☞ The Montreal Courier is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ The Evening Courier (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of Three Dollars per annum; payable in advance.

☞ All Letters must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ Voluntary Correspondence solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1850.

We have been obliged to postpone our Editorial in consequence of the length of our various Correspondence.

Great Attraction at the Theatre Royal.—Monsieur Adrien performs to-night for the last time in Montreal. In addition to the wonderful feats already exhibited, we would particularly notice the Grand Phantasmagoria; also, the extraordinary disappearance of a lady and gentleman. All who have not seen this talented Magician, should embrace this last opportunity.

Montreal, Saturday, August 17, 1850.

To the Editor of The Montreal Courier:

Sir,—I observe in your paper of this date a letter addressed to you, signed "Improvement," referring to the building of a bridge across the St. Lawrence. My motive for troubling you at present, is to inform you, and, through your valuable paper, the public,—that the site hit upon by your correspondent was carefully examined and reported upon as long ago as 1846, and that a notice was inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, that a Petition would be presented to the Provincial Parliament for authority to form a Company for the purpose of carrying such a design into execution. Previous to the formation of the Lachine Railway, this was selected as the proper *location* for a bridge, and was one very strong reason why the South side was recommended for the Railway instead of the North of the Canal. I concur entirely in the views entertained by "Improvement" in his letter; they have been my own for many years, as will appear by a perusal of the following letter or report, addressed to J. C. Allsop, Esq., the proprietor of "l'Isle Heron:"—

"Montreal, October 20, 1846.

"Sir,—In answer to your question regarding the advantages which the Islands at the St. Louis Rapids, in the St. Lawrence, offer for the construction of a bridge, I beg to state that my opinion has been long decided on this point, and I do not hesitate to give it to you:

"The fact of the nearly regular level of the river at this point, of the absence of all accumulation of ice, and the freedom from *shoving* during the whole year, together with the facilities offered by the islands themselves for the erection of piers, point out this as the most advantageous position for a bridge of so much importance, as one across the St. Lawrence must necessarily be.

"Other advantages attend this, however, which the proprietors of these Islands must not overlook—the water power which surrounds them, by securing at all times a *road* open for the transit of produce or manufactures from the factory to market.

"From such observations as I have been able to make, and from the information received from old residents in the immediate neighborhood, I am induced to believe that the foregoing opinion is correct; and I therefore beg to offer it to you as my answer to your question."

The foregoing, then, was the opinion I expressed in 1846. Subsequent observation has materially strengthened it; and *I feel* very confident that, upon examination, this site will be deemed by competent engineers as the most eligible for the construction of a *permanent* bridge.

Apologizing for this long letter,

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles M. Tate, C. E.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, August 17, 1850.

Even the famous Buffalo visit is not without its unpleasant reminiscences—at least to the City Fathers. It is certainly a little singular that the invitations to the *fete champetre* at Elmsly Villa did not include the members of the Corporation. Some of them were included, as Mr. Thompson (*Patriot*) and Alderman Campbell were present; but to other members of our Civic Government, no invitations were sent. At this slight, they have taken fire, and very strong Resolutions have been introduced into the Council by Mr. Alderman Dempsey, animadverting upon the conduct of His Excellency in not inviting the Corporation as a body. The Resolutions deny that the *fete* at Elmsly Villa is to be looked upon as private. This, in some sense, is true, but not in the absolute sense they would have the world believe. The affair was paid for out of Lord Elgin's pocket, who certainly never "bled" half so deeply before since he has been in Canada, for the whole affair is said to have taken from him something like £700. So far, the affair was private, although an undoubted continuation of the public entertainment to the Buffalo guests. The question is, whether under the circumstances it was courteous, decorous, or "decent," to overlook any members of the Corporation? I think not. They were the active promoters, in fact the ostensible, if not the real originators, of the invitations to the Buffalo citizens. From them the invitation succeeded. They took an active part in the public entertainment to the guests of the city; and it does seem an ungracious thing to drop them in the middle of the festivities, to shut the gates of Elmsly Villa against them, as if to tell the Buffalonians that the excluded Aldermen were unfit for the society of gentlemen. That some of them were invited, only makes the exclusion of the others the more marked. It has been said in excuse of this exclusion, that the Governor followed the ordinary course on this occasion, and invited the whole of those, and those only, who had left their names in his book at Government House. Such is not the case. But after all, the affair is one which is surely too ridiculous to attempt to resent in public Resolutions in the City Council. If a man, Alderman or not, is so unfortunate as to be black-balled in this style, why there is nothing for him but to pocket the affront; above all things, discover no signs of uneasiness, and bide his time; ten to one, he will be enabled to repay the slight with interest.

The Government is either in treaty for the sale of the Public Roads in the County of York, or they are already sold. They cost £175,000; Beaty, the leather merchant, is said to be in treaty for them, in the name of some Company of doubtful existence. Beaty and Hincks are hand-in-glove together, and scandal-mongers have gone so far as to say that Mr. Hincks is to be some sort of a partner or sharer in the purchase. I am not willing to believe so monstrous a story as this; but the more the matter is looked at, the more evident it will become that there is great room for the exercise of gross favoritism, not to say scandalous corruption, in disposing of Public Works by private bargain to individuals.

Sanfield Macdonald has left town for Cornwall, and next week, I believe, the entire Government, including Lord Elgin, who is going to the Lakes, will be rusticating. Suppose we manufacture a revolution in their absence?

The Government organ gives what is intended as a denial, that Lord Elgin is to retire. The statement is not very equivocal; but we have seen bolder denials turn out valueless. By the bye, have you noticed how coolly the *Globe* is laying on his oars just now, and has been for some time past? He has entirely given up the defence of the Government. I believe there is more than meets the eye in this laying down of weapons. The fact is, the *Globe* has dealt his patrons of the Cabinet a few back-handed blows lately. In the meantime, the Government is literally without a defender in the Press of Upper Canada.

The papers are discussing Mr. Perry's scheme of a general Convention, which he brought before Parliament in the shape of Resolutions on the last day of the Session, but, as due notice of them had not been given, the House refused to allow them to be put. The Resolutions do not adopt any foregone conclusion as to the precise nature of the measures that the Convention should discuss. They recite nearly all the questions that have been agitated during the last year, some of which are quite contradictory, not for the purpose of showing that these measures, or any particular class of them, ought to be adopted, but to make out a case for the necessity of a general Convention of the people, that all questions of public interest may have a fair hearing. It is proposed to give a distinct representation to every township and town, according to its size and importance. The scheme, however, only embraces Upper Canada. In fact I do not see what you would do with a flock of gregarious, good-natured French Canadians in Convention. Of course they would follow wherever the bell-weather might lead. I do not see how it would be possible to extract any thing in the shape of public opinion by this process. Where individual opinion exists not, there is no basis on which to form public opinion. The consequence is, that an artificial opinion, cultivated by clerical gentlemen of large leisure, takes its place. In this unfortunate position of affairs, what *would* Lower Canada do in Convention? Montreal, the centre of thought for Lower Canada, might very well speak out on its own account, if necessary. It would indeed be something to see Upper Canada represented, not in a party, narrow-souled Convention, but in a Convention emphatically of the people—the whole people. Whether we shall see it is another thing. The proposed movement has the broadest possible basis; and its progress will be watched with interest.

Permit me to put the *Transcript* right on a matter of fact. Of Mr. Penny that journal says, that he was "the man who led the Reporters into the difficulty [illegible] they mainly relied in the contest—and who, to his infinite shame and disgrace be it spoken, was the first to desert them." Now there is not a grain of truth in this inflated and particularly spiteful sentence. Mr. Penny did not lead the Reporters into difficulty. They acted for themselves, on their own judgment, Mr. Penny taking no leadership in the matter. The withdrawal from the House was simultaneous and unanimous. Nor was Mr. Penny the "first to desert" his *confreres*. Mr. Ferres was the first to dissent from the views of the majority of the Press, and instructed his Reporter to return. The *Transcript* may be assured that his brethren of the Press have but one opinion of the conduct of that journal. It would have been struck from every exchange list in Upper Canada, if it were possible to do so simultaneously. It is rather soon for the *Transcript* to forget how unanimously it was supported when in difficulty, and to turn round in so savage a manner as it has upon those journals, by which it was then supported.

X.

P. S.—Eleven o'clock, A. M.—One of the most infamous jobs ever perpetrated by any Government has just come to my knowledge. The York County Roads, which cost £175,000, have been sold privately to Beaty for £75,000. The following are the names of the purchasers, the number of shares, and the amount of purchase money:—

	Shares.	Amount.
Jas. Beaty,	7200	£36,000
P. Mullaney,	200	1,000
G. Jackson,	200	1,000
W. H. Hoople,	7200	36,000

Six per cent of the purchase money has been paid down. Mullaney is a son-in-law of Beaty, the bosom friend of Hincks. Jackson is a tool of Beaty's, and a man of no means. He is completely in Beaty's hands. W. H. Hoople is a great leather merchant in New York, with whom Beaty does business. What is to be Hincks' share of the plunder has not transpired.

X.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 2, 1850.

On Friday, at the morning sitting of the House of Commons, Baron Rothschild, in accordance with the determination that had been arrived at on the preceding day, presented himself almost unexpectedly at the Bar of the House, and claimed to be sworn in as a Member for the City of London, "on the Old Testament;" a scene of some confusion ensued. Sir R. H. Inglis, after an animated speech, in which he expressed a hope that the day would never arrive when a member would be permitted to take his seat in that House except under the sanction of an oath in the name of our common Redeemer, moved a Resolution, binding the House not to alter the forms of taking the oaths. Upon this a long discussion ensued, involving, among other doubtful points, the Constitutional query whether the House of Commons is competent to settle the forms of admitting its own Members to their seats. The discussion was simply preliminary, and was ultimately adjourned till Monday, when Baron Rothschild took his seat among the strangers under the gallery. The excitement had diminished, but the greatest anxiety prevailed as to the result, no person believing that Baron Rothschild could, by any mere Resolution of the House, or form of taking the oath most binding on his conscience, get over the main fact of his being of the Jewish persuasion, and enable, therefore, to swear "upon the true faith of a Christian." One Member suggested one course, and one another; and after much struggle for formality, the Speaker, by order of the House, called in the Baron to the table, and asked him the question, "why he demanded to be sworn in that form?"—to which the Baron replied, "Because that is the form I declare to be most binding on my conscience." He was desired to withdraw, and a fresh struggle ensued, some wishing to force him back to take his oath and the seat by surprise. But these efforts were abortive; whilst, on the other hand, a motion by Mr. Stuart Wortley, to call in the Baron and ask him whether he was willing to take the oaths required by Act of Parliament, was rejected, on a division, by 118 to 104. The motion of Sir R. H. Inglis again became the main question, upon which Mr. Hume moved a Resolution, in amendment, that Baron Rothschild be sworn on the Old Testament. Sir F. Thesiger opposed this at length, and with great ability, arguing the case against Baron Rothschild. Lord John Russell, after a very elaborate speech, took the Jew party aback by declaring that he could not lend himself to the changing of the terms of the oath—"on the true faith of a Christian"—without the sanction of an Act of Parliament. Sir R. H. Inglis praised this declaration as "courageous and prudential," but Mr. Osborne, Mr. P. Wood, and Mr. Anstey, attacked the Premier with much bitterness. Sir R. H. Inglis's motion was then negatived without a division, and the Resolution by Mr. Hume carried by 113 to 59. So far the Jewish party had gained ground; but then came taunts from each side as to how the next step was to be taken; it being evident that the difficulty was yet untouched, as the words "on the true faith of a Christian" would stick in the Baron's throat. It was eventually intimated by Mr. Wood, that Baron Rothschild would appear on Tuesday to take the oaths. At the hour of sitting, on that day, Baron Rothschild presented himself, amidst great cheering from the Liberal party, to be sworn. The Speaker informed him that the house had come to the Resolution to have him sworn on the Old Testament, as that most binding on his conscience. The Baron then took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath of abjuration was proceeded with up to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," when the Baron slurred those words, and said, "I omit these words as not binding on my conscience." He was immediately ordered to withdraw, upon which Mr. Hume, with great excitement, shouted that the Baron was duly sworn. However, the House did not think so, and Sir F. Thesiger at once moved that, as Baron Rothschild had refused to take the oaths prescribed by law, before he could sit as a Member, Mr. Speaker do issue a new writ for the City of London. Whereupon, Mr. Page Wood moved as an amendment, "that the seat of Baron Rothschild was full." The amendment was, however, rejected by a large majority, in a full House, considering the time of year, and Sir F. Thesiger's motion was withdrawn by consent. The matter ultimately again stood over till yesterday, by which time the Attorney-General was to have prepared two Resolutions to be submitted to the House, and to be discussed on Monday. The first Resolution is to the effect, that, until Baron Rothschild has taken the oath of abjuration, as appointed by law, he will not be entitled to sit and vote in the House of Commons. The second Resolution pledges the House to take the question into consideration at the earliest opportunity, next Session, with a view to the removal of Jewish Disabilities. There is, consequently, little chance of the Baron taking his seat in the House during the present Session. My own impression is, that, as far as he is personally concerned, Baron Rothschild would have been very glad to have escaped being put forward by his co-religionists to fight a cause for which he cares not one jot himself, but of which one or two others will reap the benefit, if Parliament should eventually admit them. A few hot-headed friends of the Baron have precipitated this step, in the hope that they could make Lord John Russell an instrument of their designs, procure a Ministerial majority, to smuggle the Baron into the House of Commons, and set the two Houses of Parliament at loggerheads. They will find, however, that they have reckoned without their host.

The Premier has lost *caste* with the Liberal party, by his conduct on this occasion. The "Liberals" are therefore preparing to set up in business for themselves. But they will only follow an aristocratic leader. Hence, it is said, the late dinner given at the Reform Club to the Foreign Secretary. Its nominal object was to celebrate his Lordship's triumph in the House of Commons; but the real purpose, those who see deeper into things positively affirm, was to show him the array that was prepared to take service under his banner. And [illegible] of the case is rather borne out by the fact, that not one of the Cabinet Ministers was present on this occasion, to sympathize with the triumph of its most brilliant ornament. A large section of the Liberals call for Lord Palmerston as Premier, and a total clearing out of the Russells, Greys and Elliots. In the meantime, party politics are in the strangest state imaginable. There is absolutely no opposition in existence, nor can there be said to be much more party organization on the Government side of the House. There is merely a rabble in office, without head or fixed principles of action, kept only together by the attractions of Downing Street.

It is expected that the House of Lords will accept the £12 rating and compulsory enfranchisement in the Irish Franchise Bill. It will be remembered that the original rating was £8, which was raised by Lord Stanley to £15.

It has been announced that the Queen will prorogue Parliament in person before the 20th of the present month—probably on the 15th or 16th instant—that being the day mentioned for the departure of the Court for Scotland.

The Mayo election has resulted, contrary to general expectation, in the return of Mr. Higgins, the influence of the Priesthood having proved too powerful for Mr. Butt, notwithstanding that he had the support of all the great landlords—Whig and Tory—of the county. A vacancy occurs in the representation of Dungannon, through the resignation of Lord Northland.

All who can leave are getting away from London as fast as possible.

The deaths of the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Robert Peel, and other men of high connexions, have played sad havoc with our West-end tradesmen, who had laid in their stocks for a long and flourishing season, and will, of course, from the mutability of fashion, be great losers by the wares which they had accumulated for present use. What a lesson do we read in the awful fact that the late Sir Robert Peel, the Royal Duke, and Viscount Cantilupe, had all accepted invitations to dine with the Duke of Norfolk on a certain day, and were all cold and silent in the earth when that day arrived!

The Peel Monument Fund goes on bravely, and now the first step has been taken towards collecting the wherewith to erect a Cambridge Testimonial.

Of Ecclesiastical intelligence there is, since the Gorham meeting, recorded in my last, little worth noting. The consecration of the Bishop of Montreal in Westminster Abbey, yesterday week, was a great step towards Church extension in the Colonies. In this direction much has been done within the last few years, and, while the cost has been comparatively small, the good done by the multiplication of Clergy and the consequent diffusion of the blessings of Christianity has been incalculable.

The weather throughout the week has been very wet, and in some parts of the country considerable damage has been done to the crops. The potato-growing districts have not, however, had more than they wanted. An advance in corn was attempted to be established in Mark Lane on Monday, to the extent of 2s. or 3s. per quarter, but a slight improvement in the weather checked speculators, and not more than one shilling advance could be obtained.

Feargus O'Connor's name again figures in the newspapers in connection with his land scheme. A lady conceived herself cheated, and applied, through her Attorney, to the Mansion House for redress. As the amount exceeded £50, there was no jurisdiction, but the case, as it was put forth in the reports, cannot contribute much to the peace of mind of the Hon. Member for Nottingham.

A bloody battle has just been fought between the Danish and Schleswig-Holstein troops, in which the latter has been signally defeated. The insurgents have been beaten on all points, they have retreated across the Eider, and evacuated the batteries of Eckenforde, whilst the Danes have entered the town of Schleswig with flying colors. It would appear that after an indecisive action on the 24th of July, the Danes recommenced the action on the 25th, against the left wing of the enemy, under Colonel Von der Tann, a Bavarian officer of some reputation. This officer, believing that the object of the Danes was to turn his left flank, brought up several battalions of his reserve to support his position. The attack of the Danes was, however, only a feint, for whilst this portion of the Danish army retired in good order upon the village of Hunning, the Danish General, Von Krogh, concentrated his strength upon Engbruck, and made a simultaneous advance upon the whole of the hostile lines, forcing the centre, under Gen. Willisen, at Idstedt, and spreading almost a panic on the right and left of the position. The insurgent troops fought with great bravery, but nothing could resist the superior forces and tactics of the Danes; the Holsteiners gave way, and retreated in good order—owing to the Danes not pursuing their advantage—to Schestedt, on the Eider, about 15 miles from Schleswig, and 7 from Eckenforde, whilst the Danes took up a position between Kiel, Rendsburg and Schleswig. The accounts of the killed and wounded are variously given. 3000 on each side is deemed near the mark—the slain preponderating on the side of the Germans. The Danish army numbered 36,000 men, and that of the Holsteiners 28,000; but it must be remembered that the latter had selected their own ground, and were very advantageously entrenched. In the meantime, General Willisen has rallied his forces, and has now 26,500 men under arms. Many German officers are hastening to join him in his attempt to make head against the Danes. The question will be, how far the German Governments will come forward and support the falling course of the Holsteiners? This remains to be seen. I am, however, quite sure that if the Germans do interfere, a counter movement will spring up in Russia and Sweden. At present, all the glory of the victory belongs to the Danes exclusively—they have fought their own battles unaided. It is the dread of violating the recent treaty with Prussia that prevents the advance of the Danish army into Holstein.

The intelligence from Berlin is of a warlike character. An open rupture seems to have taken place with Austria, on account of the refusal of Prussia to withdraw her troops from Baden. Extensive military preparations are making on both sides, but diplomacy, I apprehend, will suffice to settle the difference.

The news from France is not of an important nature. The Assembly has become exceedingly unpopular, on account of its recent legislation regarding the Press. These laws can scarcely be more oppressive in Austria or Russia, or under the most despotic Government allowing the use of the printing machine. The Assembly adjourns on the 10th of August for three months, and the President is about to make a tour of the Departments, with the view, I suppose, to revive his waning popularity.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Dublin, August 1, 1850.

The interval which has elapsed since my last letter has been sufficiently barren in news, and I have scarcely anything of interest to relate. "The Dublin Corporation (as a facetious writer observes) is disgustingly tranquil; Old Ireland seems to have gone to sleep; Young Ireland raises its voice about once a month, and then gets on like the rest of the world; and, as for the Provinces, the peasantry are too busy watching the potatoes to think of anything else."

The Mayo Election, the result of which was looked forward to with much interest, commenced on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Higgins was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, proprietor of the *Castlebar Telegraph*. Mr. Butt was proposed by Colonel Knox Gore—the latter came forward on Protectionist principles, the former as a Free Trader. Many of the gentry of the County, both Whigs and Tories, endeavored to bring about the return of Mr. Butt. He had the support of Lords Lucan, Kilmaine, and Clanmorris, Conservatives; of the Marquis of Sligo, Sir F. Blosse, Sir Roger Palmer, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Lynch, Mr. O'Connor, &c., Whigs or moderate Conservatives. Mr. Higgins had the support of all the Roman Catholic Clergy. The Election terminated on the 29th in the return of Mr. Higgins by a majority of a little above 40 over his opponent; the number of votes polled being about 250.

The Triennial Exhibition of Manufactures, at the Royal Dublin Society, which has now been open above three weeks, instead of declining, is rather increasing in interest, and it is intended that it shall remain open to the public for a longer period than was at first contemplated. Visitors are admitted to it on payment of one shilling, and the average daily amount received has been about £40, which is appropriated to the expenses of the Exhibition, and to the payment of the prizes. The Commissioners appointed to conduct the "Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations" in London in 1851, sent over a Deputation to visit and report upon it.

It would take more than an entire letter to enumerate even a small number of the remarkable and valuable specimens of Native Industry exhibited. There is one which, though not of native invention, is creating much interest, from the linen manufacture being one of the few branches remaining upon which industrial employment depends in several parts of the country. It is an invention for facilitating the production of flax from the raw material, and is exhibited in operation upon the Society's premises, the inventor being a Belgian, M. Schenke. The green plant is taken and is subjected to the action of the shelling and cleansing machine, then to the heckling and scutching apparatus, all worked by the same power, till the wrought material is drawn out fit for being consigned to the loom.

The account of the loss of the *Viceroy* steamer was received with a very general feeling of regret, particularly as it must have the effect of postponing a direct line of steam communication between the West coast of Ireland and America for some time. The *Viceroy* is stated to have been insured to nearly her full value, viz.: for £17,000 at the Underwriters Association in Dublin, and for £3,000 in Glasgow.

The Annual Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, which was held this year in Cork, opened on the 24th ultimo. The weather at first was very unpropitious, on the next day, however, it cleared up. The exhibition of the several classes of stock was pronounced to be very good. On Thursday the Banquet took place, the Duke of Leinster, President of the Society, occupying the Chair. On Friday there was an auction of stock and of farming implements, and a grand ball on that evening terminated the proceedings.

Various and conflicting accounts have been received of the state of the potato crop throughout the country. It was scarcely to have been expected that a disease, which for four years had destroyed a large portion of this crop, should disappear at once. In several places it has undoubtedly appeared, but in a very modified form, being limited, in a great measure, to the leaves and stalks of the plant. The sum of all the accounts is, that the blight is limited, and that there is more alarm than the facts warrant.

I mentioned, in a former communication, that the "Irish Franchise Bill," or, as it is entitled, the "Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill," which had passed through the House of Commons, was altered in some essential particulars in its passage through the House of Lords. Amongst other changes was one respecting the amount to which occupiers should be rated in order to entitle them to the Franchise; in the Bill, as it passed through the Commons, the rate was fixed at £8; the House of Lords raised it to £15. On Monday evening, on the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to this Bill, Lord John Russell moved, that a £12 Franchise should be adopted in place of either an £8 or a £15, thus meeting the amendment of the Lords half way. This was carried by a large majority, 213 to 91. Another material alteration made in the Bill by the House of Lords was in the clause whereby the rate-book was made a registry of persons entitled to vote; so that, whether a person wished to be registered or was unwilling, he was equally made an elector. Lord John Russell moved, that the House should dissent from this amendment of the Lords, which was carried by a majority of 179 to 109. This rejection of the Lords' amendments will, therefore, necessitate a conference in the "Painted Chamber."

The first American vessel which has brought a cargo to the Port of Dublin, since the repeal of the Navigation Laws, is now moored in the Liffey, and discharging a cargo of deals from St. Johns, N. B. She is named the *George Evans*, 850 tons register, and is consigned to the Messrs. Carson. Another United States vessel, the *Ashland*, of New York, is at our quay taking in emigrants for New York.

The last accounts from New South Wales state that Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Port Arthur, where, however, he will remain under the same strict surveillance, unless he accepts a "ticket of leave."

The Submarine Telegraph between Dover and Calais is said to be in such a state of forwardness, that operations may be commenced in ten days or a fortnight.

We have had a great deal of rain lately, which, together with the reports circulated respecting the blight in the potato crop, caused a rise in wheat of from 1s. to 2s. a quarter during the past week. The weather now, however, has taken up again, and the fears respecting the failure of the potato crop have much subsided.—I forward a newspaper containing the latest accounts from the Provinces of the condition of this important crop.

Montreal Races.

The following are the entries for the First Day's Races:—

INNKEEPERS' PLATE, OF £22 10s.

1. L. H. Barber's g. h. "Mountain Boy;" aged; colors, white and black.
2. Mr. Lamontagne's Imp. ch. m. "Rowma," (late "Gipsey;") 5 years; blue and brown.
3. Littlefield & Gates' b. m. "Country Maid," by "Birmingham;" aged; black and green.

THE TALLY HO! STAKES.

1. Mr. Handisides' by. h. "Tasso;" aged; black, and green cap.
2. Capt. Wrights' by. m. "Duchess," by "Blacklock;" 5 years; green body, white sleeves, and black cap.

THE TURF CLUB PURSE.

1. Mr. Parish's ch. h. "Ringold;" aged; by "Boston;" brown and all brown.
2. Mr. Lamontagne's by. h. "Bob Logic," by Imp. "Langford;" aged; blue and brown.
3. T. D. Shipman's by. h. "Pilot," by Imp. "Langford;" aged; blue and white.
4. Littlefield & Gates' g. g. "Kite," by "Grey Eagle;" 4 years; black and green.

Distinguished Movement.—Lord Elgin is about leaving the temporary Metropolis, we trust for ever. His object appears to be a last attempt to regain a popularity which he destroyed by his own wicked act, and thus became the first victim of the strife which he fostered. His Excellency proceeds westward as far as Lake Superior, stopping probably at all the places on the route where addresses are likely to be got up, and ending with the Indians on the Great Lake, who will probably address the "Great Father" who upholds the appropriation of their lands, in as endearing terms as the village children at Mount Pleasant, who exchanged diplomatic courtesies with his Excellency on his last popularity-hunting expedition. Lady Elgin also leaves Toronto for the sea side, and a story is afloat that this odd flitting will be the last on Canadian territory,—His Excellency having been recalled, now that there is very little chance of his accomplishing anything for himself, or the country over which he is called Governor. The *Globe* denies this rumor in the strongest terms, but the "organ" is in disgrace at present, and would hardly know more about the change than his neighbors. At all events, there appears to be something in the wind. Lord Harris is spoken of as Lord Elgin's successor, and a few people take the trouble to enquire who or what that nobleman is; but the mass are so perfectly convinced that Lord Elgin can never regain the position which he has lost, and that cordial feeling among the people need not be hoped for whilst his Lordship remains, that very little thought is given to the character or attainments of his successor. We wish to be safely rid of Lord Elgin, and can afford to run the risk of any greater calamity.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Destructive Fire in London.—About a quarter past three o'clock on Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the block west of Ridout Street, between Lawrason & Co.'s Store and the Western Hotel, on Dundas Street, to Mr. Gunn's Shoe Store on Ridout and North Street, and crossing Ridout Street, destroyed the fine range of brick buildings belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bailey, occupied by the *Free Press*, Mr. Begg, Boot-maker, and others, with several smaller buildings, extending to North Street; also, the range on Dundas Street, to Dr. Anderson's brick buildings—the *Western Globe* Office, the Book Store of Mr. Bedome, and the Messrs Colvin's Store being all burnt to the ground. As far as can be ascertained, the greater part is insured, and the general opinion is, that it was the work of an incendiary.—*Toronto Globe.*

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, August 17, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

Edmund A. Meredith, Esquire, to be a Deputy Governor, to Sign and authenticate Money Warrants, and Marriage Licenses in the Province of Canada.

Lawrence Heyden, of Toronto, Esquire, and James Joseph Burrowes, of Kingston, Esquire, to be Notaries Public, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

The Reverend William B. Lauder and John Stevenson, Esquire, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools, in the United Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Addington.

The Reverend John Mowat, to be an Associate Member of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools, in the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland.

The Reverend Joseph Anderson, to be an Associate Member of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

Charles Drolet, Esquire, to be Registrar of the Vice Admiralty Court, in the room and stead of Joseph P. Bradley, Esquire, deceased.

Joseph Edouard Turcotte, Esquire, to be one of the Commissioners of the House of Correction at Three Rivers, in the room and stead of James Dickson, Esquire, resigned.

His Excellency has been further pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, to be Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Montreal, viz:—

Louis Marceau, of Napierville;
Henry Earle Wilson, of Napierville;
Charles Mentor Lebrun, of Ste. Martine;
George Washington Baker, of Ste. Martine; and
Narcisse Brunnette, of Ste. Martine.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
August 17.

Bark Jessie, Kelly, 20th June, Sligo, T. Kelly, bal, 268 steerage and 9 cabin passengers.
.... Standard, Ritchie, 30th July, New York, A. Gilmour & Co., ballast.

CLEARED,
August 17.

Bark Isabella, Spencer, Sunderland, W. J. C. Benson.
Schr. True Friend, Godier, St. Johns, Newfoundland, H. J. Noad & Co.
Ship Elizabeth, Bentley, G. Robinson, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.
Brig Atalanta, Sole, Arundel, H. & E. Burstall.
.... Albert Olson, Ipswich, Pemberton Brothers.
Ship Neadis, Gallies, Liverpool, J C Benson.
Bark Emma, Searle, Constable, Gloucester, G B Symes & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We have been favoured with the following list of vessels cleared outwards at the Tadousac Custom House, from the 15th June to the 1st August, 1850:

June 15	—Prince George, Tasker, for London,	
June 15	—Jane, Sellers,	do.
June 22	—Tyne, Thompson,	do.
June 24	—Argyle, Young,	do.
July 4	—Agnes, Storey,	do.
July 9	—Richard & Ann, Carr,	do.
July 13	—Juliet, Moulton,	do.
July 20	—Salus, Elliott,	do.
July 20	—Calcutta, Woodside,	do.
July 22	—Breeze, Robinson,	do.

The schooner Enterprise, at Halifax, from Labrador, reports—On the 27th July, at St. Mary's, fell in with ship Niagara, from Quebec, for Greenock, with a cargo of flour, &c. The vessel had gone on shore that morning—after throwing overboard about 600 barrels of flour, was got off, and would proceed through the Straits, leaking a little. The Captain of the Enterprise rendered all the assistance in his power, and succeeded in saving about 150 barrels flour.

On the 6th June, north of Magdalen Islands, the wreck of a schooner of about 60 tons was fell in with, decks torn up—had a number of Nova Scotia fish barrels filled with salt, and a few nets on board. Three dead bodies were floating near her. Could not ascertain where she belonged to.

Halifax, August 5.—Arrived—Barge Scotland, Echo, Toronto and Quebec, 22 days. August 8—Cleared—Schr Marie Prescille, Allard; Lady, Jessie; Adelaide Victoria, Raymond; Marie Louise, Lafleche; Victoria, Jessup; Perle, Chamberland. 7th—Brig Mary Mitchener, Harrison, all for Quebec.

St. Johns, (Nfld.) July 21.—Arrived—Thomas, Marcheldon. 25th—Alphonsine, Jessup; Acorn, Fehan, from Quebec; Alps, Gauden, from Montreal.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage at this Port, from Sea, in the years 1849 and 1850, up to 17th August, in each year:—

1849—[illegible] vessels.	280,305 tons.	
1850—[illegible] vessels.	284,249 tons.	
15	3,944	More this year.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage, from the Lower Ports, in the years 1849 and 1850, up to 17th August, in each year:—

1849—[illegible] vessels.	4262 tons.	
1850—[illegible] vessels.	2778 tons.	
21	1509	Less this year.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Robert Armstrong, of a daughter.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND [illegible]

New York Markets.

Monday, August [illegible]

Ashes.—$6 @ $6.06 [illegible] Pearls.

Flour.—Good inquiry [illegible] sales, 3,500 barrels [illegible] $4,25 @ $4.50 for common [illegible] 37 @ $4 62 for straight [illegible] @ $5,50 for pure Genesee [illegible] @ $5,62½ for new crops [illegible]

Grain.—*Wheat*—[illegible]—sales, 15,000 bushels [illegible] 63 cents, closing at [illegible]

Nothing doing in Provisions [illegible] tice—quotations the same.

Stocks dull.

Buffalo Markets.

Flour.—Heavy and [illegible] quiry; no change in prices [illegible] range for good brands [illegible] diana, from new Wheat.

Grain.—*Wheat* held above [illegible] ers; holders ask from 82 [illegible] offer 80 cents for new, [illegible] ty, with slight enquiry, [illegible] 53 cents for Western mixed [illegible] on private terms.

Canal Freights.—[illegible] Corn, and 14 cents for W[illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL.

MONS. ADRIEN.

The Celebrated Magician [illegible] the honor of appearing [illegible] SOIREES, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 20th.

Part 1st—Tricks of Address [illegible] chanical Experiments.

Part 2nd—The [illegible] Metamorphoses.

Part 3rd—The Beautiful Magic[illegible]

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Tier [illegible] 3d.; Gallery, 1s. 3d.

Places secured at the Box Office [illegible] from 10 till 1, and from 3 [illegible]

Doors open at SEVEN, [illegible] o'clock. See Small Bills.

August 20.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

The Steamer GILDERSLEEVE, [illegible] Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of [illegible] every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock P.M. [illegible] LACHINE on arrival of the Cars [illegible] Montreal at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply [illegible] board, or to

H. JONES & [illegible]

Montreal, June 25, 1850.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, THOROLD, ST. CATHERINES, AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

The Steamer ENGLAND, [illegible] Master, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick Despatch.

For Freight, apply to

JNO. KER
Canal Basin.

August 10, 1850.

RACE ORDINARY.

Will be held at COURTENAY'S HOTEL on the FIRST DAY of the RACES at HALF-PAST SEVEN, P. M.

Tickets—Five Dollars.

August 19. 185

Wanted,—A MESSMAN, one who can produce good references. Application to be made, personally or by letter, to the President of the Mess Committee, XXth Regiment.

August 19, 1850. 185

DR. SEWELL,

Little St. James Street.

(Dr. Badgley's late Residence.)

August 16, 1850. 184

The CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, carrying on the Business of ENGINEERING &c. under the style and Firm of GILBERT, MILLS & BARTLEY, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, one of the parties leaving the Province. All Debts due by the concern will be paid by Messrs. GILBERT & BARTLEY, who are authorised to receive all Monies due.

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

Montreal, August 15, 1850. 184

The Subscribers will CONTINUE to carry on the above Business under the style and Firm of GILBERT & BARTLEY.

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

Montreal, August 15, 1850. 184

CARRIAGES, PHÆTONS, WAGGONS, &c.—For Sale by the Subscribers, at their FACTORY, Craig Street, rear of the Odd Fellows' Hall:—

Carriages, new and second hand, open and covered; Fashionable Dog Carts; Light American Waggons; Single and Double Phætons; Double seated Buggies, Single do., and a Light and handsome Omnibus.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Some Fashionable Sleighs, complete, with Buffalo Skin Aprons, &c., &c.

N. B.—Repairs attended to, and all orders punctually executed.

M. M. & P. GAVIN.

July 31. 169

JOSEPH BOESE,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Furniture Cleaner,

169, *Notre Dame Street.*

Begs to return thanks to the Public generally for their Patronage since he commenced in Business, and takes this opportunity to mention that he has made considerable improvements in his Establishment, by which he is enabled to serve better for his Customers, and on shorter notice.

J. A. B. engages to clean and dress all sorts of Stuff or Satin garments as they come from the manufacturers, without being undone; also, Cloths, Bed and Window Furnitures, cleaned and glazed; Moreens dyed and watered; Feathers and Fans; Red and White Hair, dyed any color.

July 27. 167

CARD.

The Undersigned begs to intimate that he has opened the premises lately occupied by his Brother, James Creyk, Notre Dame Street, opposite to the Seminary, where he purposes carrying on the business of WATCH and CLOCK MAKING in all its branches, as well as the REPAIRING and MANUFACTURING of JEWELLERY.

From his long experience and thorough knowledge of the Trade, and having been for the last seven years engaged in the above department with Mr. Townsend of this City, he confidently looks for a share of public patronage.

Having made arrangements for the services of one of the best Geneva Watchmakers in the country, Ladies and Gentlemen may depend upon having any work, confided to his care, performed in the best and most satisfactory manner.

WM. CREYK. 174

Montreal, 6th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

CORKS, CORK SOLES, and CORKWOOD, of all descriptions, constantly on hand, and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

GEO. B. PEARSON,

3, St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street.

Orders executed, at the shortest notice, to any extent.

March 4, 1850.

THE MONTREAL RACES will take place over the ST. PIERRE COURSE on TUESDAY the 20th, WEDNESDAY, the 21st, 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 Gates, and run once round to the Ending Gates. (near a mile and one-eighth.) Heats.—Weights—3 years old, 7 stone 3 lbs.; 4 years, 8 stone 4 lbs.; 5 years, 8 stone 13 lbs.; 6 years, 9 stone 4 lbs.; aged, 9 stone 7 lbs. Horses bred in the Provinces allowed 14 lbs. Two Horses to start or no race.

THE TALLY HO! STAKES,

Of £5 each, p.p., Half Mile Heats. Free to all Horses, untrained, and used as hacks. To be ridden by Officers of the Garrison or Members of the Club. Catch Weights. The winner to be claimed for £30. The last Horse to pay the second Horse's entrance.

THE TURF CLUB PURSE,

Of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of £7 10s. each, p.p. Three Mile Heats. Free for all Horses. Club Weights, viz.:—3 years old, 6 stone 9 lbs.; 4 years old, 7 stone 9 lbs.; 5 years old, 8 stone 4 lbs.; 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lbs.; aged, 9 stone. Horses bred in the Provinces allowed 8 lbs.

SECOND DAY.

THE CITY PURSE,

Of £—, added to a Sweepstakes of £5 each, p.p. Two Mile Heats. Open to all Horses. Club Weights. The winner of the Turf Club Purse to cary 7 lbs. extra. Horses bred in the Provinces allowed 10 lbs.

THE GARRISON PLATE,

Of £—, added to a Sweepstakes of £5 each, p.p. One Mile and one quarter. For Horses "bona fide" the property (before 1st August, 1850) of Officers on full-pay, and to be ridden by Officers on full-pay.

Weights—aged Horses, 10 stone; 6 years, 9 stone 10 lbs; 5 years, 9 stone 4 lbs.; 4 years, 8 stone 9 lbs.; 3 years, 7 stone 9 lbs. Horses that have won public money to carry 5 lbs. extra. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

THIRD DAY,

THE HURDLE RACE,

Of £3 each, p. p., added to a subscription of £5. Mile Heats, over four Hurdles—stiff timber. Open to all Horses. Weights:—3 years old, 9 stone 4 lbs.; 4 years, 10 stone 3 lbs; 5 years, 10 stone 11 lbs.; 6 years, 11 stone 3 lbs; aged, 11 stone 7 lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

THE PROVINCE-BRED STAKES,

Of £10 each, p.p., with £20 added by the Proprietor of the Course. One Mile Heats. Montreal Turf Club weights. Open to Horses bred in Canada. To name and close with the Secretary of the Montreal Turf Club at Courtney's Hotel, on or before 8 o'clock on the evening preceding the Race.

The present Subscribers to this Stake are:—J. Webster, Esq., 79th Highlanders; George Irish, Esq.; Captain McGee, 19th Regiment.

The entries for each Race to be made on the previous evening at Courtney's Hotel, at or before 8 o'clock.

No Horse can be entered for any Purse or Sweepstakes unless his Owner (if not a Member of the Club) be a Subscriber to the Races of 10s.

The Stewards are empowered to postpone the Races in case of rainy weather.

All matters relative to Racing to be decided by the Stewards, according to the Established Rules and Orders of the Club.

The Races will commence each day at ONE o'clock, precisely.

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq., President.
Major Crofton, 20th Regt., } Stewards
Philip Duchesnay, Esq.,
M. Turner, Esq., 20th Regt.,
J. B. Smith, Esq.,

B. GIBB,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, August 1, 1850.

NO PUFFING!

SOLID ADVANTAGES FOR CASH!!

For SALE, at the STORE of JAMES SUTHERLAND, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Wine Merchant, 50, McGill Street, corner of McGill and St. Joseph Streets, Montreal:—

200 chests and boxes assorted Teas
Coffee—(best imported)—Raw and Roasted
Sugars—Refined, Crushed, and Muscovado
200 bags and barrels Salt
175 cases Wines, of the best quality
20 hhds and qr casks superior No. 1 Wines
50 barrels London Porter
50 cases Lemon Syrup
200 barrels No. 1 Herrings
15 hhds Dow and Molson's superior High Wines—50 O. P.
50 cases Gin
50 boxes T. D. Pipes
50 do Glass—assorted
25 do Tobacco
85 tinnets superior Fresh Cured Dairy Butter
10 hhds and puns Molasses

—AND,—

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Candles and Soap, Fruit, Spices, Oils, Fish, and Salt.

With a large Stock of other Articles too numerous for an Advertisement.

☞ It is particularly requested that Purchasers will call before purchasing elsewhere—as one trial will convince them of the advantages which will be obtained at this Establishment.

August 17. 184

Dried Apples
Lobsters, in tins
American Cheese
Sugar Cured Hams
Pastry Flour, in half barrels
Together with a general assortment of Groceries for family use.

—ALSO,—

A few barrels Corn Meal—fresh.

For Sale by

W. W. JANES.
Corner McGill and College Streets.

July 27, 1850. 167

Smoked Halibut.—Just received, from Boston, a superior Article.

For Sale by

W. W. JANES.

July 27, 1850. 167

Sugars.—Very Bright Porto Rico—in hhds
White Bastard—in barrels
Muscovado Molasses
Twankay Teas
Laguayra Coffee
Tobacco—16's, 8's, 5's
Olive Oil—in qr. casks
Martell's Brandy
DeKuyper's Gin.

For Sale by DAVID TORRANCE.

August 2. 171

The Undersigned have for SALE, at their Stores, Pointe a Calliere, nearly opposite the Steamboat Wharf:—

200	barrels	Mess Pork
250	do	Prime Mess do
500	do	Prime Pork
50	do	Hams
50	casks	Smoked Kentucky Hams & Shoulders
100	barrels	Prime Mess Beef
300	do	Lard
600	kegs	do
100	barrels	Grease
500	do	Tallow

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

Montreal, May 9, 1850. 98

AUCTION SALES

BY SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

REMOVAL.

Scott & Glassford have REMOVED to the PREMISES, No. 211, St. Paul Street, corner of Exchange Hotel Court, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Rhodes, and the Proprietors of the "Montreal Witness."

August 20, 1850. 186

Dry Goods.—On THURSDAY, 22nd instant, will b[illegible] scribers, [illegible]

47 pie[illegible]
63 pie[illegible]
43 pie[illegible]
26 pie[illegible] mere[illegible]
52 pie[illegible]
300 pie[illegible]
400 pie[illegible]
Carpe[illegible]
Plain a[illegible]
Scarlet Fl[illegible]
5 bales Book-Fold heavy Ginghams
3 bales Gala Plaids
1 bale Beaver Cloths
1 bale Pilot Cloths

☞ Sale at NINE o'clock.

186 SCOTT & GLASSFORD

Extensive Package Sale of Staple Dry Goods.—On the 11th SEPTEMBER, and following days, from the leading Manufacturing Districts in New England.

The Subscriber announces a TRADE SALE of Five Hundred Packages AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS, to take place at his WAREHOUSE, No. 166, St. Paul Street, (the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Armour, Whiteford & Co.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, comprising AMERICAN FABRICS, in every variety, the Manuf[illegible] New En[illegible] Trade of [illegible]

The [illegible] and We[illegible] quested, [illegible] serve.

Circu[illegible] days, a[illegible] tisement[illegible]

Auctioneers.

August 19. 185

For PRIVATE SALE by the Subscribers:
Bleached and Brown Canvas, Nos. 0 &6;
Forfar Sheetings
White and Yellow Closing Thread
Plain and Twilled 2 Bushel Sacks

SCOTT & GLASSFORD,
204, St. Paul Street.

June 6, 1850. 123

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, [illegible] to order [illegible] 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

ISAAC HALBERT,

(*Successor to the late Mr. Joseph Hinchcliffe,*)

No. 203, Notre Dame Street,

Begs respectfully to advise the Public and his Friends, that he has commenced Business in the TAILORING and DRY GOODS LINE.

I. H. assures his Friends he shall do all in his power to give satisfaction; and as his terms will be Cash, he has come to the determination to sell [illegible] than any other House in the City.

[illegible] Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Summer Vestings and Trowser Stuffs in great variety, which he will make up in the best and most fashionable style, at the lowest prices, for Cash.

In continuing the system of doing business for Ready Money only, which he adopted in the early part of this Spring, he is convinced that it is equally for the advantage of the Buyer and the Seller, and respectfully invites those who have been in the practice of paying high prices on Credit, to try how much cheaper they can have Clothes for Ready Money.

Still on hand some excellent FROCK and DRESS COATS, part of his Stock, which will be Sold at Cost Price.

Montreal, 1st June, 1850. 128

CHEAPEST SPOT IN MONTREAL,

No. 28, McGILL STREET.

[illegible] and style—TWENTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

CLOTH and TRIMMINGS furnished, and Garments CUT, in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Trunks, and Travelling Bags, constantly on hand. NO SECOND PRICE—TERMS CASH. CALL AND SEE.

Montreal, July 8, 1850. 150

J. PARKIN'S

NEW LACE & EMBROIDERY ESTABLISHMENT,

114½, NOTRE DAME STREET,

News' Buildings,

(*Next Door to J. & T. Bell's Boot and Shoe Store.*)

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies [illegible]

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/54
COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.