☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily for the city residents of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other 40 weeks 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 Country of America. If made use of, the writers remunerated.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

The New York journals notice the capture of a consummate scoundrel named Seth Fish, with a dozen aliases, who has been victimizing the Banking Institutions and private individuals by his adroit forgeries. He entered into the business as a regular profession—carried on an extensive correspondence under various names, and when his premises were searched, the Police discovered fac similies of the signatures of all the officers signing bank bills in the city of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Providence, all legibly impressed on tracing paper; besides, there were found sundry copper-plate engravings of checks, drafts, and certificates of deposits on several of the banks, together with the plates from which the impressions were struck. There were also eight different daguerreotype likenesses of himself, taken in disguises of various kinds, also a strong solution of potash, and a quantity of material used for coloring hair. He was in possession of an extravagantly fine wardrobe, a quantity of music arranged for the flute, and two magnificent full-keyed flutes, with the latest improvements.

The vigilance of the New York Police, in pulling up such offenders, and tracing them through the windings of their devious path, in the midst of a motley population, and without any of the guides which the Continental passport system furnishes, guarantees the public to some extent against fraud and imposition. The Chief of the Department, if we may judge from the elaborate reports which he presents annually to the Mayor, is a man of a high order of intelligence, and well qualified for his position. The opulent monied institutions of New York stimulate the zeal and activity of the force by judicious rewards, when notorious forgers, such as Monroe Edwards, are detected, and strangers repose with more security in New York, under the shadow of the Republican authority, than in many Continental cities with a tithe of the population. The expansion of that emporium of commerce is something astounding, when we reflect upon its condition seventy years since. The data which the Chief of Police supplies in his Report, urging the employment of an efficient River Police, will be read with much interest—for the depredations of thieves, who are but the vermin of society, indicates the abundance of riches. Their audacity has been sustained by an organization, which the strong arm of the law is about to sever; and the Press, with their characteristic reverence for Constitutional Government, lend the aid of their powerful voice to abate the nuisance. Our Corporation and Constables may read and learn from the experience of their New York confreres:—

During the year 1849, the arrivals at the port of New York, from "beyond sea," were three thousand two hundred and forty-seven, (3,247) consisting of sixteen ships, barks, brigs, and other large craft, besides five thousand seven hundred and seventy-three (5,773) arrivals in the coast-wise trade! This shows a total of nine thousand and ten, (9,010!) and does not include the vast number of schooners, sloops, &c., engaged in the river trade. Doubtless, the grand total of arrivals at our piers, from all points, would reach twelve thousand annually, or one thousand vessels per month!

During the first five months of the present year, the imports of New York were fifty-one millions nine hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars, ($51,966,272,) while the exports for the same period amounted to eighteen millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, ($18,996,829,) and, allowing the imports and exports to be in the same ratio during the remainder of the year, the incoming merchandise would amount to nearly one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, ($125,000,000,) while the exports would show an aggregate of forty-five millions five hundred thousand dollars ($45,500,000) for the twelve months. Here is a total of one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, or over fourteen millions per month, all set in our waters, besides the immense value of the perishable and movable property belonging to the ordinary shipping and steam marine, such as cordage, chains, bolts, blocks, canvas, anchors, &c.; liable to pillage day and night, and as yet suffered to continue without any protection whatever.

This estimate, however, does not include the immense amount of produce brought to our wharves by the river craft, on both sides of the town, or the great and almost incalculable quantities of goods transmitted by steamers and sailing craft, for interior consumption, which would unquestionably swell the aggregate of merchandise exposed to these pilfering operations along our docks; to the sum of between three and four hundred millions of dollars per year—showing that, at least, one million dollars worth of goods are in transitu constantly strewed and upon the piers and slips, within the corporation limits—exclusive, of cargoes of the value of the innumerable vessels, with their appurtenances, which float upon our waters!

The authorities of the city would be, most assuredly, false to their trusts and wanting in their care of the large commercial interests of the metropolis, if some reasonable effort be not attempted to afford an adequate protection to the vast property thus exposed. The plan which I respectfully take the liberty to submit to your Honor has been, for some years past, under advisement; but it has been, and is only pulled forth at this present time through the increasing frequency of complaints from the mercantile community, whose merchandise, I am compelled to say, has not, thus far, received that careful supervision, while aboard ship, or on our piers, which the magnitude and importance of this branch of our property demands.

These river thieves pursue their nefarious operations with the most systematic perseverance, and manifest a shrewdness and coolness which can only be attained by long practice, and the season of impunity they have for years enjoyed.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, I am led to believe that no less than three hundred thieves, men and boys, are engaged in these pilfering forays upon property along the dock; and in the prosecution of this nefarious calling, nothing comes amiss, from a ship's anchor to a case of silk goods,—a mainsail or a bale of raw cotton. In their boats, whether at work or idle, they prowl around the unprotected vessels in the stream, and decamp with every loose piece of loose property left for a moment unguarded. In conjunction with the common dock thieves, they plan and execute robberies even in broad daylight; that ship-keeper must be sharp one indeed, who is not easily outwitted by the cunning of their confederates, to cover conversions of duty sufficient for their unlawful purposes.

At the foot of South Street, on the East River and West Street, on the North River, and in the vicinity of those streets, reside within the town, an number of apparently decent people, engaged in the small grocery business, or keeping lower grade boarding houses, or junk shops, who each own one or more boats, and from these sources the "river thieves" procure the skiffs, yawls, or scows with which they scull leisurely round the city during the hours of darkness and repose. When the deep laden with plunder to escape, or when pursued too closely by the police, they hesitate not to leave their best loot of booty and make their escape in a light tender which they usually have near at hand in case of such mishap; knowing full well that simultaneously with the public notice of the capture, will appear the junk shopman's advertisement of his loss of a boat, the identical stolen property in which he is, through their information, enabled to describe and swear to, as his own—even before he has seen the articles! and that host and its contents will be given up to their respectable employer as a restoration to the lawful owner! Such cases do frequently occur, and the officers of the law are forced to deliver property, certainly stolen, but, through the escape of the thieves themselves, impossible to be traced to the spot of depredation—up to the owners of these boats, whose lying affidavit cannot be proved a perjury. They not only steal from piers and vessels, but they even rob the stores along South and West Streets—their plan being to watch the policeman on patrol, and after he has passed the block, the stolen goods are, in the darkness, hurried down to the wharf and dropped into the boat, conveniently in waiting, which instantly pulls off into the stream and baffles pursuit or detection, since no one can know at what point along our water front a landing may be affected, or whether, in fact, the rascals may not rendezvous for the occasion at Hoboken, Jersey City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh! I have conclusive evidence that some of these thieving boats come from a considerable distance, and that not unfrequently a good sized smack is lying off in the harbor, which acts as receiving vessel for the night, shifting her anchorage with the early dawn, so as to evade recognition and capture.

The class of vessels that suffer most from the depredations of river thieves, are those that belong to foreign ports, and that seldom visit our harbor. Three vessels are boarded at night by one of the gang, who noiselessly coats into the water small anchors, heavy round blocks, cable chain cables, hawsers, logwood, pig iron, and other articles that will sink; and after the vessel has left the pier, the articles are raised again by means of grappling irons, and sold with the most perfect impunity.

Boats engaged in bringing produce to market suffer to a large extent from the depredations of these men. Barrels of beef, pork, and cheese, and firkins and pails of butter, are stolen from low and canal boats; produce of all kinds is carried off in large quantities; especially when it is piled upon the docks, and should the policemen detect them in the act of their work, they have only to jump into their boats, and bear off their ill-gotten gains, while the policemen are utterly unable to follow after them. In this way, ship yards are robbed of the tools used by the workmen; of iron bolts, spikes and copper, and frequently these thieves land in the night-shod at new buildings, which they also strip of every thing moveable. It is not a have come to my knowledge where they have butchered swine, sheep and calves while penned up on the ends of the docks, and carried them off without being detected. They frequently make excursions to villages and towns situated on the East and North rivers, and rifle stores of their contents, which they carry away in their boats, so that the amount of property stolen by river thieves is incalculable.

The remarks which we offered upon Drummond's Venue Bill were founded upon the apprehension that that infamous interference with personal liberty would become the law of the land. When a Member of a powerful Cabinet brings in a Bill, threatens to resign if it be not adopted, carries it through one reading by a majority, we naturally presume that its enactment is assured, especially when denied the facilities of ascertaining the proceedings, consequent upon the exclusion of the Reporters. Drummond's algerine Act hangs over for another Session; but, before that period comes round, Messrs. Baldwin, Hincks, and Price, may receive some sharp reproofs from their constituents, whereby we may be saved from the threatened ignominy.

There is one question worth submitting to scientific men, involved in the discussion of the Caughnawaga ferry project. We admit that the paddle wheels can be freed from any quantity of ice by turning a head of steam under the wheel house; but we should be glad to know whether it would be possible to leave any description of vessel in the water all night, during midwinter—the Thermometer 25 below zero—without such a mass of ice being formed round the vessel, adhering to her sides, as to render her useless as a ferry boat. Would not the keel and bottom of the steamer be coated with masses of ice, even in a strong current? During severe cold weather, ice forms upon the rocks beneath the rapids—an evidence of the penetrating power of the frost, even where the current is violent. We shall be glad to see the experiment tried, and should rejoice if the enterprising Company succeeded; but we dread the natural obstacles which suggest themselves.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mons. Adrien, the great Magician, will give another of his wonderful performances this evening, introducing some entirely new features. We observe the price of admission to the Gallery is raised to 1s. 3d.

THE FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.—These talented artistes gave their first performance in this city on Thursday evening last, at the large room in the Masonic Hall. Unfortunately we were unable to attend; and, as we hear, lost a rich musical treat. They give another performance this evening, when we purpose being present, and will have much pleasure in noticing them at length in our Monday's issue. We advise all those of our readers who are fond of music to attend.

MONKLANDS.—Mr. Compain appears indefatigable in his efforts to provide amusements for the frequenters of his beautiful grounds.

On Monday, a hurdle race will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for a sweepstakes of £2 each, p.p., to which will be added £20. Gentlemen riders. Weights, 12 stone 8 lbs. Distance, two miles. Notices will be received by Mr. Hogan, at Compain's, Place d'Armes, this day, (Saturday,) the 17th instant, between the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock, P. M.

None but Subscribers to the amount of £1 Sterling can enter.

In the evening there will be dancing, and a great display of Fire-works.

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A FIRE broke out yesterday morning in the out-houses of Mr. Lunn, in Sherbrooke Street, by which they were entirely consumed. We believe that the fire was occasioned by some man smoking a pipe in the stable. The fire-engines came very speedily to the scene of action, but there was very little room, and the whole of the detached buildings were destroyed, the fire being prevented with some difficulty from spreading to the adjoining premises. Immediately attached to the dwelling-house. A valuable horse was rescued with great difficulty, and not until every scorched about the head, by the gallantry of Mr. Hutchinson, who was himself a good deal burnt in the hands, and had his hair singed, in getting the frightened animal out of the stable. We understand that the property destroyed would occasion a loss of some two hundred pounds.

A Committee of the City Council of Hamilton has reported in favour of a loan of £100,000 of debentures to the Great Western Rail-out, payable by special assessment, at a rate varying from 1s. to 2s. in the pound.

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CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,
29th July, 1850.

SIR,—It having been deemed expedient to obtain the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to whether the provisions of the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 93, in regard to deck loads are applicable to Foreign as well as British vessels;—and the Attorney and Solicitor General having given their opinion that the provisions of the law apply to all vessels, British or Foreign, bound with timber, which may clear out between the 1st Sept. and the 1st May in any year for the United Kingdom from any British Port in North America.

I am commanded to acquaint you therewith, for your information and Government.

I am, Sir,
Your most obdt. servant,
F. G. GARDNER.

To the Collector,
Quebec.

MONTREAL, August 14th, 1850.

To the Editor of The Montreal Courier:

SIR,—I am happy to find that you have, in your paper of this day, reverted to a subject of the utmost importance, not only to the citizens of Montreal, but to the inhabitants of the adjoining country, viz., the building of a Bridge across the River St. Lawrence. It is astonishing that the proprietors of this city and the adjoining country, as well as the different Railroad Companies, have not, long ere this, commenced this undertaking, which could be easily accomplished, at a very moderate cost. The Boats engaged in bringing produce to market suffer to a large extent from the depredations of these men. Barrels of beef, pork, and cheese, and firkins and pails of butter, are stolen from low and canal boats; produce of all kinds is carried off in large quantities; especially when it is piled upon the docks, and should the policemen detect them in the act of their work, they have only to jump into their boats, and bear off their ill-gotten gains, while the policemen are utterly unable to follow after them. In this way, ship yards are robbed of the tools used by the workmen; of iron bolts, spikes and copper, and frequently these thieves land in the night-shod at new buildings, which they also strip of every thing moveable. It is not a have come to my knowledge where they have butchered swine, sheep and calves while penned up on the ends of the docks, and carried them off without being detected. They frequently make excursions to villages and towns situated on the East and North rivers, and rifle stores of their contents, which they carry away in their boats, so that the amount of property stolen by river thieves is incalculable.

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INFLEXIBILITY.

Montreal Dispensary.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Dispensary, on the 14th August, the first quarterly report of the Medical Board having been submitted and adopted, the following abstract of it was ordered to be published for the information of the Institution's supporters and well-wishers:—

As an initiatory procedure, sufficient subscriptions were obtained to meet the expenses attendant upon its opening and first twelve months of its existence.

Having been disappointed in obtaining a more convenient and better known house than the present, the lateness of the season and the smallness of the rent, which the acquired funds warranted, obliged the renting these rooms for the use of the Dispensary till May, 1851, for £12 10s.

As soon as practicable steps were taken to fit this place for the service of the sick poor, and these by laborious exertions were so soon accomplished, that on the 6th May notice appeared of its having been opened on that day.

Considering the short time it has been opened, its disadvantage in being in a street not generally known to those who were to benefit by it, the ignorance of its existence by a great many of the latter as evinced by the majority of the patients having come from St. George's street, or its vicinity, and the healthiness of the city during the past quarter, a comparatively large number of patients have from that period to this, partaken of its benefits, as for the same period they far exceed those of the Dispensary of 1844, which was allowed to have done so well. It is also a matter of gratification, that several of the patients have already returned a second time with different ailments, than which there is no better test of their appreciation of the treatment they first received, and from none have ever been traced any other references to the institution than those of the fulness and gratitude.

From the 6th May, 1850, to the 6th August, 1850, 116 persons have availed themselves of the benefit of the institution, of whom 20 have been attended at their own homes; 15 were sick subscribers; 23 from charitable subscribers, and 68 were recommended.

Of the gross number of cases there have been discharged:—cured 59; relieved 19; incurable 1; dead 1; sent into hospital 5; who did not return 1. 29 are still under treatment.

Of this number, also, there were—

	Under 2 years of age	5
From 2 to 8	" " "	16
" 8 " 20	" " "	16
" 20 " 40	" " "	42
" 40 " 60	" " "	21
	Over 60 " " "	6

Of these, 66 belonged to the Church of Rome; 3 to the Church of England; 2 to the Church of Scotland; and 8 were Wesleyans.

Of the whole number there was only one French Canadian.

The diseases treated, have been:—

Fevers	9
Diseases of the organs of Digestion	27
" " " of Respiration	18
" " " of Circulation	4
" " Nervous System	5
" " Skin	4
" " Ear	3
" " Eye	6
Rheumatisms, and Affections of the Joints	9
Female Complaints	4
Surgical Diseases	14

Such are the proofs which three months have afforded of the extreme necessity there is for this institution; of the numbers standing in need of it; of the expenses with which it is sought after, and of the encouragement to confirm and extend its usefulness.

ROBERT McGILL, Chairman.
WM. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary.

THE MEDICAL BILL.—We regret very much to learn that the Bill for the incorporation of the Medical Faculty in Upper Canada was thrown out in the House of Assembly on the third reading. This result is greatly to be deplored, as it lays open the profession to every quack and impostor who chooses to dabble in roots or minerals, or concocting of the ills that flesh is heir to. This Province is made the Bedlam upon the most lamentable ignorance of the demoralization of the age. Our wise legislators consider the people competent on all occasions to take care of themselves, and can draw no distinction between the person who has gone through a tedious course of study, and has become well acquainted with the delicate structure of the human body, and the illiterate bumbug who lathers and swears his patients on some improved principle known only to himself. Already we see, in this town, proof of the effects likely to result from an unlimited license in the practice of medicine. An illiterate fellow, whose advertisement we refused to insert, goes to a contemporary, and advertises his ability to cure Cancer, affixing to his card the certificates of parties as ignorant as, and more credulous than, himself. Another, "a foreign Physician, wrote us a month ago from Toronto, to advertise that he would be in Hamilton long enough to sell a little time, merely to the "curing of lingering diseases," and this advertisement being also thrown into the fire, the fellow finds no difficulty in his arrival in Hamilton in procuring a temporary receiver for his medicines, which we feel bound to say are excellent. The ability of the impostor we pretty well guess by his correspondence—every line of his letter to us containing blunders in orthography which would disgrace a lad eight years of age. This, however, is one of the effects of what may be called free professional legislation, and it behoves the public and the press to take proper precautions to avert the evils likely to arise from the chartering of charlatans and shuffling vagabonds.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

THE FEAR OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS BEFORE THEIR EYES!—A number of the members who were returned by "Clear Gilt" constituencies, but who have voted with the ministry to put down every liberal measure, and hooted at every proposition of progress during the present session, held a meeting on the last day, and came to a resolution that they had little or no confidence in the administration! They sent a letter to Mr. Baldwin, telling him that they had made themselves very unpopular in supporting him, and that unless he consented to move a little faster in the direction of Reform, they could not support him next session! Poor dupes. Do they think they can hoodwink the people by such a silly dodge? Why do they not boldly and honestly go to Mr. Bal win at the beginning of the session, and tell him, "You are accused of being a tory in disguise—a nap-of-ey-ve—an obstructive politician! The times and the country demand something more than "one idea." The people expect wholesome, thorough reform in every department, and we, western presses, are to expect and desire to effectuate the reforms. Are you prepared to bring them forward and prove to the country that you have been falsely accused? If so, we will give you a hearty support. If not, we must support the principle upon which we were elected, and it is to you and your colleagues to say whether in doing so we will oppose the Government.

Such a course would have been manly. Mr. Baldwin would have known upon whom he could depend, and to what extent, and he might—we don't say he would—but he might have seen and felt the necessity of moving with the current. Instead of throwing a fish to the whale by appointing according to "English precedent" a Retrenchment committee, and sending Mr. Hincks with all the influence of the government at his back to overturn its proceedings, he might have set himself to work in real earnest to reduce the enormous expenses of the Government to something like a reasonable scale. Instead of these, gentlemen who now have the cool impudence to call themselves the "independent members," he has stated all retrenchment—all attempts to liberalize our institutions—laid down the doctrine of "suffrance," and shut the doors of the House against the press—asked parliament for increase of salaries and new pensions, and a general increase of over £200,000 to the yearly expenditure; these "independent" gentlemen voted for the whole, and then barely consult their leader by telling him that they lack confidence in him!! Such conduct is despicable and only worthy of the contempt of the Ministry and the people. We doubt not it will receive what it deserves from both.

Among these "independent" members, we understand are the following:—Notman, Thompson, Johnson, Ferguson, Bell, McFarland, and one or two others whose names we have heard, but are not certain of their connection with the conspiracy. As their manifesto is intended to mollify their constituents, it will of course be published. We wait anxiously for the document.—*North American, August 13.*

Lieut. Col. Dalton, late commanding officer of the Royal Artillery, Canada West, is expected to leave Kingston early next week for Montreal, en route for Quebec, where he will take his passage for England on board H.M.'s ship "Resistance." Col. Dalton was relieved from his command in Canada by Lieut. Col. R. Palmer, R.A., on the 17th ultimo.

A STRANGE ANIMAL IN ERNEST TOWN.—On Sunday morning, the 11th inst., Mr. S. in Streets, of the 6th Concession of Ernest Town, found his dog, guarding some animal in a tree not far from his house; he fastened a rope with a noose to the end of a long pole, and while the animal was watching the dogs, he managed to slip the noose over its head, and by that means secured it safely. Its body is a dark colour, gray at the head and a black rim on the ears, with a tail about four inches long, and the end black, and it stands as high as a common sized dog. The animal is a female, and appears to have lately given suck; it is poor in flesh, but very savage in its temper; it answers Buffon's description of a Lynx, with the exception that its body is not spotted.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
August 16.

Bark Pennsylvania, Hastings, Belfast, Ryan & Co, pig iron.

CLEARED,
August 9.

Brig, Lady, Jenesse, Halifax, Ryan & Co, flour, &c.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
August 14.

Brig Charlotte, Harrison, McIntyre, 27th July, New York, Dean & Co, ballast.
10th.

Schr Stephen Binney, Vigneau, 11 days, Picton, — Bliodeau, coals.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Brigantine Stephen Binney, Vigneau, arrived here this morning; reports having passed seven or eight sail in the Gulf, bound up.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 15th August, (instant,) at Trinity Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. Charles Hawkins, Captain Francis Gomez Scott, 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of T. J. Stayner, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General of British North America.

On the 8th instant, at the Parish Church of this city, by the Rev. Mr. Tweed, Curate of St. Cosmie, W. G. Crawford, Esq., 2d Lieutenant Colonel Militia, of Chatham, C. W., to Mary Prudence, relict of the late Edward O. Leonard, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Mr. Alexander Hunter, aged 36, and for the last 22 years an officer of Her Majesty's Customs.

On the morning of the 12th instant, Mrs. Grace Wilson, wife of Mr. A. McDougall, aged 27 years. She left this world with that calm and peaceful resignation, imparted only by her unbounded love and trust in the Saviour, and a full assurance of a glorious immortality.

On the 5th August, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Brown, Esq., Meadow Bank, Gaspe, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, aged 78 years, Relict of Captain Campbell, late of the 42d Regiment, Montreal.—Whose remains, on the following Sunday, were interred in the family burial place, situated about the same time, and at a distance from the place of her decease, the Mansion House of Hon. Robert Christie, Gaspe, the office bearer of Lady Colquhoun of Rosneath, who was the daughter of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and Countess Dowager of Caithness.

On the 12th instant, at Leeds, Eliza Sophia, the beloved wife of Garrett Stuart, Esq., after a protracted confinement.

At Quebec, on the 12th instant, Julia Hubbard, aged 2 years and 9 months, the daughter of Mr. M. H. Cochran, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Sawyer, in the Village of St. Andrews, Argenteuil, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, of Croup, Julia Ann Hubbard, aged 3 years, daughter of the Township of Chatham, aged 22 years.

"Although we saved many of our friends,
Yet death has left no family free,
Death has struck his cold hand in our dwelling,
And has taken from us one of our band."

Yet the friends of the late Mr. Fuller, in the United States, will be satisfied to learn that every comfort, which the deceased, was in his command from the time of his illness to the hour of his death. His remains were respectfully attended to the Cemetery in Chatham.

"Who claims the simple reverence of a sense,
Simple in heart,—in conduct free and pure,
Richest in purpose,—in affection sure,
He greatest but now gone, poor, humble soul!
The soul his body holds, but God his spirit hath."

INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the MONTREAL DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL FAIR, is hereby called, to be HELD in the LECTURE ROOM of the SHAKSPERE CLUB, Great St. James Street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th instant, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, precisely, on business of importance.

JOHN LEEMING,
Secretary.

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RIVIERE DU LOUP.

THE Steamer ROWLAND HILL will leave the NAPOLEON WHARF, QUEBEC, on TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at NINE o'clock, A. M.

J. R. MORGAN,
Agent, Montreal.

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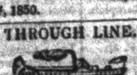
THROUGH LINE.



HOUR OF DEPARTURE CHANGED.

THE STEAMER COMET will leave the CANAL BASIN on SATURDAY next, at SEVEN, A. M., for TORONTO and HAMILTON, calling at KINGSTON, and, Weather permitting, at other PORTS on LAKE ONTARIO.

Passengers leaving by the Train at 10, A. M., will meet her at Lachine.

Hour of arrival at Toronto, Noon on Monday.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.

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

THE Steamer ENGLAND, Marshall, Master, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick Despatch.

For Freight, apply to
JNO. KER,
Canal Basin.

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MASONIC HALL

GRAND AND TRIUMPHAL SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH OPERA TROUPE.

MADAME DEVRIES,

Forte Premiere Chanteuse—Prima Donna—from the Royal Theatre of Brussels, (Belgium,) Royal Theatre of La Haye, (Holland,) Lyon, Toulouse, and last Winter at New Orleans;

MR. DEVRIES,
First Tenor;

MR. CH. ALBERT,
Pianist, (Pupil of the Celebrated Pianist, Alois Schmitt.)

MR. L. FIOT, Agent.

Mr. and Mde. Devries, gratified and encouraged by the great success which they obtained amongst the Elite of a Public they had the pleasure to see for the first time last night, and, being desirous of deserving the continuance of that benevolence, have reunited for Saturday, the 17th instant, a choice of the most brilliant pieces of their repertory.

THE above Company respectfully announce to the Citizens of Montreal, that they will have the honor of giving a Second and last

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

On which occasion the following Magnificent Operas, by the Celebrated Composers, Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi, Rossini, Halevy, Auber, Herold &c.

BILL ALMOST RENEWED!

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17,

Will be performed, for the first time in this City, Passages and Scenes from the Grand Operas:

ROBERT LE DIABLE,
THE PROPHETE,
THE MARTYRS, JERUSALEM,
SEMIRAMIDE,
TWO FOSCARI,
QUEEN OF CYPRUS,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
OTHELLO.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

1.—Le Prophete, Pastorale } Mr. Devries.
2.—Reine de Chypre, Serenade }
3.—La Sonnee, Caprice, pour piano Mr. Albert.
4.—Semiramide, (by request,) Grand Air Dramatique.....Mme. Devries.
5.—Othello, (by request,) Heroical Air.....Mr. Devries.
6.—Robert le Diable, "Va, dit-elle," etc., Cavatine.....Mme. Devries.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

1.—"Souvenirs d'Amerique, fantaisie Americaine".....Mr. Albert.
2.—Deux Foscari, Grande Scene Dramatique.....Mme. Devries.
3.—Lucie, Grande Scene Dramatique d'Edgar "Oblange, ma Lucie," Mr. Devries.
4.—Jerusalem, Celebrated Polonaise.....Mme. Devries.
5.—Polka, de Wallace.....Mr. Albert.
6.—Les Martyrs, Grand Scene et Duo de L'Illusion.....
Polyeucte.....Mr. Devries.
Pauline.....Mme. Devries.

Doors open at Half-past SEVEN, Concert to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

Tickets, 2s. 6d.; to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores, at Donegan's Hotel, and at the Door on the evening of the Concert.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

MONS. ADRIEN,

THE CELEBRATED MAGICIAN, will have the honor of appearing in his MAGICAL SOIREES, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 17th.

Part 1st—Tricks of Address, Magical and Mechanical Experiments.

Part 2nd—The Etherial Suspension, Indian Metamorphosis.

Part 3d—The Beautiful Megaverans.

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Tier, 1s. 10½; Pit, 1s. 3d.; Gallery, 1s. 3d.

Places secured at the Box-Office of the Theatre from 10 till 1, and from 3 till 5, P. M.

Doors open at SEVEN; Commence at EIGHT o'clock. See Small Bills.

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WINDOW GLASS.

RECEIVED per Louisa, from Hamburgh, and for Sale by the Subscribers:—

1500 lights GERMAN SHEET WINDOW GLASS, of superior quality and thickness, and well cut, consisting of 8½ x 7½, 7½ x 8½, 7 x 9 and 8 x 10.

They have also on hand an assortment of the large sizes of German Sheet, and a general assortment of ENGLISH CROWN, Smithwick, and other English Sheet Glass.

BRYSON & FERRIERS.

August 10. 182

FOR SALE, ex "Earl Powis," from Dundee:—
20 cwt. very superior LONG FIBS.

LAMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

NEW YORK, August 16—4, P. M.

The missing Mail from California for the city, which should have come by the steamer Georgia, has been received this noon at the Post Office, via New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, August 16.

The Cholera is again on the increase here, several new cases having occurred yesterday and to-day.

New York Markets.

FRIDAY, August 16—4, P. M.

ASHES steady, fair demand. Sales [illegible] at $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 [illegible] for Pearls.

FLOUR.—A better feeling in the flour market, and prices rather better. The accounts from Europe have attracted the attention of shippers, and a better demand is active. Sales [illegible] at an advanced price at which it is held. Better grades dull, and prices nominal. Canadian [illegible] in demand, with sales, 1,500 barrels at $5 [illegible] for [illegible] and $4.62 @ $4.75 for Sweet [illegible]. Sales 9,000 barrels, Domestic, at $4.12½ @ $4.25 for No. 2 Superfine, $4.2½ @ $4.3¾ for [illegible] western and ordinary State, $4.3¾ @ $4.31 [illegible] common to straight State, $4.50 @ $4.62½ [illegible] for fancy Michigan and good Ohio and straight State; Genesee nominal at $5.00.

GRAIN.—Wheat heavy. A little [illegible