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, (Taronto.) and that full details of all the sugings and doings in the Candian Legislature will always appear in the common of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½1, per week, or 0s. (one dollar) for the Session.

THE PROPERTIES of the Courier inform their arriers, that the following premiums will be warded to them on their siles during the week, £0 10

0 7 6 to the second. 0 5 0 to the third. 0 2 6 to the fourth.

## THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1850. The above inviting notice may be found in the advertising columns of any American journal, and though it be passed over in the United States as an ordinary affair—as a natural and becoming matter of business—yet we place it before the cytes of our working classes, that they may gaze at it, and ponder over if, and enquire how it comes about in this Colony, which the Government-paid Press pronounces the freet, happing, and most Press pronounces the freest, happiest, and most prosperous of lands, that the working man must pay at least two dollars for what his neighbor can purchase for half that sum ! Flippant and imtiment triflers, who draw each quarter from public chest, the money levied upon the toil of the industrious, how, like dogs in the manger, at the mechanic if he complains of high prices and low wages, and, in snappish tones, tel's him to leave Canada if he be discontented with his dition. Less selfish and unpatriotic advisor usel him to stay and assert his rights. It is true that by dexterous chicane, men, calling them-silves Libersis, Reformers, and friends of the people, have, under the cleak of Responsible Go-vernment, rendered themselves virtually independent of popular control, and they have wrest-ed from the people all the privileges which are presumed to pertain to free Constitutions. From the Pilots at Quebec, who navigate the shipping, ite, every office of honor or emplument is virally in the gift of the Ministry, and the people have no further share in the Government the what connection can there be between the price of sugar and the salaries of officials all do more, we shall show the mechan shall do more, we shall show the mechanics that high prices are a consequence of high salaries, and that they have a positive and direct interest infight-ing to acquire Elective Institutions, or the right to sleet every official in the Colony, from Lafou-tains, Attorney-General, down to the Superin-tendant of Sewers; and not only ought they to joy the right to elect them, but the right of deextent and amount of their salaries. It may be that, during the struggle on the part of the people, more effective weapons than the Press may be requisite. Even such an alternative not indigenous to the soil of Canada—it cannot be entitivated here; consequently the duty upon sugar sannot be excused upon the plets of protecting native industry. Sugar is imported from the United States; were it admitted free, it might be sold in Canada, as in the United States, at 20 lbs. for a dollar; but it is taxed, and the tax is collected to provide fat salaries for Lafontaine. Hineks, Drummond, and all that school of politistors. Ask a reduction of the duty, and papers, nourished by Government advertisements, acream out treason. Ask a reduc-tion of the official calaries, as a mode whereby the tax may be taken off the sugar, and they call you Revolutionists and Chartiets. Ask the right you Revolutionists and Chartiels. Ask the right of electing your public servants, and forthwith those public servants, through their pard Presses, accuse you of seeking to subvert the Constitution. If the working classes in this Colony are willing to be thus defrauded of their rights, and plundered, because Lafontaine calls himself a Liberal, they are formed of colder materials than their fellows in the United States. It was not thus that liberty was achieved by the Thirteen Provinces. They enjoyed a larger measure of Previnces. They enjoyed a larger measure of political liberty than do the people of Canada; the Elective principle existed there, extending even to the Governor. The men of the Thirteen Provinces revolted because their ten was taxed; they would have done the same if it had been

natitutions. To success, you must or-roughout the Province, and make the at journals and the Government officials ar numbers; your resources, and your

The fine ECROPRAN PICTURES IN St. James St. and besides this, there are at least half during Art and its triumphs, go and see for yourselves and judge. To night at 8 o'clock, under the Old Fel-ows' Hall, is the last chance of the fine European Paint

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) TORONTO, June 18, 1850.

As we had a slight touch of the Indemnity Bill discussion last night, I s nd you a sketch of the debate. Almest a difficulty a one between Mr. Price and Mr. H. She wood, which was only preven all by the latter apologizing. MONDAY, June 17.

COURT OF CHANCERY. Col. Paincs withdrew his notice of a Bill to abolish the Court of Chancery. He had read the new rules exercisely, and he had no hesitation in saying that if they were properly carried out they would do much to forward justice, and at a very reduced cost. LAW REFORM.

, Norman introduced a Bill to not the Practice of the Law in the n's Bench and Commun Pleas. ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES

Mr. Shenwood (Brockville) introduced a Bill to authorize the Sup rior Courts to compel the at-tendance of Witnesses. Second reading Monday

PINES IN LOWER CARADA motion of Mr. Duchesnay, a Committe vas appointed to enquire into the payment of fin imposed by Justices of the Peace in Lower Canad

SCHOOL BILL OF LOWER CANADA. In answer to an enquiry from Mr. McConnell, Mr. Larox Taine said it was not the int ation Government to amend the present, or to intro-ice a new, School Bill for Lower Canada.

CLAIMS UNDER THE INDEMNITY ACT.

Mr. ROBINSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the payment of any claims under the Indemnity Ac. of last Bessio, until certain information moved for, is laid before the House.

Mr. BOULTON (I Oronto) race about the same time the question was put, and was on the point of speaking to the question, when there was a cry from the Ministerial Beuchs that the question had been pur, and he could not be heard. Some excitement was manifested, one party affirm ng, and the other denying, that Mr. Boutlan rose before the question was put.

Mr. Shurwood (Taronto) complained that the was a conspiracy to prevent all debate. It CLAIMS UNDER THE INDEMNITY ACT.

the e was a conspiracy to prevent all debate. It is wou'd be any violation of the Rules of the House for him to refuse to vote, he would prefer to be brought to the Bar of the House, and to suffer imp is nament, rather than have rights taken from him.

Mr. Camenon (Cornwall) quoted an authority to show that a question can be spoken to after the Yeas a c taken. The SPREER decided that Mr. Boulton had a

ight to speak.

Mr. Boulton (Toronto) complained of the apbut rary course attempted to be pursued by the Gowertment towards the Oppo Liou. He did no
wish to bring up the whole question of the indemmity Bill again; but he protested against the meparita rentary course of prevening he introduction

parlis r.entary course of preventing he intr. duction of bills.

Mr. Shrawoon (Toronto) did not intend to enter into Lus question, or to be a party to sturring up any feeling upon it. The information asket for on the subject had been promised by the Government, and it would be a larce if they would not say proceedings till that information was produced. He went on to protest against the practice of trying to prevent discussion. He had heard that there was a pre-concent amongst Members on the other side of the House to prevent any discussion on the subject.

Mr. Parcz—It is not true.

Mr. Shrawoon—You are an insolent fellow. (Sensation.)

(Sensation.)
Mr. Paice explained that he did not intend to any that the Hoo. Member was stating an untruth; but that the statement which he made was not

Mr. Susawoon—Well if the Member for the First Riding intended to est up his words he could First Riding intended to est up his words he could do so.

Mr. Parcu then apologised. He did not intend to state that the Member for Toroute was telling an untruth, but only that the statement that there was concert to put down discussion, was untrue; and he repeated distinctly that it was intrue.

Mr. Shanwoon was satisfied with the explanation. He went on to condemn the tyrannical course of the Ministry, in trying to put down all discussion. He believed that no attempt, such as had been made to-day, could be found in the Mirror of Parliament in England, since the days of Charles I. or H. If the people would permit this practice, the Government would be reduced to a despotism.

as a measure of justice, which proposed to remunerate those only whose property was wantenly destroyed, and that under it so hebel could be paid. He held that Rebels had a right to be paid, if their property were unnecessarily destroyed.

Mr. Sherwood (Brockwille) said, the Member who had just sat down did not understand the people of Upper Canada. There was a feeling that his Bill ought not to go into operation. He denied that there was any clause in the Bill to prevent the payment of Rebels. Will any one of the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches get up and say there was no intention to pay Rebels [No; they would do nothing of the kind; they would say, the Bill was passed, and must take its course.

ent free discussion would create ten times excitement in Upper Canada than the Introduction of the International I

would say, the Bill was passed, and must take its course.

Mr. Baldwin said, there would arise no good from discussing the Indemnity Bill of last Session. Judging from the temper of the House, and opinion out of doors, he thought there was no wish to have a discussion which could be productive of nothing but bad feeling. The Government would unheaitatingly adhere to the declaration they had made in the House respecting the Bill, and the advice they had given to the Governor-General in giving Repties to Addresses. He then quoted precedents of the English Parliament from 1820, in nearly every year, to 1837, of Bills being rejected on their first reading.

Sir Allan McNan denied that the precedents were applicable; they were Money Bills for altering the Constitution, and, being of that nature, they were such as would naturally be rejected at their first reading; but they were not such precedents as we could be guided by. He wished to get the opinion of the Attorney-General West respecting the payment of Rebels.

Mr. Baldwin had already given his opinion.

Sir Allas McNau denied that the Attorney-General had given any opinion. The Member for Megantic had given any opinion, that, since a general Amnesty had been passed, it was right to pay Rebels who had their property destroyed. That Member was a supporter of the Government, and no doubt spoke their views. He (Sir Allan) would burn their houses and drive them out of the country when he found parties in open Rebellion. He then referred to the change in Col. Guy's conduct and opinion since last Session, and said he had no doubt that that Member had good reasons for changing his opinion.

Col. Guo's said he dared say Sir Allan would like Mr. Baldy in the definition and since the first opinion.

Sir Allas McNau denied that the Attorneys General had given any opinion. The Member for Megantic had given any opinion. The Member for Megantic had given an opinion, that, since a general Amnesty had been passed, it was right to pay Rebels who had their property destroyed. That Member was a supporter of the Government, and no doubt spoke their views. He (Sir Allan) would burn their houses and dive them out of the country when he found parties in open Rebellion. He then referred to the change in Col. Gugy's conduct and opinion since last Session, and said he had no doubt that that Member had good reasols for changing his opinion.

Col. Gugy said he dared say Sir Allan would like to hear them; perhaps, if he did, he too might think them good, reasons. With regard to his own conduct, he was perfectly satisfied that the course he took last Session was the correct one, and that he was sustained in it by the best men in the country.

Mr. Payikan denied the applicability of the precedents quoted by Mr. Baldwin to the present case.

Col. Prince thought it suspicious that the

Col. Parnes thought it suspicious that the Col. PRINCE thought it suspicious that the Attorney-General West would give no answer when asked if there was an intertion to pay Rebels; if they did not, he did not, he could not, see why they should be opposed to the introduction of the Bills. As to the precedents quoted by the Attorney-General West, what did they amount to it Why, he had found that for ten years one Bill a year had been rejected at the first reading. Just one Bill a year had been rejected by a Parliament numbering more than 600 Members; but here six Bills had already been rejected on their first reading.

col. Guar rose to answer some insinuations that had been thrown out regarding the molives that impelled him to take a course so widely different from that he took last Session. He denied het he was actuated by hopes of Ministerial or Vice-Regal favor. He had changed because he had seen a desire to oppose the best interests of he constitution.

the country.

Mr. Wilson would vote against the first reading of the Bill on the principle acted upon in the House of Commons, that when a Bill is brought in for no other purpose than to trouble the Commonwealth, it should not be introduced at all.

The question was then put and lost.—Yeas 16, Nays 48. OMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. H. Sherwood, Mr. Baldwin said the Government had not got a formal answer from King's College respecting certain statements relative to the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of King's College; but he had learned from one of the Secretaries that the information would be footbasening.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT. Mr. Boulton (Toronto) rose to move certain tesolutions, with a view to an Address to Her Mr. Boulton (Toronto) rose to move certain Resolutions, with a view to an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of amending the Constitutional Act. He thought the time and come for altering the Constitution in such a way as to make the different branches work in harmony, and be in accordance with the wants and wishes of the people. He believed that not only a wise majority of the people, but that also a majority of the Ministry were in favor of an extension of the Elective principle. He believed that the aloption of the Elective principle would tend to perpetuate the connection of Canada with Great Brilain; and no one more than himself desired the continuance of that connection. The Colonial Reform Association in London—a most patriotic Society—had stated that the time has come for giving the Colonies the power to govern themselves. From the statements of Lord John Russell, it was clear that England was willing to assent to an extension of the Elective principle in the Colonies. Lord John had gone further, and said we might have power to regulate all our own effairs, and to alter the Constitution. It was perfectly absend to suppose that we could stand still: we must keep moving.

While Mr. Boulton was speaking, the House was counted out for want of a quorum, there being only 18 Members present.

TORONTO, June 18, 1850, Tonowre, June 18, 1650.

Last night witnessed two very extraordinary moves or the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches. One was a renewed attempt to prevent discossion, the subject being like payments under the demnity Bill of last Session. In this they were not altogether successful. The practice of rejecting Bills at their first reading has been fortified by the precedents quoted by Mr. Baldwin, and no doubt it will hereafter be rigidly carried out as the rule in all cases where an attempt is mide by a private Member to introduce a Bill that does not please the Ministry. The oligarchy will hereafter rule without disquise in the Legislature.

The other trick resorted to was as undignified and meaking as the one already stated was tyrannical. Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, was about to move certain Resolutions, of a most important character, on which to found an Address to the Queen, with a view to bring about alterations in the Constitution that would render the Province practically independent. The Resolutions were such as will be generally liked in Upper Canada. The Ministry knew this; and they did not like to oppose them. They, therefore, gave the signal to their followers to walk out into the lobby. The command having been obeyed, Mr. Merritt looked result with all the signalicity invarianche, and was

nment that was ous day, the f reduction of the wages of the Me

> IRISH AFFAIRS. FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

"Viceroy" Steamer - Meeting of the "Grand Orange Lodge" of Ireland at Derry - The Bill for the Abolition of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland - Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin-Repeal Association—Meeting of the Royal Irich Academy—Fellowship Eramina-tion of Trinity College—Trinity Term— State of the Country—Emigration—Lord Gough in Ireland - Viaduct over the Boyne-Crope, Markets, &c.

Dubler, May 30, 1850.

The Viceroy Steamer, which sails from Galway on the 1st of June, and takes out this letter, was an object of interest, as she lay at the North Well here in the commencement of the week, preparatory to sailing for Galway. Preparations have been going on in the Town of Galway to give an entertainment to the Directors of the Great Western Railway, (Dublin and Galway.) and to Captain Ewing, of the Viceroy, previous to her sailing from that port for Halifax and New York.

The Meeting of the "Grand Orange Lodge" of Ireland was held at Derry on the 14th and 15th of the present month; the Meeting was a full and influential one, many Members having come from considerable distances, and some from London. An Address to the Orangemen of Ireland has been issued by them, signed by Sir Wm. Verner, Bart., D. G. M., the Chairman of the Meeting. The following extracts from this Address have refer-

D. G. M., the Chairman of the Meeting. The following extracts from this Address have reference to the Resolutions (which I forwarded in my last) from the Orangemen of the Fintona and Stewarfstown Districts -

tisplays.

The Bill to provide for "the abolition of the Lord Lieutenant of Iroland, and for the appointment of a fourth Secretary of State," which was brought in by Lord John Russell and Sir George Cone, he have printed. The Prenumble states, that ment of a lourin sectesty of states, which was been brought in by Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey, has been printed. The Preamble states, that "Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the exercise of certain powers in relation to the Government of Ireland, in case Her Majesty should be pleased to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom." The Act itself is short, consisting of 19 sections; by it the powers vested in the Lord Lieutenant of issuing proclamations, of appointing Lieutenants of Counties, and of pardon, &c., are transferred to Her Majesty. Others are transferred to the Majesty. Others are transferred to the Majesty. The Act is to commence "for the time appointed under this Act, and others to the Treasury. The Act is to commence "for the time appointed by Her Majesty's Proclamation for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant."

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Julgment was

office of Lord Lieutenant."

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Julgment was pronounced on Monday, the 27th instant, in the case of John Reynolds, Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Judges, not being unanimous, delivered their respective opinions acriatim. Judge Moore was of opinion that a mandamus to proceed to a new election for Lord Mayor should issue; Judge Per-

election for Lord Mayor should issue; Judge Perrin was of the contrary opinion. Judge Crampton,
and the Chief Justice, who followed, coincided with
Judge Moore; consequently 3 out of the 4 Judges
were of opinion that the conditional order for a
mandamus ought to issue, and the Corporation of
Dublin are accordingly required to proceed to the
election of a Lord Mayor in the place of Mr. John
Reynolds, within ten days from the date of Judgment being pronounced. ent being pronounced. The Repeal Association held its usual weekly

meeting at Conciliation Hall on the 27th; its pro-ceedings seem to attract less and less inferest.

Mr. John O'Connell's speech was taken up a good deal with himself; he referred to the observations made in Linearity (which Mir. John O'Connell's speech was Egen up a good deal with himself; he referred to the observations made in Limerick (which he represents) relative to his non-attendance in Parliament, and said that he was no longer a Member of Parliament, having surrendered his frust to the electors of L merick; but his place had not yet been supplied, owing to the non-completion of some registration arrangements; he had long ago announced (he said) that it would be impossible for him to attend in Parliament, even occasionally, " "The rent" for the week was announced to be 20.7s. 6d., and Mr. J. O'Connell called on the country to support the Association, and repeated the old threat, that if the amount of rent continued so low it would be impossible to keep the doors of the Hall open.

An "extra-dunary" (n. e.g., y sense of the word) meeting of Starehalders of the Hiber ion Bank was hid at their house, in Castle S rect, on the 21st ultimo, (Mr. De is Mo, len, the Governor, in the Chair,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering that portions of the Does af Settlement of the Company un ser which one-third of the Board of Directors retire at the end of each year. This clause the present Directors wishes to set asside, and to reader each retiring Director eligible to be re-elected. Mr. John R-y-nolds, the ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, a tended to opp se the instinu upon the part of a number of i roprieto ay he seems to have the taken for getting up a new whether er he goes, and the meeting turned out as noisy and up carious as any recent matter of the Corporation of Dublin; in lact, the meeting before the measure in the ground the meeting turned out as noisy and up carious as any recent matter of the Corporation of Dublin called the ex-Lord Mayor a Toul-monthed raffiam." He restorted, by calling him a "foul-meuthed raffiam." He restorted, by cal

Barton

"Trinity Term is commenced on the 22nd instant. The Lord Chancellot took his seat at one o'clock, and the curiosity incidental to the first day of the Term was evenced on the occasion-only three gentlemen were called to the Bart. This Term ends on the 12th of June; but, owing to the arrangements of the new Act for regulating the practice of the Courts, there will not be the long vacation heretofore intervened and lasted until November—as the rules to plead will run during vacation, and the Nisi Prius Court will sit at intervals.

The state of the country has not improved since my inst letter—incendiarism still continues. An unoccupied house at Borrisokan (County Tipperary) was maliciously burned on the night of the 20th, and consumed. The County of Armagh, hitherto peaceable, was the scene of a most barberous murder last week; the victim was R. L. Mauleverer, J.P., son to the late Rector of Tyaan, County Armagh, and Agent to the Tipperary and Hamilton Estates. He was on his way to meet the Down Train on the Dandalk and Enniskilling Line, travelling on an outside car, when, abont one o'clock in the day, near a place called Crossmaglen, he was fired at and killed. It is said that he had recently had ejectments served upon defaulting tenans on the Estates to which he was Agent.

The majority of the Emig sof vess is, which

faulting tenants on the Estates to which he was Agent.

The majority of the Emig and vess is, which had been taking in passengers 1 Irish ports, have sailed. The Welverker and Alfred sailed from Cork on Saturday, for New York, and the Levisthan, for Biston. The Brinrly Hill cleared out from Limerick, on Wednesday, for New York.

The Georgias sails this week from Water and, for Quebe, with emigrants. The sumber of emigrans who have a lied from the port of Be fast, to the United States, between the 1st of January, and the 18th of May, am units to 2151; the number to Canada amounted, in the same period, to Clear and the 18th of Stay, am units to 2191; the number to Canada amounted, in the same period, to 703. The guardians of the New Ross Union have come to the determination of a nding cut 1.) America 100 of the pauper immates, between the ages 16 and 40. The Dungaryon Board have come to

rica 100 of the pather animates, to the same determination.

Lord Gough, after leaving Dublin, visited Limerick, where he was also entertained at a public dinner; he nest proceeded to Derry, where another banquet awaited him. He has since left for London. The Derry papers state, that he is in treaty for the purchase of the Estate a d Castle of Kdiymoon, (Cook-town,) the pr perty of Gol. Stewart. It is said that there is some prospect of the visiduct over the Boyne, c. noceting the Dublin and Drogheds with the B flast Junction Line, being commenced, the Chancellor of t. e. Exch. quer having consented to advan e fands for the purpose. The gerial rain and the mild temperature that we have had recently, have wonderfully improved the crops; v. getation is going forward with luxuriance, and the grain a. The effects of the frost in the early part of the month are beginning to ditappear, and there is a general hope that the potato will be as fine and sound a crop as previous to the htight. The flax crop in the North, about which fars were entertained, is said to have recovered, and to promise a fine yield.

hlight. The flax crop in the North, about which i ars were entertained, is said to have recovered, and to promise a fine yield.

The price of Grain has slightly advanced since my last. At the Dublin Corn Exchange, the prices were as foll we on the 28th ultime:—White Wheat, 22s 81 to 24s; Red do., 21s 8; to 28s; Barley, 9 s 10 12s; Oats, 9, 8 dt to 1s 6d per bb; Barley, 9 s 10 12s; Oats, 9, 8 dt to 1s 6d per bb; Barley, 9 s 10 12s; Oats, 9, 6d to 1s 6d per bb; Barley, 9 s 10 12s; Oats, 9 dt to 1s 6d per bb; Barley, 9 s 10 12s; Oats, 9 dt to 1s 6d per bb; Barley, 10 12s to 14s per cwt; and I dian Corn, 3 is 10 3 ds 6d, p r 480 the.

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THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD. WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR CURING DIARRHOLA.

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

IN FIVE MINUTES HE DANCED A JIG.

HE DANCED A JIG.

For he was completely cured.

Let all who suffer pais in any form, whether it be Kinesumatises or Diarrhoga, Pains in the Bones of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasse, Strains of Spains, Weakness, Sour Storach, Heart Bolley, Tooyh Ache, Tee Dolerey, Tooyh Ache, Bad Ache, Tre Dolerey, Tooyh Ache, Bad Rehem, Ring. Worm, Rish of Tetler, use Radway's Ready Relief, either externally or internally, and we will warrant them a safe, speedy and effectual cure.

I certify that the above statement is correct.

W. L. STEWART.

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

(Signed) W. STEWART.

Radway's Ready Relief is Sold by Ws. Lyman & Co., Alex. Unquenar, Dr. Picault, and R. W. Kerpond.

June 14. 120-im.

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BY TELE

ernment, no opinion up topic, yet the Hon. Co Lands, being one of the they came into office, the clared, in the most soler the duty of every Governme Clergy Reserves Bill to be retaine now speaking against

> HEMP AND CANARY TUST RECEIVED, a fresh surpl

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names of a few only of the persons who have given their written recome the Waters, are here given. They how the happy results arising from the R. Evq de Kingston, Jos. M. Belanger, Ptr., P. C. A. Munro, M. D., Amable Simard, M. D., L. G. Cazeneuve, M.D., E. H. Trudel, M. D., W. Nelson, M. D., R.L. Macdonnell, M.D.,

Persons who have not received the hitle was containing these certificates at length, an old it at the Depots, where the Waters are Soil it reading it, they will feel convinced that the safected wonderful cures in various cases, using affected wonderful cures in various cases, using w have been found superior to all other RIVIERE DES PRAIRIES March

RIVERE DES PALSIES

Sin, Since you are desirous to as which the Waters of the Point du Jour duced our myself. I must inform you, them medicinally at their Source, and highly anishrious. I was ut the time consequences of a vessor disease of the that my Physician judged it right to sus active remedies, even for the repressand an absolute Retention of the Bow. clief the Mineral Waters, and thus-folist di Jour, as being the nearest. I reads, that it was with difficulty I key ster, at the expression of three week, sing the Waters. These Waters are obtaining a targe quantity of saline pa-ible in the tester-taken in a large dos-saution for their margative properties.

> ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, May 14, 18 Spr.—I observe with pleasure that the Minera to their source at Point du Jour, Parish of the James Passomption, Jere acquiring the crebeity by one myself, who am, perhaps, one of the law as the mineral memory papers, in the year 1934, on an extensi in the newspapers, in the year 1934, on the perhaps of the law to the law to

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GHT and PASSENGERS taken at the Current Rates, and, as this Steamer takes in Tow, Shippers may rely on their sin Tow, Shippers may rely on their sing the utmost dispatch. Her CABIN amount the utmost dispatch, while a most is consumance is offered for DECK PASSENDED beck being completely covered to the Deck being considerable to the Deck being considerabl JOHN KER.

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People's Line Steamboat Office.

ntreal, June 17, 1850, 132

SAGUENAY. OM the FIRST JULY next, the ROW-LAND HILL will make TWO TRIPS a-to RIVIERE DU LOUP, and one trip a-to SAGUENAY, should sufficient encour-

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"," by Rossini; "Fantasia and Variations ats." (for Violin, Praise of Fears,") by Schultze; "Grand Concerto," (for Obor Mr. Ohlerman; "Variations de Bravura."

COMPAIN begs to announce to his Frie D. and the Public generally, that an OMNI BUS will leave MONKLANDS HOTEL in the MORNING at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'cle to arrive at PLACE D'ARMES by NI o'clock, A. M.
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