**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 this 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.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

**The Gatineau.**

It is stated that the Government had actually contemplated placing SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES of the finest lands in the valley of the Gatineau at the disposal of some corporation or fraternity or Sodality of Monks, Jesuits for all we know, and for what purpose do our readers think? For the accommodation, ostensibly only, of course, of a few Indian families. We trust that this intended villany has been nipped in the bud by a somewhat unexpected exposure of the "arrangement" in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. McKay. A question having been asked relative to this appropriation of lands, Mr. Leslie is stated to have replied that the Indians on the Gatineau amounted to a thousand families!—a gross, and we believe a wilful, falsehood, designed to cover the scandalous misappropriation of the people's property in favor of ecclesiastical intrigue and ambition. It is positively stated by the *Bytown Gazette*, and the Editor of that paper ought to be well acquainted with the locality, that there are not more than twenty Indian families residing in the valley of the Gatineau, and of these, three or four families are recent importations. Now, we simply ask any man of common sense, even if there were a thousand Indian families in the Gatineau valley, is that a reason why sixty thousand acres of the very choicest lands in the Lower Province are to be made over to a Corporation of Monks! If we do not greatly err, the lands set apart in former years in Lower Canada for the use of the Indian tribes are far greater in extent than is necessary, not being yet half cultivated; not that we would take away a single acre from these poor people, but we certainly do think it both impolitic and unjust to the people to alienate more of the public domain for Indian use, or rather occupation.

If there are a few families on the Gatineau, let them have a few acres of land, by all means—we should think three or four to each family would be ample, according to what we know of Indian habits—but we must protest against the mad scheme of locking up sixty thousand acres of fine land from public use, and placing it in the power of an irresponsible Corporation.

**The Parliament and the Reporters.**

The *Montreal Gazette* and *Quebec Chronicle*, the only papers which have, that we have yet seen, taken a stand against their brother journalists in this quarrel, do both, as it strikes us, wander away from the real point at issue.

We do not deny that the House of Assembly, which is a Corporation created by an Imperial Act, has the right, through its Speaker, Sergeant, or other proper officer, to enforce order in the place in which it meets for the transaction of business. So has the Corporation of Montreal, or any other city, and we do not believe that the House of Assembly possesses legally one iota more power. Therefore we believe that if order is violated in their Chamber, or their proceedings are interrupted by a stranger, they have the means of enforcing order, and putting a stop to interruption, and that in the simplest way in the world, by desiring their officers to eject the offender; but this is a monstrous different thing from the power claimed—that is, to send the Serjeant-at Arms, perhaps to a man's own domicile, drag him to the Bar of the House, reprimand, and perhaps fine and imprison him. The House of Commons claims the right to do this thing, and custom, from time immemorial, has, we suppose, given the claim the force of law; but this Colonial Parliament of ours has only been in existence some ten years; we remember the birth of the rickety thing, and we have before us the Statute which called it into existence, and we cannot find one word in that Statute giving it the power either to arrest, reprimand, fine, or imprison the Queen's subjects; and the *Gazette* knows perfectly well that it has been decided, not only in Provincial Courts of Law, but in the Court of Privy Council, that no Colonial Parliament has any such privileges or powers. We concede to this Colonial Parliament just the same right that we possess as an individual—that is, the right to kick an impertinent intruder out of doors, but not an atom more, for no man can convince us that it has more, legally or constitutionally, after the decision of the Privy Council.

Then in this precise case comes the point, did Mr. Ure disturb the order of the Assembly or interrupt its proceedings, and so render himself liable to that ejectment, which we concede to the Assembly the power to exercise? We think not, and therein lies another antagonism between the body of the Press and their confreres, the *Gazette* and *Chronicle*. Mr. Ure certainly did not disturb the order or interrupt the proceedings of the House, for the simple reason that what he said was not heard beyond his immediate neighborhood—Mr. Baldwin went on talking, knowing nothing of the alleged outrage on the privileges of Parliament—consequently there was no disorder, no interruption; had there been, Mr. Ure would surely have been charged with the same, but he was not—he was arrested, actually, because he, in the first instance, refused to apologise to Mr. Robert Christie, the Member for Gaspe, for having requested him to allow him to hear the member speaking, or words to that effect. A pretty thing truly to lead to a solemn vote of the House, insulting the whole body of the Press! A pretty thing to lead to the revival of an absurd principle, that obtained during the worst, the most despotic times of English history!

We deny that the Reporter did, in the words of the *Chronicle*, either "beard a Member of the Legislature, tell him to be quiet, that he was not in his place, and that he stands in the way of the Reporters," and we deny that, had he done either of these things, he had a right to have done them. He simply requested Mr. Christie to "allow him to hear the Member speaking,"—and now we put it to our readers, to say fairly and impartially, who cuts the best figure in this transaction—the reporter, who was doing his best to fulfil his duty to the public and his employers, or Mr. Robert Christie, who was out of his place, chattering soft nothings to a parcel of foolish women, who had better have been at home darning their stockings! Which was really the most dignified, the Reporter's simple request to be allowed to perform his duty, or Mr. Christie's punctilious stand upon his pretended dignity? Who was most worthy of censure, the Reporter, a young man five weeks in the country, and probably very ignorant of all pertaining to these assumed privileges of Parliament, or the veteran Member of perhaps twenty years Parliamentary experience, who ought to have known that the Reporters have a solemn duty to perform, and a very difficult one, and that his laughing and chattering in their vicinity was not exactly the way to help them? Why this very Reporter might have been pulled up next day by Mr. Robert Baldwin for an inaccuracy in his report, for, though these gentlemen ignore the existence and presence of Reporters in their House, they deem it a high breach of privilege to make a mistake in reporting their horrid twaddle, so far does their inconsistency carry them, and Mr. Ure might actually have been reprimanded, fined, and imprisoned, on motion of Mr. Robert Baldwin, and all because Mr. Robert Christie must carry on chattering flirtations with a bevy of girls!

The arguments of our contemporaries will not hold water in this case at least, and we are glad to find that public opinion in Upper Canada is entirely on the side of the Press, which, by the way, has just been insulted anew by the erection of a gallery for its use up among the "carters and cabmen," from which half the House is invisible, and where the heat is intolerable from the gas. We trust that every man of them will have the pluck to keep away from the place.

The Ministerial organ in this city, notices the comments of a contemporary upon the reckless outlay of money caused by the Mounted Police—some $30,000 being voted as their pay for the year 1850—but shuns all discussion upon the correctness of the policy which actuated the Ministry. The only service which the Police in question—sometimes called Captain Fortin's Dragoons—perform, is to guard the common jail of this city; that duty solvent and responsible parties would contract to perform for a tenth of the sum now expended. The twaddle about the Horse Police being organized to repress Montreal rowdies, is unworthy of a respectable writer. The Police were not embodied until subsequent to the riots. They never have been employed as a repressive force in this city, and they would be worse than useless if so employed. We should stand higher in the estimation of other nations, if we devoted a little more money to educating our people, and a little less to building jails. Granting tavern licenses to raise revenue, and wasting that revenue upon a Police Force, does not speak favorably for our intelligence.

**Government Pap!**

A few days ago we intimated, in an article on the state and prospects of Canada, our opinion that here, as in the West Indies, those men who cannot, contrary to the evidence of their senses, believe that the country is as prosperous as it might be under another system, would always be sneered at and derided by those journalists who are plentifully fed on Government pap. The Hamilton *Spectator*, in a vulgarly abusive article, "pitches into us," to use one of his own polite phrases, for this opinion, and declares that it is not true, "a gross and malignant fabrication." Our words were, "that every Press which has asserted that this Colony is prosperous and contented, draws its support directly from the Government." We should have added, "or expects to" under a different Administration. Any one who looks over the Provincial papers as much as we do, can easily see that the most vehement opposition to the Annexation or Independence movement arises from those journals in which we now see the columns most crammed with Government advertisements, or whose Editors have been directly paid by being placed on well-salaried Commissions—or from those who had the patronage under the last Administration, and naturally look for it again, should that party come uppermost in its turn. This is a fact which cannot be scrubbed out by the Hamilton *Spectator*.

DR. BADGLEY.—In common with the rest of our contemporaries, we have to express our regret at the departure from amongst us of this gentleman, so long and so favorably known as one of the leading Physicians of this city. Dr. Badgley takes his departure in a few days for Toronto, where, we hear, he intends pursuing the practice of his profession. A testimonial from his *confreres*, expressive of their regret at his departure, and of regard for his public and private worth, was presented to him a few days since, appended to which we observed the names of all the principal medical men of Montreal.

HOW TO LIGHT ALL THE GAS LAMPS IN A TOWN AT ONCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that a rapid and scientific mode of lighting and extinguishing public gas burners has been invented by a person named Nillatte. The opening of the burner of each lamp is covered with a piece of soft iron, mounted upon a hinge. In connection with this is a wire extending from a galvanic battery the entire length of the service of the gas lamps, and close to the orifice of each burner is a small slip of platina. The soft iron, becoming a magnet when acted upon by the electric fluid, opens or closes the orifice according to the motion imparted to it; the platina ignites when it is necessary to light the lamps, and thus every lamp in a large town may be lighted simultaneously, or extinguished in the same way by a different action on this magnetized iron.

VERY LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THE GREEK SLAVE.—We are surprised to learn that some persons, who have not yet seen the Greek Slave, suppose the one now exhibiting here to be a copy in plaster.

A visit to the Statue would soon correct this error; but, for the benefit of those who wish to be convinced before going to see it, we will state that it is one of four executed by Mr. Powers from the same original model by himself. One is the property of Capt. John Grant, of the Royal Navy, one of Lord Ward, one of the Western Art Union, and the other, the one now exhibiting here, is the property of Mr. Powers, and is exhibiting on his account, and is one of the finest pieces of marble ever worked.

The Exhibition will close at ten o'clock this evening, and to-morrow morning the Statue will leave for the States. This is the only chance the citizens of Montreal will have to see this great work here at home.

**The Concert at Monklands.**

It will be seen from an advertisement in our columns, that the Fete and Concert of Mdlle. Borghese will take place at Monklands on Friday evening next.

The fame of this lady as a Cantatrice, is the common property of both Europe and America, and has been the theme of the Musical Cognoscenti of Paris, Vienna, and Madrid, where her charming performances have afforded universal delight. We can venture to promise the lovers of the Divine Art a rich treat on Friday evening next, from the Vocal performances of this accomplished lady. If we mistake not, the Music of the celebrated Opera of La Fille du Regiment, by Donizetti, was composed expressly for her, and its charming Airs and Duetts, through her voice, were first given to the Musical world. The enjoyment of the evening, we learn, will be heightened by the bountiful and attractive provision of Mr. Compain for a Fete Champetre. We anticipate a crowded Hall at the beautiful Mansion at Monklands, where the company will be enlivened by the accomplished Band of the 20th Regiment, through the politeness of Colonel Horn.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, July 27, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint
The Honble. Francis Hincks;
" Etienne Paschal Taché;
" Rene Edouard Caron;
" Augustus Norbert Morin;
" Peter McGill;
" Adam Fergusson;
" Henry Sherwood, M. P. P.;
B. C. A. Gugy, Esq., M. P. P.;
George E. Cartier, Esq., M. P. P.;
Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.;
George Gurnett, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto, or the Mayor of the City of Toronto for the time being;
Edouard R. Fabre, Esq., Mayor of the City of Montreal, or the Mayor of the City of Montreal for the time being;
Major Thomas E. Campbell;
Franklin Jackes, Esq., Warden of the County of York, or the Warden of the County of York for the time being;
John Young, Esq.;
William E. Logan, Esq.;
Henry Croft, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto, or the President of the Mechanics' Institute thereof for the time being;
Captain John H. Lefroy, R. A.;
Moses Judah Hays, Esq.;
Edward W. Thompson, Esq.;
Stuart McKechnie, Esq., and Thomas C. Keefer, Esq.;
Commissioners for conducting the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Montreal, for the Selection of Articles, the production of Canada, to be transmitted to England, to be brought forward at the *Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations*, about to be held in London in the Year 1851; and
Frederick Cumberland, Esq., Architect, to be Secretary to the said Commission.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, July 27, 1850.

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

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., to be Chief Superintendent of Schools, for Upper Canada, under the Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in that part of the Province.

The following persons to be and compose the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, under the aforesaid Act, viz.:—
The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Chief Superintendent of Schools;
The Right Rev. Francois Marie de Charbonnel, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto;
The Rev. Henry James Grasett, A. M.;
The Hon. Samuel Bealey Harrison, Q. C.;
Joseph Curran Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.;
Hugh Scobie, Esq.;
James Scott Howard, Esq.;
The Rev. John Jennings; and
The Rev. Adam Lillie.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, July 27, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners of Small Causes under the Act 7th Vict. Cap 19, viz.:—

For the Parish of *St. Ambroise de Kildare*; Messrs. Hugh Daly, Narcisse Cornellier, George Dixon, Antoine Dessert, and Benjamin Geoffery. [Commission dated 14th March, 1844, revoked.]

For the Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorel*; Messrs. Jean Bte. R. Hertel de Rouville, Robert Henry Kitson, Francois Gervais, Jean Bte. Lamaire, Jr., James Allen, and Alexis Crepeau. [Commission dated 30th August, 1847, revoked.]

For the Parish of *St. Arsene de Kakouna*; Messrs. Elie Martin, Louis Demeule, Ovide Cazes, Elzeard Pelletier, and David Saindon. [Commission dated 13th November, 1848, revoked.]

INDIGNATION MEETING AT WOODSTOCK.—The inhabitants of the County of Oxford, residing near the Town of Woodstock, have determined on a public meeting, to condemn the proceedings of the House of Assembly anent the press. So unanimous is the feeling on this matter, that 400 signatures were obtained to the requisition during one day, and that in a very small town. The meeting is to be held on Tuesday next. In addition to this we learn, on the very best authority, that some of Mr. Hincks' leading supporters have given him notice that the Government must rectify the blunder of the House, or that he need not again appear in the County of Oxford. The feeling entertained on this subject in Oxford is but that held by the country generally. The people have taken sides with the press, and are determined that its privileges and freedom shall be observed and protected. The Ministry have a bitter pill to swallow, but the Inspector General is equal to the emergency.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

THE GREAT INDIAN DIAMOND.—Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Medea* has just arrived at Portsmouth, with a freight more precious in nominal value than was ever carried from Peru to Cadiz. Major Mackeson, one of her passengers, a meritorious and distinguished officer, brings with him that famous diamond of the East, called in the fondness of Asiatic hyperbole, the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," which, after symbolising the revolutions of ten generations by its passage from one conqueror to another, comes now, in the third centenary of its discovery, as the forfeit of Oriental faithlessness, and the prize of Saxon valor, to the distant shores of England. It was in the year 1550, before the Mogul dynasty had been established by the prowess of the great Akbar, that this marvellous stone was first brought to light in the mines of Golconda. The "Mountain of Light" passed in the train of conquest, and as the emblem of dominion, from Golconda to Delhi, from Delhi to Mushed, from Mushed to Cabul, and from Cabul to Lahore. Excepting the somewhat doubtful claims of the Brazilian stone among the crown jewels of Portugal, the Koh-i-noor is the largest known diamond in the world. When first given to Shah Jehaun it was still uncut, weighing, it is said, in that rough state, nearly 800 carats, which were reduced by the unskillfulness of the artist to 279, its present weight. It was cut by Hortensio Borgia, a Venetian, who, instead of receiving a remuneration for his labor, was fined 10,000 rupees by the enraged Mogul. In form, it is "rose cut"—that is to say, it is cut to a point in a bolar surface. A good general idea may be formed of its shape and size by conceiving it as the pointed half of a small hen's egg, though it is said not to have risen more than half an inch from the gold setting in which it was worn by Runjeet. Its value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling has been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. The Pitt diamond, brought over from Madras by the grandfather of Lord Chatham, and sold to the Regent Orleans in 1717 for £125,000, weighs scarcely 130 carats; nor does the great diamond, which supports the eagle on the summit of the Russian sceptre, weigh as much as 200. Such is the extraordinary jewel which, in virtue of conquest and sovereignty, has passed into the possession of England. It was prudently secured among the few remaining valuables of the Lahore treasury, at the commencement of the last insurrection, and although even its nominal value would be an inadequate compensation for the cost of the Sikh wars, we may look upon this acquisition as a fitting symbol of that supremacy which we have so fairly won.

**Confessions of a Sword Swallower.**

[From the London Chronicle.]

I have been connected with the conjuring and tumbling professions, and every branch of them, for 46 years. I lost my mother when a child, and my father was a carpenter, and allowed me to go with the tumblers. I continued tumbling until my feet were knocked up. I tumbled twenty three or twenty-four years. It was never what you call a good business, only a living. I got £3 a week certainly, at one time, and sometimes £4; but you had to live up to it, or you were nothing thought of; that is to say, if you kept "good company." Now there is not a living to be made at the trade. Six and twenty years ago I began to practice sword swallowing against the celebrated Ramo Samee, who was then getting £25 or £30 a week. I first practised with a cane, and found it difficult to get the cane down. When I first did it with the cane I thought I was a dead man. There's an aperture in the chest which opens and shuts; and it keeps opening and shutting, as I understand it; but I know nothing about what they call anatomy, and never thought about such things. Well, if the cane or sword goes down upon this aperture when it is shut, it can go no further, and the pain is dreadful. If it is open, the weapon can go through, the aperture closing on the weapon. The first time I put down the cane I got it back easily, but put my head on the table and was very sick, vomiting dreadfully. I tried again the same afternoon, however, three or four hours afterwards, and did it without pain. I did it two or three times more, and the next day boldly tried it with a sword, and succeeded. The sword was blunt, and was thirty-six inches long, an inch wide, and perhaps a sixth of an inch thick. I felt frightened with the cane, but not with the sword. Before the sword was used, it was rubbed with a handkerchief, and made warm by friction. I swallowed swords for fourteen years. At one time I used to swallow three swords, a knife, and two forks, of course keeping the handles in my mouth, and having all the blades in my stomach together. I felt no pain. No doubt many of the audience felt more pain in seeing it than I in doing it. I wore a Turkish dress both in the streets and the theatres. I never saw ladies faint at my performance—no, there was no nonsense of that kind. Gentlemen often pulled the sword and knives by their handles out of my mouth, to convince themselves it was real, and they found it was real, though the people to this day generally believe it is not. I've sometimes seen people shudder at my performance, but I generally had loud applause. I used to hold my head back with the swords in my stomach for two to three minutes. I've had a guinea a day for sword swallowing. This guinea a day was only for a few days at fair times. I was with old "salt box" Brown, too, and swallowed swords and conjured with him. I swallowed swords with him thirty times a day—more than one each time, sometimes three or four. I had a third of the profits; Brown had two thirds. We divided after all the expenses were paid. My third might have been 30s. a week, but it would'nt be half as much now if I could swallow swords still. If I could swallow a tea kettle now the people would hardly look at me. Sometimes—indeed, a great many times—say twenty—I have brought up oysters out of my stomach after eating them, just as I swallowed them, on the end of the sword. At other times there was blood on the end of the blade. I always felt faint after the blood, and used to take gin or anything I could get at hand to relieve me, which it did for a time. At last I injured my health so much that I was obliged to go to the doctor's. I used to eat well, and drink too. When I felt myself injured by the swallowing I had lost my appetite, and the doctor advised me to take honey and liquids, tea, beer, and sometimes a drop of grog. At three months' end he told me if I swallowed swords, it would be my death; but for all that I was forced to swallow swords to get a meal to swallow. I kept swallowing swords three or four years after this, not feeling any great suffering. I then thought I would swallow a live snake. I'd never heard of any one, Indian or anybody, swallowing a live snake. It came into my head once by catching a grass snake in the fields of Norfolk. I said to myself, as I held it by the neck, 'There seems no harm in this fellow; I'll try if I can swallow him.' I tried then and there, and I did swallow him. It felt cold and slimy as it went down. I didn't feel afraid, for I kept tight hold of him by the tail; and no one has any right to be afraid of a grass snake. When I brought the snake up again, in about three minutes, it seemed dead. After that I introduced snake swallowing into my public performances, and did so for four years. I have taken 5s. and as low as 1s. when I swallowed snakes in the streets of London. I catched my own snakes a few miles from London, and killed very few through swallowing on 'em. Six snakes, properly fed on milk, lasted me a year. The snakes never injured me; and I should'nt have given it up, but the performance grew stale, and the people would'nt give me anything for it. I have swallowed swords in the streets thirty to forty times a day, and snakes as often. I could'nt have followed any other sort of life; you see I'd been so long accustomed to public life; besides, I may have liked it far better than labor, as most young men do, but no labor can be harder than mine has been. If my father had been what he ought, he might have checked my childish doings and wishes. I have tried other things though, in the hope of bettering myself. I have tried shoemaking for five or six years, but could'nt get a living at it. I wasn't competent for it—that's two years ago—so now I'm musician to a school of acrobats. Very many like me remain in the street business, because they can't get out of it; that's the fact. Whilst I swallowed swords and snakes I played the fire-eater. I did it once or twice last week. I eat red hot cinders from the grate, at least I put them into my mouth, really red hot cinders. I have had melted lead in my mouth. I only use a bit of chalk. I chalk my palate, tongue, and fingers; it hardens the skin of the tongue and palate, but that's all. Fire-eating affects the taste for a time, or rather it prevents one tasting anything particularly. I've eaten fire for twenty years in the streets and in public places. It hasn't brought any money of late years. I wasn't afraid when I first tried it by eating a lighted link—a small flambeau. I felt no inconvenience. The chalk did everything that was right. You may stroke a red hot poker with chalked hands and it do be burnt. I make the same as the acrobats; perhaps I average 12s. a week, and have a wife and six children, the oldest under eleven, to maintain out of that. Sometimes we're obliged to live upon nothing. When I was slipper making I had from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a dozen, the grindery costing me 1s. 6d., leaving me 2s. for a dozen. I could only clear 6s. a week by it; that's all I could get out of the slop shops. There's one thing coming from sword swallowing that I ought to mention. I'm satisfied that Ramo Samee and I gave the doctors their notions about a stomach pump.

The police authorities at Perpignan have made an important discovery of 3,650 ball catridges concealed in the house of a man named Rosneu.

It is said the late death of General Molliere, one of the most famed of the African generals, was caused by poison arising from the use of copper vessels, or from venomous things having got mixed up with some mushrooms. His family is also indisposed from the same cause.

Louis Philippe is fast improving in health, and is able to take out-door exercise daily.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 573 515 lbs., being about 40,000 lbs. increase over the previous week.

A cargo of 30,000 pine-apples was received in London last week, from Eleuthera, one of the Bahama Islands.

The Prince of Canino, who was sent out of France when he landed at Marseilles from Rome, has been authorised to come to Paris.

The largest piece of plate glass was silvered at the Ravenhead Plate Glass Works, a few days since, that was ever silvered in Europe, the size being 14 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 9 inches?

**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

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 Bear Skin Aprons, &c., &c.

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

M. M. & P. GAVIN. 269

July 31.

**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.

Chair to be taken at Noon.

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 despatch.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER, Agent.

Montreal, July 27, 1850. 167

*FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.*

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, R. GILPIN, Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Stores, on every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock, P. M., and LACHINE on arrival of the Cars, which leave Montreal at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain, on board, or to

H. JONES & Co., Agents.

Montreal, June 25, 1850. 139-t,w,t

**MONKLANDS HOTEL.**

FETE AND CONCERT.

BY SUBSCRIPTION, on FRIDAY, 2nd August, at MR. COMPAIN'S HOTEL, MONKLANDS, the late residence of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on the occasion of the recent arrival of Mademoiselle EUPHRASIE BORGHESE, when she will be assisted by other distinguished Artistes; also, by the kind permission of Col. HORN, the admirable Band of the 20th Regiment will be in attendance.

Conveyances will be in attendance for the accommodation of Visitors, for their return.

The Concert will commence at 7 o'clock; but should the weather prove unfavorable, it will be postponed until Saturday evening.

Tickets of admission, 5s. each, may be obtained from the Music Stores, and the principal Hotels.

July 30. 168

**MONTREAL TURF CLUB.**

AT a MEETING of the Members of the MONTREAL TURF CLUB, held at ..., the following were elected Office-bearers for the present year:—

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq., President.
P. DUCHESNAY, Esq.,
MAJOR CROFTON, 20th Regt., Stewards
J. B. SMITH, Esq.,
MR. TURNER, 20th Regt.,
B. GIBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

July 29. 169

**THE GREEK SLAVE.**

IN Compliance with the urgent request of many who are not yet satisfied with admiring this great Work of Art, and induced by the daily increasing numbers who visit it, it will continue a few days longer at the Hall over the Mercantile Library Rooms. As the Hall is occupied for other purposes during the Evening, it will not be open after 7, P. M.

Admission—1s. 3d. Season Tickets—2s. 6d.

July 22, 1850. 162

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—The Subscribers beg to notify to their Friends and the Public, that they have made arrangements to Sell SECOND-HAND BOOKS, at their STORE, No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET. Books will be received on consignment from parties who may desire to dispose of them. The Commission charged will be very moderate.

The following Works are now on Sale:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eclectic Dispensatory | 8s | 9d |
| Turner's Chemistry | 15s | |
| Ramsbotham's Surgery | 30s | |
| Stokes on the Chest | 15s | |
| Watson's Sermons, 3 vols, nearly new | 22s | 6d |
| " Institutes, 3 vols, do | 22s | 6d |
| " Memoirs, 1 vol, do | 6s | 3d |
| " Exposition, 1 vol, do | 8s | 9d |
| Southey's Common-Place Book | 6s | 3d |
| Horace, old copy | 6s | 3d |
| Burns' Works, illustrated, beautiful copy | 40s | |
| Fletcher's Devotional Bible, 2 vols., bound in Calf, gilt | £10 | |
| Pictorial History of England, 4 vols, bound in half calf | £3 15s | 0d |
| Don Quixotte, 4 vols, old copy | 5s | |
| Rhetorical Catechism, by D. F. Hutchinson | 1s | 6d |
| Sermon on Baptism, by ditto | | 7½d |

R. & A. MILLER.

July 30. 168

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

ANY INFORMATION relative to Mr. GEORGE CRAWFORD, a Native of Londonderry, Ireland, who left Quebec six years ago for the United States, communicated to his Sister, ANNE CRAWFORD, DRUMMONDVILLE, C. E., will be thankfully received.

United States papers please copy.

Montreal, July 24, 1850. 164

**PAPER.**

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:—
Large Wrapping Paper
Crown do
White and Colored Printing do
Envelopes, &c.

A. F. SABINE.

July 15. 156

BY TELEGRAPH.

*VIA MONTREAL* [illegible]

Mr. Malcolm Came[illegible] tive to Parsonages and R[illegible]

Mr. McDonald of K[illegible] to confer certain rights [illegible] of this Province, and [illegible] possessed by them [illegible]

Mr. M. Cameron [illegible] press on of intemperance [illegible]

On motion of Mr. S[illegible] it was Resolved, [illegible] forth by William [illegible] the Petition by [illegible] against the Election [illegible] Sanborn, Esq., a Member [illegible] sent the County of Sh[illegible] cient to void the said E[illegible]

The Free Banking B[illegible] and passed;—Yeas 3[illegible]

The motion [illegible] tee for the Incorpora[illegible] Rivers Railroad Com[illegible] 34 to 32, and the [illegible] six months.

New York Market.

ASHES.—Market [illegible] barrels, at $6 [illegible] firm, at $6.25 [illegible]

FLOUR.—Western [illegible] A disposition to [illegible] 12½ cents lower. [illegible] was reported at $4 [illegible] Interior grades of St[illegible] 5,000 barrels, at $4.87 [illegible] fine, $4.25 for Sour [illegible] straight State and [illegible] straight to fancy M[illegible] Fancy to Extra $5.75 [illegible]

GRAIN.—Wheat [illegible] $1.25. Canadian at [illegible] 1,000 bushels prime [illegible] terms. Corn—few [illegible] 27,000 bushels at 6[illegible] at 63¼ cents delivere[illegible] Yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Pork [illegible] 1,000 barrels, at $1[illegible] $8.37 at $8.44 for P[illegible] small sales good [illegible]

ARRIVALS AT DONEGANA'S [illegible] Van Buren, New York; [illegible] Buren and lady, do; [illegible] Porter and lady [illegible] J. Parke and family, N[illegible] land; J. A. Pollen and [illegible] and lady, Boston; Miss M[illegible] Italy, ditto; E. P. Stoa[illegible] New Orleans; G. M. Pa[illegible] Boston; A. T. Huber, New [illegible] Italy, Baltimore [illegible] James Sweet [illegible]

PLANTAGENET [illegible]

I do hereby certify [illegible] Montreal, March 16, 1850.

[illegible] Lecturer on M[illegible] Mr. C. Larocque, Agent [illegible] Sold by A. MANN, No. 4, Place [illegible]

The following is from the New [illegible] May 25, 1849:— "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF W[illegible] Among all the Panaceas advertised [illegible] ailments, there is none of which we [illegible] than 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild [illegible] as one of Nature's own preparations [illegible] and we can conscientiously [illegible] best medicines in the world." For Sale in Montreal by [illegible] CARTER & Co., Saint Paul S[illegible] SAVAGE, Notre Dame Street [illegible] D'Armes.

**NEW ADMINISTRATION.**

*CRACKER AND SHIP-BREAD* [illegible]

CLARKE FITTS,
(LATE C. & A. FITTS)
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 21, St. Joseph Street, [illegible]
One Door South of St. George's [illegible]
MONTREAL.

HAS constantly ON HAND [illegible] quality:
Plain, Sweet, Boston } CRACKERS. { Soda, Wine, Butter
—ALSO—
SHIP-BREAD of all kinds [illegible]
N. B.—Orders executed with despatch [illegible] the most reasonable terms.
July 24.

J. PARKIN'S
*NEW LACE & EMBROIDERY ESTABLISHMENT*,
114½, NOTRE DAME STREET
Nuns' Buildings
(*Next Door to J. & T. Bell's Boot and Shoe Store*)

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform the [illegible] of Montreal and the inhabitants generally, that he is in receipt of a Choice Assortment [illegible] the NEW LACE and MUSLIN SLEEVES [illegible] tredeaus and Trimmed, LACE and MUSLIN COLLARS, HABIT SHIRTS, CHEMISETTES, &c., &c., &c., together with a Superior Stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LAPPETS, VEILS, &c., which will be submitted at the lowest possible remunerating prices.

*N. B.*—Please observe the address. J. PARKIN.

June 4, 1850.

PORT WINES.—Just received, by the [illegible] direct from Oporto, an Assortment of [illegible] deman & Co.'s" PORT WINES, of [illegible] grades.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

June 19, 1850.

FOR SALE, ex "Earl Powis," from [illegible] 20 cwt. very Superior LING FISH.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

June 17.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS AND OTHERS.
JUST RECEIVED, ex *Lawrence* and [illegible] from London—
An Assortment of Noble's & Hoare's [illegible] brated VARNISH and COLOURS.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

June 19, 1850.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
500 boxes LIVERPOOL SOAP.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

June 7, 1850.

**AUCTION SALES.**

**BY SCOTT & GLASSFORD.**

SALE OF DRY GOODS.—On THURSDAY next, the 1st AUGUST, at the STORES of the Subscribers, will be Sold, an Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of—
Cloths, Cassimeres
Osnaburghs and Canvas
Brown Holland
Book Jaconet, Prints
Checked Jaconet, Jean Stripes
Regatta Shirtings
Muslins, Plain and Checked
Checked Orleans
Black and Colored Orleans
Ginghams, Checked and Plain
Ready Made Clothing
Cotton Gloves and Hosiery
Linen Threads and Cotton Spools, &c., &c.
—AND,—
cases American Satinets
—ALSO,—
bale damaged Moleskins
do do Grey Cottons
do do Jean Stripes
do do Checked Orleans
case do
☞ Sale at TWO o'clock.

SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

PREPARED GUANO.

FROM the success attending the Sale of this new article of Importation, the Subscriber has been induced to continue. It is now necessary for parties requiring a supply for next Spring to send in their orders. This article could not be laid down under £9 per ton, or 9s. per cwt., when received by Inland Transport, *via* St. Johns. Arrangements have been made for shipment from New York to Quebec, by which the price will be reduced to £7 10s. per ton, or 7s. 6d. per cwt. It will be put up in packages from 2 to 10 cwt. Certificates from parties here, who have made use of the article, will shortly be made public. A Vessel will leave New York about 15th Proximo; the Subscriber is desirous of forwarding orders for 200 or 300 barrels to be shipped by her.

JOHN G. DINNING,
35, St. Francois Xavier Street.

July 30. o-168

500 LOADS MANURE.

500 LOADS excellent MANURE, will be delivered to Farmers and others in any quantity required; inside the Toll Gates, at 1s. 3d. a load; outside the Toll Gates, and a mile beyond, [illegible] load.

Apply at the office of this paper.

July 30. o-168

FARMER WANTED.—An intelligent, upright, industrious, persevering, PRACTICAL FARMER; one who can be well recommended in every way, to take charge of a Farm for a term of years, on Shares.

The Farm is within Six Miles of a Depot of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, which will be completed thus far in a short time—there being an excellent Stage Road from the Depot, it will require less than six hours easy travel to reach Montreal. The Farm consists of 125 acres, about [illegible] of which are cleared excellent Wheat and [illegible] Lands, particularly adapted to Grazing and [illegible] purposes, to which the proprietor wishes [illegible] be converted as much as possible.

To a Farmer who can produce suitable recommendations, and furnish a small amount of capital to invest in additional Stock, the present offers a good opportunity of securing a comfortable and permanent home, as it is the desire and intention of the proprietor to make it equally the interest of the parties, to render the establishment as productive and profitable as possible. Apply to

JOHN G. DINNING,
Registry Office,
35, Francois Xavier Street.

July 30, 1850. 168-e

MISSISQUOI BAY FOUNDRY.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to offer for Sale the Foundry at Philipsburgh, Missisquoi Bay, as it now stands, in complete working order, together with the Flasks, Tools, Patterns, Grates, Cooking and Bed-room Stoves, &c.

As the whole will be sold a bargain, a person possessing small means will have it within his power to commence the business. In the absence of an arrangement by Private Bargain, the whole will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION on, or after, the 31st August.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Registry Office,
35, Francois Xavier Street.

July 30, 1850. 168

SMOKED HALLIBUT.—Just received, from Boston, a superior Article.

For Sale by

W. W. JANES.

July 27, 1850. 167

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

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber, Superior PALE ALE, from Messrs. [illegible]AD & BROTHERS, Troy, New York.

JOHN LONG.

Montreal, July 11, 1850. 153

FOR Sale by the Subscriber:—
Twankay and Hyson Twankay
Hyson in chests and catties
Young Hyson do do
Imperial Souchong and Congou
Muscovado Sugar
Crushed Sugar
Molasses, in hhds and tierces
M. Raisins and Currants
Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Carroway Seeds
Blue and Starch
Whiting, in barrels
Wine Corks, Vinegar
Mustard, ¼ lb., 4 lb., 6 lb. and 8 lb. jars
Brooms, Dusters, Pails and Bed Cords
Salad Oil and Castor Oil
Lamp Wick, Pipes, Rosin, Chocolate
Oatmeal, No. 2 Mackerel, Salmon Trout
Table Codfish, Fine Stoved and Liverpool Salt
Digby Herrings, Root and Ground Ginger
Cavendish and Honey Dew Tobacco
Rice and Pearl Barley
Day and Martin's Blacking, Black Lead, &c., &c.

JOHN LONG,
226, St. Paul Street.

July 17. 4m-106

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, CO-PROPRIETOR in the MINERAL SPRING of POINT DU JOUR, L'ASSOMPTION, gives Notice to the Public that his interests in this Spring are not subject to the payment of any DEBTS which may be contracted for the carriage of the WATERS to MONTREAL, nor for any other matter connected with the said Spring; and he therefore makes known that he will not pay any DEBTS contracted, or that may be contracted, by any one whatever, without his express consent in writing.

A. BRAULT.

Montreal, 25th July, 1850. 167

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, Dody's, &c.; SUSPENDERS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, constantly on hand.

S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Chemists,
Place d'Armes.

July 26. 166

**BY JOHN LEEMING.**

LIVERPOOL SALT.—On WEDNESDAY next, 31st instant, alongside Barge *WILBERFORCE*, will be Sold—
9000 minots Liverpool Salt.
☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

168 JOHN LEEMING.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale:—
Harper's New Monthly, No. II, July
Home Journal, Saturday, July 20th.

R. W. LAY,
Opposite Recollet Church, Notre Dame Street.

July 22. 162

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS:—
London Lancet for July
Brownson's Quarterly for July

July [illegible] 165

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, from Boston, the following NEW WORKS on SCIENCE, ART, &c.: [illegible]

BARTOL'S Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life
Peabody's Memoir and Sermons
Bulfinch's Communion Thoughts
Furness' Domestic Worship
Ware on the Formation of the Christian Character
Channing's Entire Works, in 2 vols
Dewey's Entire Works, in 1 vol
A. P. Peabody's Doctrinal Lectures
Wilson's Scripture Proofs of Unitarianism
John Milton's Last Thoughts on the Trinity
Dr. Channing's Discourse on the Distinguishing opinions of Unitarians, and other Tracts.

The "New York Christian Inquirer" of June 1st and 8th, containing Reports of the late Religious Anniversaries in Boston.

For Sale by

No. 14 of the Boston Illustrated Shakspere
Godey's Ladies' Book for May
Graham's Magazine for May
Sartain's Union Magazine for May
Diary of a Physician in California
Grimes on Electro-Biology

For Sale at No. 2, PLACE D'ARMES.

April 24. 88

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

THE AMERICAN IN EUROPE, by Henry Clay Crockett; being "Guesses and Calculations" on Men and Manners, made during a Tour through the most important portions of Europe. Illustrated by Steel Engravings, of Nature, Engraved from the Original Drawings, by the first Artists of the day. First Three Numbers just received.

a large Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, and Pilot Cloths, Moleskins, Fustians, Striped and Plain Nankeens, White and Grey Shirtings, Colored Silicias and Rolled Jaconets, Brown Holland, Striped Cottons, Turkey Stripes, China and Apron Checks, Fancy Regattas, Irish Linens, Fancy Prints, White Cambrics and Checks, Book and Mull Muslins, Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gros de Naples, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Lawnings, Silks, Patent Threads, Hats, Fur Caps, Carpet Bags, best in town, all well selected; Stock of every Article in the Dry Goods Line, which he will Sell at a low advance, which shall insure satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom, as the Goods have been bought low; together with a Stock which he has purchased at a Bankrupt Sale at £——; with a great variety of other Articles.

Parties would do well to give a call before purchasing.

[illegible] 125

*OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE FOR STRANGERS*,
No. 67, Commissioner Street,
(Opposite the Steamboat Landing Place.)

THE Subscriber, having resided 35 years in Canada, and being intimately acquainted with the different Districts of the Colony, offers his services to STRANGERS arriving, and also solicits the patronage of LANDED PROPRIETORS in facilitating the sale of their Property.

The Subscriber has discharged the duties of LAND and EMIGRATION AGENT for the last 18 years, during 8 years of which he was in Government employ; and, from his general experience, hopes to be able to give ample satisfaction to such as may honor him with their commands.

A REGISTRY of LANDS for SALE, and of FARMS to be LEASED—and also of HOUSES [illegible] will be [illegible]

Public Record Office Reference: C.O. 47/54
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