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 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850.

The traffic on the Lachine line of Railroad indicates a growing appreciation of the value of such modes of transit, and the returns will give the stockholders a foretaste of the rewards which wait upon well-considered investments, and encourage such extensions, North, West, and South, as will best develope the local superiority of the line of Road. Nature has assigned, by her unvarying laws, certain rules for the guidance of Railway projectors, and this Island furnishes unmistakeable evidence, that during two important seasons of the year—the Autumn and the Spring—we cannot count upon an unchecked communication with the Southern shore of the St. Lawrence at any other point of traverse than Caughnawaga. To that focus every Railway line must converge, be it the Plattsburgh, the Champlain, or the Portland, if they aim at retaining a passenger traffic, and the short line from Montreal to Caughnawaga must, in future years, be the Grand Trunk from whence the Southern, Western, and Northern Railways will diverge. In a limited community like this, it may be supposed, that the same individual is often a stockholder in the various Companies, the absence of motive for rivalry may supply the reason, and suggest some day or other the advantages of an amalgamation, which would embrace the Southern circle of communication. The apathy which the residents of the country extending from Lachine to Cornwall, along the margin of the St. Lawrence, reflects no credit upon their energy or enterprise, and demonstrates the obstacles which city capitalists have to encounter,—any other race, with the various inducements which claim their attention, would long since have held meetings at every village along the route, and volunteered offers of land and labor to secure the civilising influences of a Railway. The wealthy proprietors, like DeBeaujeau, Bingham, and Harwood, owe it to themselves and to society to wipe away the stigma of indifference. A little zeal and activity would give a tone to public opinion, rendering attractive a project, from which the citizens of Montreal are withheld by the seeming lake-warmness of those whose convenience and interest would be so materially enhanced by a Railroad. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in Canada Railroads are slight indeed, if we glance at the Mountains of Vermont, and behold what science and skill have achieved in that State. We believe that, throughout the various lines surveyed in Canada, the necessity of a tunnel is nowhere imperative, and from Lachine to Cornwall the country is peculiarly adapted to Railway operations. Let us hope that the triumphs of the Lachine Company will be the prelude to an extension of the works so desirable to this city, and so advantageous to farming interests.

NOT BAD.—The St. Johns *News* says that it requires "great faith, and no little credulity, to rely on the veracity of a Member of Parliament!"

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—It appears that the Proprietor of the *Montreal Gazette* had actually ordered his Reporter again to attend the Chamber of the Assembly, and go on with his duties as usual, notwithstanding the series of insults which has been inflicted by that Assembly on the whole body of the Press; but he cream of the joke is, that the Assembly won't let him report! That's capital; and if our contemporary is not rightly punished for his sneaking desertion of his brethren, then we never knew punishment fall on the right shoulders. Some information with respect to the squabble will be found in our Toronto letter.

We are happy to hear that the Church at Longueuil, after remaining for several years in a deserted and dilapidated state, has, through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, been put into a state of thorough repair, and will be reopened for Divine Service on Sunday next. The Service will commence at three o'clock, P. M.

Longueuil will henceforth be an outpost of the Laprairie Mission, and the hitherto neglected Protestants in that section, will now have an opportunity of attending Divine Service every Sunday.

We are indebted to Mr. Doane, the attentive Agent of the Rutland Railroad, for Boston papers of the 2nd.

MADEMOISELLE EUPHRASIE BORGHESE.—This accomplished *artiste* gave her first Concert at Monklands on Friday evening last, which was attended by a highly respectable and numerous audience. In our next issue we intend noticing her various performances at length.

The Band of the 20th Regiment was in attendance, and performed several beautiful airs, at intervals, during the evening; and after the Concert was over, played a selection of Quadrilles, Polkas and Waltzes, to which the gay and joyous audience danced with great glee.

IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN.—A down-east genius has invented a machine for milking cows, which is said to do the work with expedition, and ease to the milker. Its average speed is one quart per minute. In these days of patent churns and butter-makers, we do not see why a milking machine is not a desirable article in the dairy business. It will save the milk maids a deal of disagreeable ser, and the risk of being kicked over now and a by an unmannerly cow.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, August 1, 1850.

The sale of Public Works by the Government has already commenced. The Galt and the Brantford roads have been relinquished by the Government, and passed into private hands. The Port Dover road and harbor have been sold to Messrs. Crowne, Powel, and Thompson; not Thompson the Member for Haldimand, but Andrew Thompson, of Port Dover. These three gentlemen pass for a private company, and I believe they are strong political friends of the Ministry. The old Reform party are about equally divided in the County of Norfolk between Ministerialists and "Clear Grits." Dr. Crowse may be regarded as the local "leader" of the former faction. It is, therefore, fitting that he should have become the favored purchaser of these Public Works. It is manifest that in cases of this kind there is great room for corruption and favoritism. The sale is made privately—there is no competition, no publicity; and in this case there does not appear to have been any public notice given that the Works were for sale. The thing is done in a corner. It may have been all right; but the opportunity to do wrong should not be given. There should be publicity, and a chance for competition in the sale of these works: otherwise, the worst abuses may be perpetrated.

At the heel of the Session, Mr. Price introduces a Bill on the subject of Prison Discipline. This Bill proposes to make the Inspectors of the Penitentiary Visitors of all the gaols in the Province, and to empower them to prepare and bring into operation a uniform system of discipline and management for all the prisons in the Province. This will confer very extensive powers on the Inspectors; being nothing less than the entire control and direction of all that appertains to our prison discipline. It may be questioned whether the better way would not be to have a code of discipline framed by a Commission, and let it receive the sanction of the Legislature before it goes into operation. All the Gaolers will be required to report annually to the Commissioners, stating the number of prisoners, and for what crimes they are detained. The Inspectors are also to report annually to the head of the Government on the state of the prisons. Two Institutions, one for Upper and one for Lower Canada, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, are to be established, under the name of "Houses of Correction." All male prisoners under 16 years of age are to be confined in these Institutions, which are to be under the control and direction of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, subject to the instructions of the Governor in Council.

The Legislative Assembly has effectually closed its doors against the public Press. Yesterday, the subject of the existing difficulty between the Press and the House occupied the attention of the latter, in secret Session, between three and four hours. The Speaker announced the desire of the Reporter for the *Montreal Gazette* to return to his labors in the House, and the question of permitting him to do so was brought up. Mr. Cameron, (of Kent,) seconded by Mr. Perry, moved the following sufficiently conservative Resolution:—

"*That it be Resolved*, That while it is necessary for the independent discharge of the high functions of the Legislature, that the privileges of Parliament should remain undefined and subject to the sole adjudication of the representatives of the people—in whose behalf those privileges have always been asserted and maintained—yet it is equally necessary for giving that moral weight to their proceedings, which an unobstructed publicity alone can ensure, that every reasonable facility should be afforded to the public, and especially to those connected with the Press, to be present at their deliberations; and that to meet, as far as practicable, the well-known wishes of the people in this respect, suitable and convenient accommodation be provided, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, in such part of this House as shall be most free from interruption, for those who may be employed by the Press to attend there while the doors are open—subject, nevertheless, to the orders of this House."

The result of the long discussion on this Resolution was its rejection, by the following vote:—

Yeas:—Messrs. Boulton, (Norfolk,) Boulton, (Toronto,) Cameron, (Kent,) Ferguson, Holmes, Perry, Smith, (Durham.)—7.

Nays:—Messrs. Armstrong, Badgley, Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron, (Cornwall,) Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chaveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald, (Kingston,) MacNab, Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Merritt, Methot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Prince, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood, (Brockville,) Sherwood, (Toronto,) Smith, (Frontenac,) Smith, (Wentworth,) Stevenson, Tache, Viger, Wilson.—54.

The announcement of this result created intense indignation out of doors. The House has made its position far worse than before. There exists no grounds on which its action is defensible. The Resolution did not propose to touch its assumed or usurped privileges; but to leave them undefined, and the House the sole judge of them. Its offence was its declaring, that "*every reasonable facility should be afforded to the public, and especially to those connected with the Press, to be present at its* [the House's] *deliberations.*" This declaration was negatived. This Act of the House is tantamount to a proclamation, that the public and the Press have no business to be present in the Legislature and witness its proceedings. The Resolution did not even claim as a *right* that the public and the Press should be present; but only asserted the desirableness of giving every facility to their admission. I think the Resolution did not go far enough; it should have asserted the right of the public to be present at the public deliberations of the House.

The following Resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Press of this city, take this ground:—

Resolved,—That it is the right of the people to be admitted to witness the public proceedings, and hear the discussions, in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

Resolved,—That it is equally the right of the conductors and reporters of the press, to be so admitted, and that they ought therefore to be provided with suitable accommodation, so as to enable them to report the debates for publication, and to be protected from annoyance in the discharge of these duties.

Resolved,—That the ground on which the conductors and reporters of the press determined to absent themselves from the Legislative Assembly, was the denial of the rights asserted in the two foregoing resolutions, and that to avoid any mistakes on that point, a memorial, founded on these resolutions, be prepared and presented to the House of Assembly, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up the same.

A Petition, founded on these Resolutions, is in the hands of Mr. Bell, and is to be presented to-day. Mr. Bell has shown it to several "legal" Members, and they assert that the Petition is a breach of privilege! When men become mad, it is impossible to say what they will not do.

I find that I was premature in announcing that the items in the Estimates relating to the removal of the Seat of Government had been voted. No one doubts that they will be voted when they come up. The £15,000 for a Normal School building in this city, has been voted. The Government expects to get through the Estimates on Friday. On this progress being made will depend the prorogation taking place on Thursday next.

The Jury Bill for Canada West is an important measure. It will, if it go into operation, effectually prevent jury packing. The following are its leading features:—

It makes the Mayor or town reeve of the city, town or township, and the Assessors *ex officio* Selectors of jurors, in their respective localities. On the first of September in each year, they are to select from the assessment roll the names of such persons liable to serve as jurors, as a majority of them deem most competent to act in that capacity. In no case is less than two-thirds of all the names on the assessment roll to be selected. In case of an equality of votes among the Selectors, a casting vote is to be given by the Mayor or town reeve, or in the absence of these by the assessor whose roll contains the greatest number of names. The selection having been made, the names of the jurors are to be divided into four classes. First, grand jurors in the superior courts; second, grand jurors in the inferior courts; third, petit jurors in the superior courts; fourth, petit jurors in the inferior courts. This division is to be made with a view to the relative competency of the parties to discharge these various functions; and in specified proportions. The selectors are required to make a declaration that they have made the selection and distribution to the best of their judgment and information, without fear, favour, or affection.—This is to be made in a duplicate report on the selection and distribution. A jurors' book is to be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, into which the reports are to be copied. The Clerk of the Peace is to prepare ballots with the names on pieces of paper of uniform size. The balloting is to take place in open Court of Quarter Sessions; the court first determining whether the probable amount of judicial business to be disposed of will require a full jury list, a two-thirds list, or a half list. A full jury list is to consist of 48 grand jurors for the superior courts; of 96 for grand jurors in the inferior courts; of 144 for petit jurors in the superior courts; of 288 for petit jurors for the inferior courts. The balloting is to be performed by the Chairman of the Court, and the Clerk of the Peace. From the list thus bolloted, the Sheriff is to draft the pannel publicly by ballot. The number of petit jurors is in no case to be less than 48 or more than 72, unless the judge direct a greater or less number. At trial, the names are to be balloted by the clerk of the court.

Lace Making.

She spinning o' the fine thread used for lace-making in the Netherland, is an operation demanding so high a degree of minute care and vigilant attention, that it is impossible it can be ever taken from human hands by machinery. None but Belgian fingers are skilled in this art. The very finest sort of this thread is made in Brussels, in damp underground cellars; for it is so extremely delicate, that it is liable to break by contact with the dry air above ground; and it is obtained in good condition only when made and kept in a humid subterranean atmosphere. There are numbers of old Belgian thread makers, who, like spiders, have passed the best part of their lives spinning in cellars. This sort of occupation naturally has an injurious effect upon the health, and therefore to induce people to follow it they are highly paid.

To form an accurate idea of this occupation, it is necessary to see a Brabant thread spinner at her work. She carefully examines every thread, watching it closely as she draws it off the distaff; and that she may see it the more distinctly, a piece of dark blue paper is used as a back ground for the flax.—Whenever the spinner notices the least unevenness, she stops the revolution of her wheel, breaks off the faulty piece of flax, and then re-unites her spinning. This fine flax being as costly as gold, the pieces thus broken off, are carefully laid aside to be used in other ways.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming supply of imitations which modern ingenuity has created, *real Brussels lace* has maintained its value, like the precious stones and metals. Fashion has adhered with wonderful pertinacity to the quaint old patterns of former times. A very skillful lace worker assured Mr. Kohl that they are preferred, with all their formality, to those in which the most elegant changes have been effected.

Each of the lace making towns of Belgium excels in the production of one particular description of lace: in other words, each has its own point. Hence the terms *point de Bruxelles*, *point de Malines*, *point de Valenciennes*, &c. In England, we distinguish by the name *Point*, a peculiarly rich lace formerly very fashionable, but now scarcely ever worn, except in Court costume. In this sort of lace, the pattern is, we believe, worked with the needle, after the ground has been made with bobbins.

Many of the lace-workers live and die in the houses in which they were born, and most of them understand and practice only the stitches which their mothers and grandmothers worked before them. The consequence is, that certain *points* have become unchangeably fixed in particular towns or districts. Fashion has assigned to each its particular place and purpose; for example:—the *point de Malines*—(Mechlin lace) is used chiefly for trimming night dresses, pillow cases, &c., the *point de Vallenciennes* (Valenciennes lace) is employed for ordinary wear, or neglige; but the more rich and costly *point de Bruxelles* (Brussels lace) is reserved for bridal and ball dresses, and for the robes of queens and courtly ladies.—*Kohl, translated by Dickens.*

A Sultan's Joke.

An incident, which occurred soon after the accession of the present Sultan, shows that in some respects, at least, he is not indisposed to follow up the strong traditions of his race. At the beginning of his reign, the Ulema was resolved, if possible, to prevent the new Sultan from carrying on those reforms which had ever been so distateful to the Turks, grating at once against their religious associations and their pride of race, and which recent events had certainly proved not to be productive of those good results anticipated by Sultan Mahmoud. To attain this object, the Muftis adopted the expedient of working on the religious fears of the youthful Prince. One day, as he was praying, according to his custom, at his father's tomb, he heard a voice from beneath reiterating in a stifled tone the words, "I burn." The next time that he prayed there the same words assailed his ears. "I burn" was repeated again and again, and no word beside. He applied to the chief of the Imams to know what this prodigy might mean, and was informed, in reply, that his father, though a great man, had also been, unfortunately, a great reformer, and that as such it was but too much to be feared that he had a terrible penance to undergo in the other world. The Sultan sent his brother-in-law to pray at the same place, and afterwards several others of his household; and on each occasion the same portentous words were heard. One day he announced his intention of going in state to his father's tomb, and was attended thither by a splendid retinue, including the chief doctors of the Mahometan law. Again during his devotions were heard the words "I burn," and all, except the Sultan, trembled. Rising from his prayer-carpet, he called in his guards, and commanded them to dig up the pavement and remove the tomb. It was in vain that the Muftis interposed, reprobating so great a profanation, and uttering dreadful warning as to its consequences. The Sultan persisted. The foundations of the tomb were laid bare, and in a cavity skilfully left among them was found—not a burning Sultan, but a Dervise. The young Monarch regarded him for a time fixedly and in silence, and then said, without any further remark or the slightest expression of anger, "You burn! We must cool you in the Bosphorus." In a few minutes more the Dervise was in a bag, and the bag immediately after was in the Bosphorus.—*DeVere's Sketches of Greece and Turkey.*

A CRAZY MAN AND A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Trenton *True American* of Wednesday has the following account of a singular freak of a crazy man:—"Yesterday morning, the engineer and firemen of the locomotive which was to bring up the morning train from Bordentown to this city, went to the arch at the former place, where they had left the engine, and it was not there, although the train of cars was. They procured another engine and brought up the cars to this city, where they discovered the other engen fast in the switch just below the station-house, and blowing off steam at a great rate. When they came to it they found a man trying to rebuild the fire, and the water and cinders splashing over him and the engine. It seems that a crazy man, hailing from New Hope, Pa., had come here from Bordentown on Monday evening, and returned in the same train. Some time during the night or early in the morning, this madman had gone to the engine, kindled a fire, put on one of the pumps which had been taken off, and not, finding the oil, had melted tallow, with which he had greased all the apparatus, and putting on steam, came up to this city like a streak of "greased lightning." The engine had been managed very well, as it was not at all injured, but it is supposed he did not know how to back it when it got into the switches here, which were locked. We understand he must have passed one or two switches before reaching the station. He said he took the engine to see how fast it could be made to go. He was taken back to Bordentown, and sent thence to his friends. His escape from destruction was very lucky for him."

COMMERCIAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of Upward Produce via St. Lawrence Canal, from the Opening of the Navigation to 31st July*, 1850:—

	1850. Tons.	1849. Tons.
Brick, Stones, Sand, Lime	100	273¼
Gypsum, Cement, Clay, Manures	39	
Marble	47	
Salt	1252¼	2319¼
Coal	470¼	
Broken Castings, Pig and Scrap Iron	2410	2439
	4848	
Railroad Iron	188	167
Fish, Stone	650	412¼
Stone, Earthen and Glassware	500	414¼
Furniture and Baggage	992¼	169
Sugar and Molasses	512¼	2136¼
Stoves and other Castings	3110¼	
Nails and other Iron not elsewhere described	163¼	
Oats	191¼	
Flour	310¼	
Pork and Beef	46	
Whiskey	36	
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	4¼	
Coffee	56¼	5026¼
Steel	225	
Window Glass		
Carts, Waggons Ploughs, and Mechanics' Tools	32¼	
Merchandize	4801¼	
Miscellaneous Articles not enumerated	58¼	
Total Tons	21850¼	13348¼
Empty Barrels	669	
Passengers—21 years and over	7963	10793
Under ditto	616	
Aggregate Number of Vessels	1147	1148
Tonnage of do	87241	97349

1850.—Amount of Tolls Upward....£3436 17 11
1849.—Amount of Tolls Upward....£2904 15 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of Downward Produce via St. Lawrence Canal, from the Opening of the Navigation to 31st July*, 1850:—

	1850. Tons.	1849. Tons.
Bran and Ship Stuffs	54¼	213¼
Potatoes, Apples, and Onions	38¼	
Indian Corn	1557¼	1705¼
Meal	179	
Oats	39¼	1237
Wheat	1616¼	
Barley and Rye	72	5469¼
Other Agricultural Produce not enumerated	294	
Flour	278384¼	365996¼
Ashes	2143	1885
Beef and Pork	2080¼	2218
Butter	118¼	
Cheese	131¼	
Lard	3874¼	3594
Tallow	100¼	
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs	2894¼	343
Horses	30	16¼
Hides—Raw and Dressed	14	
Bacon and Hams	359¼	
Clover Seed, Flax Seed and Flax	23¼	
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	24¼	
Whiskey	240	
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	10¼	1055
Wool, Rags, Junk and Manilla		
Furniture and Baggage	140¼	
Merchandize	538¼	
Miscellaneous Articles not above enumerated	215	
Total Tons	387104¼	510994¼

Lumber.			
Squared Timber—over 12 x 12.....M. C. ft	170¼	82	
Ditto Round or Flatted—under 12 x 12...M. C. ft	62	41	
Boards, Planks, Sawed Lumber.....M. ft in meas.	16391	6945	
Pipe Staves, Headings....M	3031	2	
West India ditto, ditto....M	919¼	241	
Barrel ditto, ditto....M	264	179	
Shingles.....M	1143	1042	
Firewood.....cords.	13635	14401	
Bark.....tons.	172		
Sawed Lath, Hoop Poles, Handspikes, Oars, &c. tons	22		
Empty Barrels	1730		
Passengers—21 years and over	3404	2525	
Under ditto	36		
Aggregate Number of Vessels	1134	1098	
Tonnage of do	89883	95183	

1850.—Amount of Tolls Downward. £4598 18 2
1849.—Amount of Tolls Downward. £3951 13 8

Ashes Market—Report for the Week ending

SATURDAY EVENING, 3rd August, 1850.

POTS—Have continued in demand, but at rates under previous quotations. On Monday, they changed hands at 25s. 6d. To-day, they have been sold in quantity at 24s. to 24s. 3d. The transactions of the week have been at prices somewhat irregular, varying between the rates above quoted.

PEARLS—Have found purchasers during the week at from 31s. 4½d. to 31s. 9d. We would quote the latter rate as their worth to-day.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK:
(See Inspector's Certificate annexed.)

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD AUGUST:

Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
931	300	1231 barrels.

E. M. LEPROHON,
Inspector.

Quebec Ashes' Inspection Store.

Comparative Statement, 1st August, 1850.

1850.	Pots.	Pearls.	Total
Shipped	273	179	452
In Store	108	71	179
	381	250	—631
1849.			
Shipped	231	225	506
In Store	83	43	76
	314	268	—582

More in 1850.....brls 49
JAMES HAYES,
Inspector.

MOULDING SAND.—A few Tons best Waterford and Liverpool.
For Sale by C. P. LADD,
Montreal Foundry and City Works.
August 2. 172-t,t,s tf

FRENCH BURR STONES.—250 Blocks—best quality.
For Sale by C. P. LADD,
Montreal Foundry and City Works.
August 2. 172-t,t,s tf

FIRE BRICKS.—3,000 "Ramsay's" best.
For Sale by C. P. LADD,
Montreal Foundry and City Works.
August 2. 172-t,t,s tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
A REVIEW OF SOME LATE PUBLICATIONS RESPECTING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848. Price 10d.
"It is understood to be from the pen of an eminent critic and historian, who has for years filled a large space in the public eye, Mr. JOHN WILSON CROKER, and that he has been aided by the ex-King Louis Philippe, and other members of the illustrious House of Orleans in the particular facts."—*Preface to Canada Edition.*
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
And to be had of all Booksellers in the Province.
August 5. 173

MEDICAL HALL.
"COD LIVER OIL."
ON account of the increased demand for the above, the Subscriber has made arrangements, which enable him to offer at a reduction of one third of the former price, COD LIVER OIL, imported direct from Newfoundland, (and *ranked to be of the purest quality.*) and which has been extensively prescribed by several of the most respectable Physicians of this city. A fresh supply just received.
ALEXR. URQUHART.
August 5. 173

MEDICAL HALL.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of—
HEMP SEED
CANARY SEED.
ALEXR. URQUHART.
August 5. 173

FOR SALE—SEASONED LUMBER suited for the American Market:—
15,000 feet Clear Dry Pine, inch boards
15,000 do do do do
60,000 do Clear Green do do
50,000 do Dry do do
10,000 1¼ inch Plank
10,000 2 do do
5,000 ¼ do Bass Wood Boards
2,000 pieces Red Tamarack Sleepers, 9 feet 10 x 5
Apply to ROBIN & ECKART.
August 5. 173

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY.
THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 12th instant.
S. PHILLIPS,
Principal.
August 5. 173

CHARLES P. WATSON'S
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
MANSION HOUSE, COLLEGE STREET.
WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.
Residence, College Street, corner of St. Henry Street.
August 1. 170

GRAND
OLIO ENTERTAINMENT,
UNDER a SPLENDID PAVILLION, furnished with SEATS, and all other conveniences,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
E. T. NICHOLS,
Will be Exhibited, at the OLD RACKET COURT, Corner of DeBleury and Craig Streets, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th August.
POSITIVELY NO LONGER.
The Entertainment consists of that Gorgeous Pageant, the
FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.
Representing his Removal from St. Helena to France—his reception in Paris—and the grand display in honor of the restoration of the Remains of the great Emperor to France, which is pronounced the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed.
And a great variety of innocent and amusing PERFORMANCES from the AMERICAN MUSEUM, New York.
For Particulars, see Mammoth Bills and Programmes.
Doors open at SEVEN; to Commence at EIGHT o'clock. Admission 1s. 3d.; Children half price.
A popular BRASS BAND will be in attendance.
August 3. 172

MILITARY AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 8, NOTRE DAME STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.)
SAMUEL LANE, late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Household Cavalry, Horse Guards Blues, begs most respectfully to return thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in Business, and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He has made arrangements with the first Establishments in London for his Fall and Winter Goods, to be all of the best quality; he is also authorized to accept orders of persons desirous of having their Clothing from thence; and having just received Fall and Winter Patterns, Gentlemen by leaving their orders will have them sent out early in the Fall.
S. L. guarantees all Clothing, either imported to order or made by him, to be of the best quality and workmanship, and made strictly in accordance with the present Fashion.
S. L. is also sole Agent for Hamburgh & Rogerss, Gold Lace and Accoutrement Manufacturers, with every appointment for Her Majesty's Army and Navy.
Montreal, July 31, 1850. 169

JUST RECEIVED:—
Eclectic for August
Littel's Age. No. 325
Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering. No. 14
Farmer's Guide. No. 4
Home Journal, August 3.
For Sale by R. W. LAY,
Opposite Recollet Church, Notre Dame Street.
August 3. 172

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. HALBERT & INGLESANT, Merchant Tailors and Drapers, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
July 22, 1850.
RICE HALBERT respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that the business heretofore carried on under the Firm of HALBERT & INGLESANT, will be continued on his own account.
Montreal, July 22, 1850. 62-2w

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE Subscribers have received from London, a supply of ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS; also, ELASTIC KNEE CAPS for Weak Knees, &c.; ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACES; TRUSSES of all kinds, including Hull's, Salmon's, Body's, &c.; SUSPENDERS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, constantly on hand.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Chemists,
Place d'Armes.
July 26. 166

D. FISHER,
EXCHANGE MONEY BROKER,
Office—No. 22, St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.
COLLECTIONS MADE, and American, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick BILLS Bought and Sold, on the most reasonable terms.
—ALSO—
The highest Premium paid for GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.
Montreal, July 22, 1850. 1m,tts-163

BY TELE[illegible]
VIA MONTREAL.
[illegible]
Mr. Hincks [illegible] enactment [illegible] tion of the M[illegible] Canada, to [illegible] tutions [illegible] rality.
House [illegible] all the Peers [illegible] Mr. H. J. [illegible] effect [illegible] power to [illegible] rity of Law [illegible] Hincks [illegible]
A Bo[illegible] Canada was [illegible] Montreal H[illegible] Copyright B[illegible] The bill to [illegible] general Qualified [illegible] ed in Committee [illegible]
[illegible]
Ship [illegible]
Ship Mo[illegible] [illegible]
Bark Sp[illegible] R[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]
Brig S[illegible] Sch. Pacific [illegible]
Sloop S[illegible] [illegible] Montreal [illegible]
SHIPPING.
The steamer [illegible] Loughlin [illegible] passengers [illegible] upon her [illegible] Rivière du [illegible] off Aux [illegible] particulars [illegible]
The crew of the Red Island, [illegible] Captain [illegible] yesterday [illegible] of toward [illegible] spoke the [illegible]
The New [illegible] of the packet-ship [illegible] for New York [illegible] The [illegible] be got off in safety [illegible] [illegible]
The steamer [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible]
PLANT [illegible]
For the past [illegible] patronized [illegible] and merited [illegible] by the best [illegible] and [illegible] The *Flowing* [illegible] health has [illegible] believe that [illegible] can be [illegible]
M. [illegible]
Soulanges, May 24, 1850.
I do hereby certify [illegible] that I have [illegible] [illegible] from the effect [illegible] that all hopes of my [illegible] having been [illegible] similar cases, without [illegible] course to the [illegible] have used it, [illegible] As I attribute my [illegible] considerably due [illegible] whom soever may [illegible] disorders.
M. [illegible]
Montreal, March 16, 185[illegible]
During the past [illegible] perience of the [illegible] confirmed the favourable [illegible] to entertain of them [illegible] beverage during [illegible] them useful in [illegible] ments and diseases.
[illegible]
Lecturer [illegible]
Sir, I have now prescribed [illegible] upwards of a year, and [illegible] state to you, that the opinion [illegible] liable medicine, based on [illegible] time of my commencing to [illegible] satisfactorily verified by [illegible] recommend them [illegible] matters of hearing from my [illegible] ment has been attended with [illegible] which they were prescribed.
I am, Sir
Your obedient [illegible]
FRANCOIS [illegible]
Lecturer on Nat. [illegible]
Mr. C. Lafosque, Agent
Sold by A. MANN, No. 4 Place [illegible]
ST. LEON AND CANTON SPRINGS
For the past twelve months I have recommended the Waters of the St. Leon [illegible] and have formed a favourable opinion of their aperients in various derangements [illegible] found both Waters are [illegible] cases for accomplishing a [illegible] saline aperient drink, [illegible] tive ingredients give the Water [illegible]
H. [illegible]
Lecturer on the Institute [illegible]
Mr. Geo. Campbell
For Sale by
A. VATT
4, Place d'Armes
August 1.
The following is from the New York [illegible] May 25, 1849:—
"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Among all the Patent medicines [illegible] ultimate, there is none in which we [illegible] than Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. [illegible] as one of Nature's own preparations [illegible] sant to take, and almost certain [illegible] pulmonary affections. We have witnessed [illegible] effects in cases that were regarded as hopeless [illegible] and we can conscientiously recommend it as [illegible] best medicines in the world."
For Sale in Montreal by Wm. Lymans [illegible]
CARTER & Co., Saint Paul Street; [illegible]
SAVAGE, Notre Dame Street, and [illegible] D'Armes.

NEW BOOKS.
B. DAWSON has received by EXPRESS Nos. 1 to 8 of Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine-Work and Engineering
The Maid of Orleans, by the Author of "Whitefriars"
Night and Morning, by Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton
The Fear of the World, by Mrs. Gore
Part II. of The Bronze Statue
No. 14 of the Boston Illustrated Sketch Book
Godey's Ladies' Book for May
Graham's Magazine for May
Sartain's Union Magazine for May
Diary of a Physician in California
Grimes's on Electro-Biology
For Sale at
No. 2, PLACE D'ARMES.
April 24.

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
THE AMERICAN IN EUROPE, by Dr. Clay Crockett; being "Guesses and Relations" on Men and Manners, made in a Tour through the most important parts of Europe. Illustrated by Steel Engravings comprising Sketches of Life and Phases of Nature; Engraved from the Original Drawings, by the first Artists in the world. First Three Numbers just received.
—ALSO—
The first Six Parts of a new and complete Edition of the Works of William Hogarth, engraved on Steel, by the first Artists, with Descriptive Letter-Press.
For Sale by B. DAWSON,
No. 2, Place d'Armes.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber, Superior PALE ALE from the Brewery of READ & BROTHERS, Troy, New York.
JOHN [illegible]
Montreal, July 11, 1850.

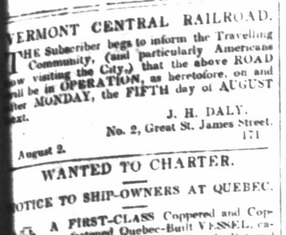
VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Travelling Public, (and particularly Americans now visiting the City,) that the above ROAD will be in OPERATION, as heretofore, on and after MONDAY, the FIFTH day of AUGUST next.
J. H. DALY,
No. 2, Great St. James Street.
August 2. 171

WANTED TO CHARTER.
NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AT QUEBEC.
A FIRST-CLASS Coppered and Copper-fastened Quebec-Built VESSEL, capable of carrying 1,400 Barrels Pot and Pearl ASHES—to load either for Liverpool, London, or Glasgow.
Immediate application necessary.
JOHN G. DENNING,
35, St. Francois Xavier Street.
August 1, 1850. g-170

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.
A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, to consider the necessary steps to be taken to carry out the provisions of the Act authorising the Extension of the Line from St. Johns to Rouse's Point, and for other purposes.
W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.
Montreal, July 27, 1850. 169

FOR ST. CATHERINES AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.
THE First-Class Schooner MOHAWK Captain KENT, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick dispatch.
For Freight, apply to JOHN KEL[illegible]
Montreal, July 27, 1850. 167

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.
THE Steamer GILDERSLEEVE, R. GILPIN Master, will load CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Stores, every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock, P. M., and MACHINE 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-t,w,f

MONTREAL RACES.

THE MONTREAL RACES will take place over the ST. PIERRE COURSE on TUESDAY, the 20th, and THURSDAY, the 22nd days of August, on which days the following Purses and Sweepstakes will be run for:—

FIRST DAY.

THE INN-KEEPER'S PLATE,
Of £—, added to a Sweepstakes of £5 each, p.p. Free for all Horses. To start from the Chutes Gates, and run once round to the Ending Post, (near a mile and one-eigh