided by it, as were their riders, running and halting, turning and wheeling with scarcely any apparent guidance or urging from any quarter except what the word of command and the bugle note gave them. The show continued for nearly two hours, and elicited a universal expression of astonishment and delight from the assembled multitude. During all the rapid and complicated manœuvres of this body of men and horses, a pet dog kept his place in the thickest of the fray, running and leaping into the smoke, and racing from one end to the other of the field, by the side of the guns, with great apparent glee. The whole show was closed with some field exercises by the volunteer battalion present. The Artillery left this morning on their return to Newport, by the way of the Watertown Arsenal, where they will stop to make some repairs to their guns.—*Boston Traveller, August 17.*

Giant's Bones.—A week or two since, Mr. John Harned, living on Rolling Fork, about 12 miles from this place, discovered a human bone protruding out of the sand on the river bank. It proved to be a thigh bone, perhaps the largest ever seen. It measures about six times the number of cubic inches as that of a common sized man. Judging from the size of the bone found, it once belonged to a human being 12 or 13 feet high. Mr. Harned has also found a collar bone which is in about the same proportion. That is a human bone there can be no doubt.—*Elizabethtown (Ky.) Register.*

Intemperance of Members of Congress. The Baltimore Clipper has received a letter from a respectable and responsible source in Washington, in which complaint is made, that some members of the Senate and House of Representatives are so habitually intoxicated as to be utterly incapable of intelligently discharging their duties. The writer has not furnished names, but he asserts as a fact, that no less than four Senators were seen reeling on the avenue at one time, and all together! Several members of the Senate are drunkards. One of them, in a drunken fit some years since, attempted to whip his wife. In the attempt, his wife pushed him over and his leg was broken. He is a New England man.

The English Difficulty in Brazil.—Another account from Brazil states that the Commander of the English Steamer *Cormorant*, after being fired upon by the Fort at Paranguay, instead of burning the four slavers he had to tow, returned the fire of the Fort, battered it down, and then sailed away with his prizes. The Brazilians are greatly exasperated at these proceedings, and it is said that placards have been put up around the town calling upon the inhabitants to exterminate the English.

The Catholic priesthood at Schleimbach, near Vienna, have been pretending a display of supernatural power in the person of a young girl, out of whose hands, feet and left side blood is said to flow every Friday as sweat. On her brow are the letters J.N.R. Hundreds of people hasten to Schleimbach to cast their mites into the sacred treasury in honor of the new saint. The courts have investigated the matter, and reported that the whole history of this miracle turns up a fraud; that the secretion of bloody sweat is accounted for in a most natural manner, and that the initial letters have been produced by chemical agents. Although the fraud has been so clearly proved, the people's eyes are not open, nor will the priesthood be brought to punishment.

A Daring and Extensive Robbery.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of a most extraordinary robbery committed lately in Paris. The letter is dated Paris, July 26th, and is as follows:

A robbery on an extensive scale, and executed with unexampled audacity and skill, has just occurred in the Hotel Caumont, the property of the Count de Caumont, situated in the Avenue des Champs Elysees. The hotel had not been occupied for some months, the Count residing alternately in the country and in the Faubourg St. Germain, and the Countess at Brussels. The house, with the whole of its valuable furniture, pictures, plate, jewellery, &c., was entrusted to the keeping of the porter. A friend of the Count de Caumont visited him a day or two ago in the Faubourg St. Germain, and in the course of conversation happened to remark as extraordinary, that on passing along the Champs Elysees he observed that the hotel was shut up, and otherwise had the appearance of being completely abandoned.

The Count, who had not visited his hotel for some weeks, but who believed it to be properly [illegible] proceeded with his friend to the spot, [illegible] was made to the repeated summons for admittance, and at length the doors had to be broken open. When last the Count visited his hotel it was filled with sumptuous furniture; on the present occasion it was not only abandoned, but was empty. Neither the porter nor any of his family were forthcoming. Application was instantly made to M. Carlier, prefect of police. Agents were sent out about the neighborhood to make inquiries. It appears that during 10 or 12 days consecutively the neighbors had observed seven or eight waggons, used for removing furniture, before the door of the hotel, and as each was filled it quitted the spot. It was stated, on application at the porter's lodge, that the Count de Caumont had given orders for the sale of his furniture, as he was about to dispose of his hotel. The furniture was transferred to the Place de la Bourse—the most public and thronged part of Paris, and there sold by public auction.

All this was done day after day, and the laden waggons passed through the most crowded thoroughfares of the capital—the Champs Elysees, the Boulevardes, the Rue Vivienne, and finally the Place de la Bourse. Not only that, but the furniture was declared to be that of the Count, and sold at the mart as such. As a matter of course, great bargains were going, and I have heard of some articles that cost 25,000f., sold at the auction for 5000f. The more valuable and portable articles, such as plate, jewellery, etc., were not exposed for sale at all. Information was given by the emballeur that these latter, filling not less than 14 chests, were sent off in a waggon on the road to Havre. The police set out in quest of the waggon, but with all their haste they arrived too late.—The waggon had indeed arrived at Havre, but the chests containing the valuable articles had been embarked some days before on a vessel called Le Nicolas, which had sailed for America.

You will be surprised to learn that the contriver and executor of this daring robbery is a young lad, not 18 years of age, son of the porter in question. Some days since he returned home with a playcard filled with the usual advertisements about the railroad pleasure trains, and by means of which the Paris Cockneys are enabled to take a Sunday trip to Dunkirk, Havre, Dieppe, and catch a glimpse of the sea, all at an unusually low price. The father and mother of the lad had never seen the sea in their lives. He told them with much tenderness of manner that he had contrived to effect some savings out of his weekly wages, small as they were, and he determined to devote them to the amusement of his beloved parents. He kissed his mother frequently, and put from 40f. to 50f. in her hand, and entreated her not to neglect profiting by those cheap and delightful excursions.

The poor woman, rendered happy in the belief of the fondness of her child, ran to her husband, and with tears in her eyes informed him of what had occurred. In a word, the honest couple profited by their child's goodness, and on the following day (Sunday) set out with hundreds of others for Dunkirk, where they were, until a few days ago, in the happy unconsciousness of what had occurred. The young man, who, no doubt, must have been leagued with others, set to work at once, disposed of the furniture as above mentioned, left for Havre as soon as it was all sold, expected the most valuable articles, and finally embarked, in company with a young woman, on board the *Nicolas*, bidding, no doubt, an eternal farewell to La Belle France.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

Friday, August 23.

Ashes.—Market not so firm for Pots. Small sales at $6 @ $6.12½.

Flour.—Less movement and Market easier. Sales, 7500 barrels at $4.25 @ $4.50 for Common to straight State, old and new; $4.62 @ $4.87 for Old and New Choice Michigan; and $5.47 @ $5.62 for Pure Genesee. Included in the sales were some Canadian at $4.62½.

Grain.—*Wheat* easier; sales, 8500 bushels New Genesee on private terms, and 1000 bushels Canadian, at $105. *Corn*—Less doing and lower; sales, 13,000 bushels, at 63 cents for Mixed and 64½ cents for Handsome Jersey Yellow.

Provisions.—*Pork*—Business moderate and no change; sales, 600 barrels at $10.37 for Mess and $8.31 @ $8.37 for Prime. *Lard*—Dull; sales 150 barrels at 6¼ cents.

Buffalo Markets.

Friday, August 23.

Flour—Steady, with fair demand. Sales of 1,600 barrels at $4 for good brands Ohio and Michigan; sales of favorite brands at $4.6 @ $4.12½.

Grain.—*Wheat* unsettled, buyers and sellers not agreeing—holders ask $2 @ 83 cents. *Corn*—not much inquiry, and no sales—held at 52½ cents for Western Mixed.

Provisions.—*Pork*—Some inquiry for Mess, but no sales.

Canal Freights steady at previous rates.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Per AMELIA HILL, Hill, from Glasgow, to James R. Orr, Agent.

R Campbell & Co, 3 bales; A & T C Kerr & Co, 6 bales; J Peck & Co, 25 tons bar iron; R Anderson, 80 crates; J Frothingham & Workman, 50 tons pig iron 100 do bar iron; Isaac Buchanan & Co, 500 boxes pipes; R Weir, 1 box 11 bales; Kingston Water Company, 25 tons of castings; J R Hutchins, 4 do do; Hooker & Hodson, 4 bales; Wilson & Coulthard, 96 tons bar iron; Ancrum, Angus, Evans & Co, 6 tons sheet iron; John H Evans, 4 tons bar iron; J Fraser, 19 tons do do; J & R Rae, 2 bales; J Ewart, Jr. & Co, 4 bales; G Copeland, 1 case; H McIlouaid, 1 box; Rev D Black, 1 do

With 25 steerage passengers.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

August 21.

Bark Anna, Eppest, 27th June, Bristol, Lemesurier & Co, railroad iron, 1 cabin pass

... Emmerline, Feepkow, 7th August, Boston, C E Levey & Co, ballast

Brig Westmoreland, Burk, 7th June, Carthagena, G B Symes & Co, ballast

... Penelope, Pottenger, 24th June, Carthagena, order, ballast

22nd.

Ship Sir Colin Campbell, Reakin, 8th July, Belfast, W J C Benson, cordage & linen, 208 pass

Bark Jamaica, Martin, 19th July, Glasgow, Dean & Co, iron, 74 pass

... Alice Coll, Wright, 15th June, Liverpool, Montreal general cargo

... Princess, Cook, 8th July, Cardiff, M I Wilson, railroad iron, 2 pass

Brig Amelia Hill, Hill, 4th June, Glasgow, J R Orr, Montreal, general cargo, 25 pass

... Brilliant, Fraser, 16th July, Limerick, order, ballast, 119 pass

... Jane Avery, Tate, 7th July, Dublin, order, ballast, 154 pass

... Bristol, Alexander, 10th June, Bristol, Ryan Bros, railroad iron

... Phœnix, Robson, 3rd July, St Ubes, Maitland, Tylee & Co, salt

Brigt Fanny, Richards, 7th July, Limerick, order, ballast, 51 pass

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer North Briton came up from Grosse Isle yesterday afternoon.

Grosse Isle, August 21—11, P. M.

Ship Empire, Kane, from New Ross, 17 cabin and 363 steerage pass, to H N Jones

Bark Black Nymph, Joblin, from Limerick, to W Price, 18 cabin and 170 steerage pass

Brig Sylvanus, Anderson, from Westport, 102 pass

The passengers of the above vessels are landed.

The brig Bristol, Alexander, arrived this morning, reports having lost the second mate overboard in a gale of wind on the 20th July, in long 51 lat. 46 42.

The brig Penelope, Pottinger, master, at this port yesterday, spoke, on the 2nd August, the brig Hope, Bruce, in lat. 48, long. 49 28 W. On the 11th, the brig Richmond Reynolds, from Quebec, in lat. 46 56 N, long 56 55 W.—On the 15th, the new ship Epaminondas, off St Pauls.

The brig Wyke Regis, bound for Poole, was off St Paul's on the 13th instant, with a strong N W breeze.

We understand that the sea-going steamer St George, which has been laying off the St Charles all the summer, has been sold, and is about to proceed to Pictou, Nova Scotia, where she is to be employed as a tow-boat about the Island.

New York, August 17—Cleared—Ship Infanta, Purdy, for Quebec.

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on the 18th instant, the wife of T. G. Ridout, Esq., of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Thomas McConkey, of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Alfred Todd, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 19th instant, at the French Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Connelly, Mr. P. Ryan, to Miss Margaret Hennan, all of this city.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr McNally, Mr. Henry Stackhouse, to Miss Mary McDougall, of Newton, County of Vaudreuil.

DIED.

At Niagara, on the 12th instant, Major Gordon, late of [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE CANADA ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS

WILL have the honor of making their FIRST APPEARANCE before the Citizens of Montreal

THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 24,

on which occasion they will introduce some of their choicest SONGS, GLEES, CHORUSES, DANCES, &c., assisted by

SIGNOR DE FLORENCE,

the celebrated CHINESE JUGGLER and EQUILIBRIST and WIRE DANCER, who was received on Monday evening last with great applause.

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN, and Performance at EIGHT o'clock.

Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Upper Tier, 1s. 10½d.; Pit, 1s. 3d.; Gallery, 7½d.

August 24. 190

SUPERIOR AMERICAN CHEESE.—Just received, a few tons of the very best quality, from New York. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by W. W. JANES.

Montreal, August 24, 1850. 190

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS VISITING MONTREAL THIS FALL.

ON the 20th of SEPTEMBER, the Subscriber will be prepared to offer to the Trade,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCOS

Of various qualities; with several Cases of

GENUINE PRINCIPE & HAVANA CIGARS,

Purchased from the Bonded Warehouses in the London Market, where the best and choicest Cigars are always to be found.

—AND, TO ARRIVE,—

By *Great Britain, John Bull,* and *City of Hamilton,* 25 CASES of FANCY PIPES, SNUFF and TOBACCO BOXES, CIGAR and FUSEE CASES, AMBER MOUTH PIECES, HOOKAH and MEERSHAUM BOWLS, beautifully mounted in Silver; Brass, Dial and Masonic TOBACCO BOXES; with a variety of

PARISIAN AND GERMAN NOVELTIES,

which will be offered to the Trade at the Lowest possible advance.

JOHN LEVEY.

Montreal, August 24, 1850. 190

N. B.—A large assortment of HOME-MADE CIGARS, SNUFFS, Unpress'd TOBACCOS, &c., &c., always on hand.

NEW ARRIVAL FROM CALEDONIA.

INTERMITTENT, SALINE, GAS, and SULPHUR WATERS. Fresh from the Springs, at the Depot, 10, Place d'Armes.

J. BRIGGS, Agent.

August 7. 175

TURKISH BLACKS [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED [illegible] supply of [illegible] Merchandise. [illegible]

Montreal, August 24, 1850.

FOR KINGSTON [illegible]

THE STEAMER [illegible] LEAVE [illegible] and will proceed [illegible] sufficient number of passengers [illegible] DAY, the 27th August. [illegible]

This being [illegible] season. Passengers will [illegible] of this last opportunity [illegible] diate application to [illegible]

August 23.

THROUGH LINE

HOUR OF DEPARTURE [illegible]

THE STEAMER [illegible] CANAL BASIN [illegible] at SEVEN A.M. [illegible] TON, calling at KINGSTON [illegible] permitting [illegible] TARIO.

Passengers leaving [illegible] will meet here at [illegible]

HOUR OF ARRIVAL AT [illegible] ON MONDAY.

For Freight or Passage [illegible] MACPHERSON [illegible]

August 21, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND [illegible] ON THE BAY OF QUINTE

THE Steamer GLENGARRY [illegible] Master, will leave CANAL BASIN [illegible] ington Street [illegible] every THURSDAY [illegible] LACHINE [illegible] Montreal at [illegible]

For Freight or Passage [illegible] boats, on the [illegible]

Montreal, August 23, 1850.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

MR. TURNER [illegible] 7th Regiment [illegible] has [illegible] with the [illegible] PRACTISE as a VETERINARY [illegible] and is for the present [illegible] SON'S Stables [illegible] Mr. TURNER begs [illegible] rangements for large [illegible] Dalhousie, &c.

Montreal, August 23, 1850.

THOMAS MUSSE[illegible]

HAS for Sale a good [illegible] ING, Frame and Fast [illegible] HEARTH RUGS, &c. &c.

Embossed and [illegible] TURE.

All cheap for Cash.

July 15, 1850.

NEW CARPETING.—Just [illegible] Cinnamon, a Fresh Supply [illegible] CARPETING, comprising [illegible] est [illegible] and Imperial [illegible] CAMBRIDGE [illegible]

July 27.

HARES' OIL CLOTHS

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

HAVE now received the [illegible] Assortment of the above [illegible] CLOTHS, which, with other [illegible] variety of Styles, from [illegible] offer for Sale, at their

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

St. Francois Xavier [illegible]

Together with their usual [illegible] ment of CARPETING, DRUGGETS, [illegible] RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c. [illegible] terms.

25, St Francois Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street.

Montreal, June 15, 1850.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible] ing between the Subscribers [illegible] the Business of ENGINEERING [illegible] Style and Form of COTTON [illegible] LEY, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED [illegible] consent, one of the parties leaving the [illegible] All Debts due by the concern will be [illegible] Messrs. GILBERT & BARTLEY [illegible] thorised to receive all Monies due.

E. P. GILBERT.
WM. H. MILLS.
W. P. BARTLEY.

Montreal, August 15, 1850.

THE Subscribers will CONTINUE [illegible] on the above Business [illegible] Firm of GILBERT & BARTLEY.

E. P. GILBERT.
W. P. BARTLEY.

Montreal, August 15, 1850.

MILITARY AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 8, NOTRE DAME STREET

(OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.)

SAMUEL LANE, late Master Tailor [illegible] Majesty's Household Cavalry, [illegible] Bons, begs most respectfully to return [illegible] the Public for the liberal patronage [illegible] ceived since his commencement in [illegible] hopes, by strict attention, to merit a [illegible] of the same. He has made arrangements [illegible] the first Establishments in London [illegible] and Winter Goods, to be all of one [illegible] he is also authorized to accept orders [illegible] desirous of having their Clothing from [illegible] and having just received Fall and Winter [