To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to d sired publication.

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before Six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the sayings and doings in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their carriers that the following premiums will be awarded to them on their sales during the week, viz.:—

£0 10 0	to the first.
0 7 6	to the second.
0 5 0	to the third.
0 2 6	to the fourth.

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE, June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

Mr. Lafontaine.

Mr. Lafontaine pretends to hate abuses, but he loves the things which the people deem abuses, and denies the application of the bad name to them. Show him an abuse, let him see that it is an abuse, and he will remove it—*but the impossible task is the conviction.* He enjoys the peculiar exemption of measuring his conduct by a shifting scale, which escapes all the ordinary rules of politicians. That which he loudly proclaimed as essential to the welfare of the country one year, he is permitted to denounce the next year as sheer nonsense,—Rebel, Reformer, and Radical, at least of the past. He rejects the doctrines which invested him with a French popularity; and turns those weapons, with which his fellow-countrymen entrusted him, against a leader he was once proud to serve. The gradual accumulation of money, which habits of parsimony, and a long tenure of office, have enabled Mr. Lafontaine to effect, may have nourished opinions little in accordance with the rank Radicalism of his earlier days; but then he was poor, unknown, and unnoticed like the parasitical plant which flourishes by the destruction of its supporter. He gained power, influence, and a name by plagiarising the words, imitating the tactics, and adopting the sentiments of Mr. Papineau. He acquired a reputation at the expense of his patron, upon which he now lives. Whether the imposition intelligence of the Terrebonne deceived upon the ther Montreal nor the Ridings of York will again patronise this political impostor. Money, says "Punchum," is the true fuller's earth for removing stains. Lafontaine and his colleagues hold it of sufficient virtue to excuse the fantastic tricks they have played since the Session opened. When England opposed Elective Institutions in Canada, Lafontaine was rampant for their introduction, as a passport to office. Now, England proffers Elective Institutions, but Lafontaine rejects the boon, lest it might diminish his official income, and all his tetotums turn obedient to his will. Who could have dreamt, a few years since, that Lafontaine, with a majority at his back, would, in 1850, vote down a project to make the Legislative Council elective, and render it illegal for the Crown in England to veto any Act of Canadian legislation, except upon an Address of both Houses of Parliament? We seek in vain in his speech, and in the speeches of his comrades, for any justifi- tent. We may appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, and rake up frequent instances where Lafontaine out-of-office anticipated and refuted the arguments of Lafontaine in office. Truly *the impossible task with him is the conviction,* but it is another question whether the country will patiently abide the epoch of the political cycle of Mr. Lafontaine's return to the Elective principle, or throw him and Responsible Government overboard.

Fire in Griffintown.

The calamitous fire which so sorely visited Griffintown is but another warning to the many which have been furnished, demonstrating the folly and danger of persisting in the construction of wooden buildings within the city limits. The American journals furnish us with repeated details of the destruction by fire of villages and towns, and a careful perusal of the details invariably shows that the partial or general construction of such villages or towns of wood may be assigned as the cause of the destruction. There may be some excuse urged for a resort to wood for building purposes in localities where neither stone or brick can be readily procured, but Montreal is especially favored with an abundant supply of those materials, and the Corporation, as the natural guardians of the interests of the citizens, should enforce such wholesome laws as would be a guarantee for the future. It may be said, that a law forbidding the erection of wooden buildings would be an injustice to those whose means are too limited to build in brick or stone; but, on the other hand, are the interests of all those who adopt every precaution to guard against fire to be jeopardised by individual cupidity? The truth is, the Corporation require some startling calamity—some solemn warning—to nerve them to do that which common sense and common interest declare imperative. It needs but the conjunction of three causes to consume the entire Valley of Montreal, and to remact, upon a large scale, the incidents of the Quebec conflagration. The Valley of Montreal includes all the property between St. James Street and Sherbrooke Street. A bird's-eye view of the district exhibits a net-work of wooden buildings, extending from the Western extremity of St. Joseph Suburbs to the Jail. There are possibly four thousand buildings included in this district and there cannot be a doubt that, with a strong West wind during the hot, dry days of June, July, and August, a fire breaking out in the Western extremity of the town, and the usual deficiency of water, a few hours would suffice to lay waste one half the city. The precautions which experience counsels are neglected. Narrow streets and wooden houses are the true cause of repeated and devastating fires; they baffle the exertions, and endanger the lives of the firemen; they augment the premiums of insurance, without enriching the Companies; and they remain a permanent source of danger and loss to the most prudent and cautious citizen. It is high time that prejudice should yield to the public welfare. The Corporation should enforce laws prohibiting the erecting of wooden buildings and shingle roofs, and should provide for the gradual widening of the streets where such an improvement is expedient. Craig, St. James, and McGill Streets have, before now, been the means of checking the progress of fires, solely in consequence of their width. With such proof before them of the advantages of wide streets, the Corporation ought not to hesitate extending the principle.

Retrenchment.

The Toronto papers say, that when the vote was taken in the Committee on Retrenchment, by which it was resolved to report in favor of cutting down the Governor General's salary to £3500 a year, Hincks and Morrison walked out of the Committee Room in disgust, holding their noses, we suppose, as it may, amidst any thing but rose water. The retrenchment is a step in the direction, but we think the odd five hundred might have been dispensed with. Three Thousand a year, with a house free, is enough, in all conscience, for a man who does not spend more than two thousand.

The Martinette Family.

This talented and worthy Family have been exhibiting at Monklands, where their astonishing feats have surprised, as well as delighted the visitors. The attractions are such as to merit public patronage; and when the natural inducements to ride out to this delightful retreat from the heat and dust of the city are considered, we are surprised that the Grounds are not crowded with the *élite* and fashionable of our city.

This evening they will again present their extraordinary performances, and we bespeak for them a large and fashionable array of spectators. Mr. Compain will be provided with every refreshing delicacy of the season; and the scenery and natural beauties of Monklands will, if possible, increase the artificial and graceful exhibitions of the Martinette Family.

SHAKSPEARE.—Mr. W. Marlborough Fleming is about to visit Montreal, and will give us some of his Shakspearean Readings. We believe Mr. Fleming will be here towards the end of the week.

A young man who gave his name as R. J. Witham, and represents himself to be a son of Lady Pembroke, of Canada, and obtained credit by the exhibition of letters purporting to have been written by her to him, was a few days ago convicted, in the City Court, Washington, of stealing seven volumes from the shelves of the Mercantile Library and also with stealing a book of music. A letter of introduction and recommendation, from the American Consul at Montreal, testifying to the high respectability of his family, which was found in his possession, is pronounced genuine by Secretary Clayton, to whom it had been sent by some persons who have taken an interest in him.

CITY NEWS.

PUBLIC SALE OF EUROPEAN PICTURES.—We say to all go to the Public Sale of European Pictures, advertised to take place on Friday Evening next, under the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James' Street. So beautiful and valuable a collection does not often visit our good City of Montreal.

BEWRER'S PANORAMA of Niagara Falls, Mount Vernon, and the Prairie Scenery of North America, is being exhibited at the Masonic Hall, Dalhousie Square. As it is announced as continuing for a few evenings only, those who admire scenery have a first-rate opportunity of gratifying their taste by visiting the celebrated Moving Panorama.

STRAYED.—A fine boy, of about 6 years, light-colored hair, wearing a straw hat. By application at the Police Station, Critig Street, satisfactory information concerning him will be received.

INQUEST.—An Inquest has been held upon the body of Mrs. Livingston, the woman who was found burned to ashes in the Griffintown Suburbs. So completely had her remains been calcined, that a difficulty existed in finding Verdict of the Jury was to the effect that Livingston, The posed to be here, were found, being those of a person who had been burned to ashes. However, no doubt now remains that they are those of Mrs. Livingston. The two children, as we are informed, have been ascertained to be safe, having escaped from the burning.

WEATHER.—The weather yesterday evening and during the night was indicative of a very sultry atmosphere. Towards half-past nine frequent flashes of sheet lightning appeared from time to time. The sulphurous appearance of the sky seemed to indicate a decisive change in the weather. We are happy to say, notwithstanding these unaccountable presages, that the weather is mild and sufficiently cool this morning, Wednesday, the 19th.

The "Compromise" in the Senate.

The *Tribune* of Monday is of opinion that on the final vote on this Bill in the Senate—which it is now believed will be reached on Thursday next—that body will be divided as follows:—

For the Bill, 30; Against it, 29.

Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, who has all along been classed among the opponents of the Bill, will, it is said, decline to record his vote, and allow the Bill to pass. The fate of the Bill in the Senate will probably be decided the present week.—The House is apparently strongly adverse to it—*but the indications are strengthening day by day, that before the close of the Session of Congress, the Compromise Bill will become the law of the land.*

P. S. A telegraphic despatch states that "Senator Borland has been called home by family sickness."

The *N. O. Picayune* of June 9th gives an account of the legal proceedings on that day, commenced against Gen. Lopez. Great interest was excited and the General made a speech defending his conduct in the cause of Liberty, which was greeted with much cheering by the people.

Judge McCaleb handed the case over to Mr. Baldwin, the U. S. Commissioner, for trial. Recorder Caldwell entered into a bond for the prisoner's appearance from day to day, for $3000.

By the *Empire City* we (*New York Journal of Commerce*) have received Kingston papers from May 30 to June 10, inclusive, and later intelligence from others of the West India islands. We gather from our files the following items of news:

The *Kingston Journal* of the 10th has the following:—

The refusal of Ministers to guarantee the loan of £240,000, or to enable Jamaica to obtain a portion of a Parliamentary loan of £500,000 for the purpose of paying a portion of its debt, places the Isle and this position, that it must either obtain the money without the aid of Parliament, or public creditors in England and the Island must remain unpaid, and without any information or assurance as to when they may expect to be paid. Most persons think that means ought to be used to obtain the money without the aid of Government, even though a higher rate of interest should be paid for it, than would be with that aid—in other words, that no means should be left untried to uphold the Island credit. This view of the matter is that which is taken by the Governor, and the Commissioners in this Island and we have every reason to believe it will induce the former to summon the Legislature to meet and proceed to business in a few weeks.

Arrival of an East Indian Embassy.

The steamship *Ripon* brought to Southampton on the 29th ult., from Alexandria, an extraordinary embassage from the Kingdom of Nepaul, on the borders of Thibet. It consisted of his Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranagee, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, and his Suite of twenty-four persons, the most distinguished of which were Col. Jugget Shumshere Koonwar Ranagee, and Col. Dhoj Shumshere Koonwar Ranagee, brothers of the General, Capt. Runmilur Singh Adhikaree Khajoo Kurbeer Khutree, Capt. Hemdul Sing Thapa, Lieut. Kurbeer Khatree, Lieut. Lall Singh Khutree, and Lieut. Bheem Sen Rana, and a great many other terrible men with terrible names. The General's visit to England is as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Nepaul to the Queen of England, and he is charged with a complimentary letter and costly presents, consisting of the most valuable Nepaulese productions and manufactures, worth, it is said, nearly a quarter of a million of pounds Sterling, from the King to Her Majesty.

According to the accounts in the Southampton papers, the travelling expenses of the embassy, since it left Nepaul, have amounted to nearly ten thousand pounds. His Excellency and Suite profess the religion of Buddhum; and on account of their strict notions respecting their religion, diet, and ablutions, and their dread of having their food, or the vessels which contain it, touched by Christians, they were compelled to engage the whole of the *Ripon*, in which they sailed up and down the Red Sea, was constructed out of a large square compartment for steam and paddle floats, filled with mud and sand. The fuel they used was charcoal. Their principal food on board was poultry, kids, eggs, rice, and vegetables. They took in themselves, at each port they touched at, what water they wanted.

As the description of this Embassy will likely interest our readers quite as much as political details, we subjoin other particulars:—

The features of the Nepaulese partake of the Mongolian and Hindoo caste. Many of the Embassy are most pleasing and handsome looking men, and their dresses are gorgeous beyond description.

The General is a handsome and most intelligent man, about 32 years of age, very dark, with long jet black hair. He is the first Hindoo of high caste that has visited England.

The *Ripon* arrived in the Southampton dock soon after seven in the morning. Many of the Gentlemen of the Suite were promenading the deck, and amongst them his two brothers, very handsome young men, and splendidly dressed. The General made his appearance on deck at about half-past seven. His dress consisted of a black satin cloak, prodigiously embroidered with gold, of elegant workmanship. His head dress was a cap nearly covered with large emeralds, diamonds, and other precious stones. The cap was surmounted with a bird of Paradise, the fastening of which was covered by a profusion of brilliants. His fingers were covered with rings, on one of which was a diamond, an amethyst, and an emerald of immense value. His wrists were also covered with bracelets adorned with gold and precious stones.

He left the ship soon after nine o'clock in the morning, to go to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Offices, just outside the dock gates.—On walking from the ship, his Excellency was preceded by one of the chief of his Suite, and followed by a large number of other Chiefs. Such a strange and gorgeous sight is seldom witnessed. There were 14 or 15 princely personages, evidently from a refined and highly civilized state on the borders of the Himalayan range, with most strange but handsome countenances, clothed in dresses of elegant and costly workmanship. Many of their head-dresses, when the sun shone on them, were literally blazing with brilliants. They were all armed with pistols, mounted, and many of their swords were in golden scabbards.

The Ambassador declined to go to any South-Hotel. He could have it entirely to himself. There was not any food prepared for Christians should he stay with his own. In consequence of this determination, immediate arrangements were made to enable the Ambassador and Suite, to sleep and cook their food at the Peninsular Offices during their stay in Southampton. During the whole of Saturday afternoon the Hindoo servants were busy conveying their cooking utensils, water pitchers, bedding, rice, and other kinds of food from the ship to their temporary abode. A tent was formed in a back yard, where a Nepaulese cooking apparatus was fitted up. Messenger's were employed running all over the town purchasing eggs and vegetables.—The Hindoos refused the eggs, and preferred the larger eggs of ducks and geese. They took a great fancy for cauliflower, which is very plentiful at Southampton, and purchased an immense quantity of that vegetable. They appeared to observe the utmost secrecy in dressing and eating their food, and were much alarmed lest any of the blacks and other persons belonging to the Peninsular Company should observe them. But though so secret about their cooking and eating, they appeared to be quite indifferent as to who saw them at their extraordinary ablutions. They washed after their religious ceremony, for that purpose, on the quay. Not only the Hindoo servants, but some of the Chiefs were in the back yard washing themselves almost perpetually. They stripped, with the exception of a slight cloth around the loins, and they would wash themselves all over with about a half pint of water. The servants of the Embassy were evidently of the lowest caste—some were meanly and miserably clad, many of them without shoes, and their clothing formed a striking contrast to the magnificent costume of the Chiefs. His Excellency dined with a few members of his Suite on Saturday. After dinner they all commenced smoking. They also rode out in a carriage in the evening.—They seemed much pleased with the apartment in which they resided, which is a very spacious and handsome one, and particularly in the evening, when it was lit up with gas.

The *Ripon* brought home a collection of birds and beasts from Ethiopia, Abyssinia, and other parts of the world. There were a fine young lion and leopard, a wild hog, a pair of gnus, three eagles, a gazelle, three lynxes, two monkeys, a Sahara ibex, (a goat with magnificent horns,) a number of kangaroo rats, a little large than English mice, of a very light brown color, and remarkable for the length of their hind as compared with their fore legs, several Cashmere goats, a wild cat rather larger than a domestic one, marked like a leopard, with a beautiful head. There were also a number of venomous serpents and gigantic lizards, several of the cobra capellas were so big round as a man's waist. The beasts, birds, and reptiles were attended by several grim and grotesque looking Arabs and Abyssinians, one of the former with large grisly beards. Among them were two African serpent charmers; one of the latter was a lad, a strange little shrivelled-face fellow, who caused much amuse nent by his comic manners, his grotesque dress, and daring handling of the beasts and reptiles. In each of his ears were two brass bed curtain rings, his trowsers did not reach below his knees, and he wore a pair of large Wellington boots. His legs and boots appeared like two mahogany posts in a pair of leathern buckets. He played with, and teased the most savage of the beasts and reptiles, with the most daring intrepidity; but the most extraordinary performances of this youthful charmer, were with the venomous serpents, at the request of the Admiralty Agent; and for the trifling backsheesh of a silver sixpence, for which he made a profound and slave-like salaam, he exhibited his power over the serpent tribe to the writer of this notice when he went on board the *Ripon*, in Southampton Docks.

He took out the cobra capellas from a box, fondled with them, kissed their heads and mouths, held them in his mouth, irritated them apparently to madness, by scratching them on the back; and even suffered them to bite him, without experiencing any apparent injury. It was a singular sight to see one of these serpents irritated, standing firmly on a small portion of his tail, while the body was forming graceful curves, and it was preparing to spring upon the boy, with its mouth open and its fangs quivering.

The greatest curiosity, however, brought by the *Ripon* was the Hippopotamus. The one brought home in the *Ripon* is a male specimen, in good health, about ten months old, and 500 lbs. weight. It fed on milk and rice, about 80 pints daily of the former, and the latter was consumed both boiled and raw. A number of cows and goats were kept on board the *Ripon* to supply the milk.

The huge Duchess promenades with the world. "a little man with a great preponderance of nose." We take another extract from this letter:—

"There is no civilized nation with more vanity or natural coquetry than the French, and the ladies would no more think of wearing a dress, a cape, or a head dress which was not becoming to them, than they would think of taking a December bath in the Seine because somebody else was simple enough to do it. At a large ball or soiree, like that of the President's last week, you will see every possible variety of color and make in dress. A fashionable lady here studies her complexion, her form, her style of beauty, even the shape of her head and the cut of her features, and she is too anxious about her good looks to disfigure herself by wearing an unbecoming article of dress merely because the fashion books say that "nothing else is worn." For instance, a brunette would no sooner wear blue or yellow than a blonde would wear a scarlet or bottle green. A lady with a scrawny neck and arms will not, because her mode-book says she must, display her misfortune to all the world by wearing a very low dress and very short sleeves; neither will a tall woman dress her hair in a pyramid on top of her head, nor a short one bring hers all round at the sides.

A CALUMNY REFUTED.—It was reported in some of the papers, that a certain minister was keeping a gambling house in San Francisco. The Lowell *American* contradicts this slander, and says that the reverend gentleman is now in jail at Lockport on a charge of bigamy.

HOW THE SPECIE OF THE WORLD MOVES.—The steamer *Trent*, from Greytown, Nicaragua, arrived on the 3rd instant, at Kingston, Jamaica, on her way to England. She had two millions of dollars in specie. This is one of the channels by which our payments go out to Europe. American enterprise sends part of this money. Much of it goes from California, in payment for the goods received from abroad, and it is by such shipments of gold that we are enabled to make those large importations to our Atlantic ports, without having a balance against us. There are other reasons operating to keep the course of exchange at the specie paying points; but nothing but the gold of California can keep us from having large demands made upon us. Should the gold mines suddenly prove wholly exhausted, we should be in a beautiful dilemma. As it is, we can send out millions of gold, for our people hate the stuff in circulation, and are glad to get rid of it. They want the basis of money—real estate—and let the gold go to those who cannot own land.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NEW MINERAL TRADE.—It seems that in several of the Counties of Pennsylvania, they have discovered large deposits of Chrome, which are diligently worked. One firm has upwards of five hundred hands employed, who are daily shipping the mineral to Baltimore. The proprietors of farms upon which it is found, receive three dollars per ton for washed chrome; and in the rock state it is sometimes worth five dollars per ton. The mineral is found in great abundance, at various points east of the Mine Ridge, in Lancaster, Chester and Delaware Counties, and is all, or nearly all, shipped to Baltimore.

Chrome is not found in the metallic state; it always is a green ochry substance which is generally intermixed with silicious minerals. Chromic iron, which is the kind above alluded to, is sought after to obtain from it the chromic acid, for the preparation of the beautiful chrome-yellow, used in painting and dying. It is found in the Shetland Islands, in Syria, in some parts of France, and elsewhere; but it is more plentiful in the region above mentioned than any other place we have ever heard of.

The new Comet is now faintly visible to the naked eye in the constellation Ursa Minor. It will continue to approach the earth until the middle of July, when it will attain its minimum distance from us of about thirty-eight millions of miles, or less than one half its present distance. As it is also approaching the Sun, it will become five or six times brighter than it now is.

On the 11th of July it will be seen a few degrees to the west of the bright star Arcturus, in the constellation Bootes. Moving rapidly to the South, it will pass near the star Spica Virginis on the 23d of July, and will soon after descend below the southern horizon.

As it is already fast increasing in brightness, it will probably be distinctly visible to the naked eye during the middle of July.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED, June 19.

Bark Clyde, Harrison, Glasgow, Buchanan & Co, for Quebec, ballast.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED, June 17.

Ship Heroine, Walker, Aberdeen, LeMesurier & Co
Bark Perseverance, Seeds, Dublin, A Gilmour & Co
.... Wm. Glen Anderson, Langster, Exeter, Pemberton Bros
.... Diadem, Wheatley, Newcastle, G B Symes & Co
.... Norden, Halvorson, Lynn, C E Levey & Co
.... Jane Lowden, Langford, Truro, A Gilmour & Co
Brig Rilliano, Walker, Poole, M I Wilson & Co
.... Hope, Lamb, Fleetwood, G W Usborne
.... Energy, Boucher, Youghal, Pemberton Bros
.... Alpha, Scorn, Whitby, H & E Burstall
.... Symmetry, Bell, Exmouth, LeMesurier & Co
.... Lightfoot, Park, Whitehaven, G B Symes & Co
Ship Harmony, Jamieson, Cardiff, H & E Burstall
Bark Rose, Moon, Plymouth, A Gordon & Co
Schr Ste Marie, Cadotte, Whitehall, (U S,) P Paterson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A Pilot arrived from below this morning, reports a bark and brig at Patrick's Hole—bound up.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 19th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, Mr. WILLIAM BLOOM BULLING, to Miss MARTHA TWEEDY, both of this city.

On the 14th instant, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev JACOB ELLEGOOD, Mr. JOHN VAN HORNE, to Miss ANN CHARLOTTE OLIVE, both of Montreal.

On the 13th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. GRASSETT, GEORGE, son of the late ROWLAND WILLIAMS, Esq., formerly of the Island of Jamaica, to ANNIE HARRIS, fifth daughter of Captain LEE, Hon. East India Company's Service.

On the 6th instant, at All Saints' Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. MACKIE, JOHN W. MCDONNELL, of this city, to ELIZA KENNEDY, late of the County of Wicklow, Ireland.

At Three Rivers, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. L. O. DESILETS, Curé of St. Guillaume, Mr. OLIVIER O. DESILETS, to SARAH, third daughter of the late Mr. JOHN MCLAREN.

At Quebec, on the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. COOK, DAVID DOUGLAS YOUNG, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. GEORGE BURNS YOUNG, Esq., of the County of Wicklow, Ireland, SYMES & CO., to SARAH, eldest daughter of WM. BURNS, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in that city.

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

FOR CURING DIARRHŒA.

JAS. STEWART, at Head Quarters, Bonsecours Street, has been complaining of Diarrhœa for several days. On Thursday, the 13th instant, he was quite unwell; had constant Diarrhœa upon him; felt pain in the region of the Stomach; Heaviness, Cold Chills, Sick, 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, and a happy flow of spirits.

IN FIVE MINUTES

HE DANCED A JIG.

For he was completely cured.

Let all who suffer pain in any form, whether it be RHEUMATISM or DIARRHŒA, PAINS in the BONES or the BOWELS, CRAMPS, SPASMS, STRAINS or SPRAINS, Weakness, SOUR STOMACH, HEART BURN, SWELLINGS, HEAD ACHE, TIC DOLEREUX, TOOTH ACHE, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Rash or Tetter, 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.

I saw the said JAMES STEWART use Radway's Ready Relief, and witnessed the remarkable effects it had upon him.

(Signed) W. STEWART.

Radway's Ready Relief is Sold by WM. LYMAN & CO., ALEX. URQUHART, DR. PICAULT, and R. W. REXFORD.

June 14. 130-1m

The *Transcript* will please copy for 1 month.

J. PARKIN'S

NEW LACE & EMBROIDERY ESTABLISHMENT,

1141, NOTRE DAME STREET,

NUNS' BUILDINGS,

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

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and the inhabitants generally, that he is in receipt of a Choice Assortment of the NEW LACE and MUSLIN SLEEVES, Entredeaux 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., &c., which will be submitted at the *lowest possible* remunerating prices.

N. B.—Please observe the address,

J. PARKIN.

June 20, 1850. 135

J. & D. LEWIS have just received a few cases of Gent's Ready-Made COATS in Black and Blue Cloth Paletots, Fishing and Shooting Coats, and Brown Holland Blouses.

June 19, 1850. 134

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,—A good JOURNEYMAN HAIR CUTTER and WIG MAKER, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Also a smart BOY. Apply to

J. MACROW,

13, Great St. James Street.

June 17. 1324

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a number of Smart BOYS. Terms liberal. Apply at the *Courier* Office, St. François Xavier Street.

Montreal, June 8, 1850. 125

WANTED,

$5,000 IN SPANISH QUARTERS.

Apply to C. DORWIN.

June 15, 1850. 131

FOR SALE:—A few Barrels REFINED SUGAR, (Crushed Loaves,) a superior article, for Family use.

A. F. SABINE.

June 18, 1850. 133

100 TINNET'S NEW BUTTER, just received, and for Sale by

T. C. PANTON,

150, St. Paul Street.

June 15, 1850. 131

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE

WEDNESDAY, June 19.

QUEBEC.—Sultry and cloudy. Thermometer 72°; Barometer 29.60. Wind light from the South-West. The Thermometer yesterday indicated 90° in the shade.

CORNWALL.—Heavy thunder storm and much lightning.

BROCKVILLE.—Ditto.

KINGSTON.—Very warm; appearance of a thunder storm.

COBOURG.—Fine, but hot.

8 P. M.

No Evening Report—Line down.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT

OF THE CELEBRATED

GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY,

CONSISTING OF

23 *Instrumental Solo Performers*

TO take place on SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, at the THEATRE-ROYAL.

Principal Pieces to be performed are

Overtures to "Guillaume Tell," by Rossini; "Flauta Magica," by Mozart; and "Cinderella," by Rossini; "Fantasia and Variations Brillante," (for Violin,) by Mr. Schultze; "Grand Concerto," (for Oboe,) by Mr. Oblerman; "Variations de Bravura" (for Flute,) by Mr. Zerrahn; "Selections from the New Opera," (The Prophete,) by Meyerbeer; "Gipsey Quadrille," &c.

Dress Circle, 3s. 9d.; Upper Boxes 2s. 6d. Pit, 1s. 3d. Gallery to be closed.

Box Office open on the day of Performance, from TEN, A. M., to FOUR, P. M., when Seats can be secured.

Doors open at SEVEN o'clock; Concert commences at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

June 20. 2

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES

OF THE

MARTINETTI FAMILY.

THIS EVENING the MARTINETTI FAMILY will give an ENTERTAINMENT at MONKLANDS PLEASURE GROUNDS, comprising some entirely new and most extraordinary Feats.

The Performance will commence at HALF-PAST FIVE o'clock.

Tickets of Admission, 1s. 3d.

June 20, 1850. 135

MONKLANDS HOTEL

OMNIBUSES.

S. COMPAIN begs to announce to the Ladies and the Public generally, that an OMNIBUS will leave MONKLANDS HOTEL every MORNING at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock, to arrive at PLACE D'ARMES by NINE o'clock, A. M.

In the AFTERNOON the OMNIBUSES will leave PLACE D'ARMES at TWO, FOUR, SIX and EIGHT, P. M., every Day in the Week.

Fare each way, 7½d.

June 20, 1850. 13

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

BREWER'S

GRAND MOVING PANORAMA

WILL BE EXHIBITED, at the MASONIC HALL, Dalhousie Square, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1850, and continue for a few Evenings only.

The Exhibition comprises the following views, viz.:—

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, with its immense Halls and Grottos, extending in various directions, between six and seven hundred miles.

The Niagara River and Falls, in Summer and Winter.

A Day's Journey through the Western Prairies—Mount Vernon—Natural Bridge of Virginia. Scenery on the Nile, and other Views.

Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children half price.

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN, Panorama will move at EIGHT o'clock, precisely.

There will be an Afternoon Performance for THREE o'clock on Saturday.

June 19, 1850. 13

MEDICAL HALL.

WARTON'S ERVALENTA.—Just Received, a Consignment of the above article, on which a Treatise, containing Certificates from eminent Physicians and Chemists, may be perused. The ERVALENTA is Sold in

1 lb Canisters at 4s. 6d.
2 lb Canisters at 7s. 6d.
5 lb Canisters at 17s. 6d.

This agreeable nutritious Farina cures, radically cures Habitual Constipation, Indigestion and all consequent Diseases, *without the aid of medicine.* It is particularly recommended as the most suitable diet for Children, Aged Persons and Invalids generally.

ALEX. URQUHART.

June 19, 1850.

MEDICAL HALL.

LUBIN'S, SMITH'S, PATEY'S, and DU CROIX'S PERFUMERY, just received.

LUBIN'S

Extrait de Violettes	Réséda
Bouquet des Dames	Rose
Lilas	Bouquet de la Reine
Patchouly	Fleurs d'Italie
Jockey Club	Rough and Ready
Fois de Senteur	Bouquet de Candia
Fleur d'Orange	Maréchale
Jasmin d'Espagne	Geranium Rose
Verveine	Magnolia
Eglantine	Essence Bouquet
Mousseline	Bouquet Victoria
Bouquet de Roi	

SMITH'S

Vegtbl Ext. of Flowers	Ethereal Essence
Esprit de Lavandeaux	Spring Flowers
Millefleurs	

PATEY'S

Fragrant Ess. Geranium	Ambrosia
Royal Ext. of Flowers	Citrionbois, or Verbena
Persian Essence, or Citronella Rose	Rondeletia

DELCROIX'S

Lavender Water, &c., &c., &c.

ALEX. URQUHART.

June 10.

HARES' OIL CLOTHS.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

HAVE now received the completion of their Assortment of the above celebrated FLOOR CLOTHS, which, with other Makes in great variety of styles, from 3 to 27 feet wide, they offer for Sale, at their

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

St. Francois Xavier Street.

Together with their usually Extensive Assortment of CARPETING, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., on the most favorable terms.

25, St. Francois Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street. Montreal, June 13, 1850.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOW receiving, from the different Importers, a General Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; including a Superior Stock of Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, which the Subscribers offer to the Trade, for Cash or Approved Credit.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

25, St. François Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street. Montreal, 15th June, 1850.

REGULAR TRADER BETWEEN TORONTO, AND OTHER PORTS ON LAKE ONTARIO, DIRECT.

The First-Class Steamer *ENGLAND*, Captain GEARLE, will leave the Subscriber's WHARF, BASIN, for KINGSTON, and HAMILTON, calling at Intermediate Ports, (weather permitting,) on FRIDAY, at TWELVE o'clock, precisely.

Cabin and PASSENGERS taken at the Lowest Rates, and, as this Steamer takes Your Shippers may rely on their being the earliest dispatched. Her CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS are good, while a most commodious Berth is offered for DECK PASSENGERS, the Deck being completely covered in, and Commodious *Storage for up Freight.*

JOHN KER.

Montreal, Canal Wharf, June 20, 1850. 135

REGULAR TRADERS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

The First-Class Schooner *OCEAN*, Captain McGAW, is now LOADING, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JNO. KER, Agent.

June 20, 1850. 134

SEA BATHING.

THE *DU LOUP AND KAKOUNA*

Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, W. B. Lucas, Master, will leave the NAPOLEON WHARF, QUEBEC, for RIVIERE DU LOUP, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at NINE, A. M., and return to Quebec the following day.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

R. J. MORGAN,

People's Line Steamboat Office.

Quebec, June 17, 1850. 132

SAGUENAY.

On and after the FIRST JULY next, the *ROWLAND HILL* will make TWO TRIPS a-week to RIVIERE DU LOUP, and one trip as far as SAGUENAY, should sufficient encouragement offer.

R. J. MORGAN.

June 17. 132

FOR TORONTO, ST. CATHERINES, AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE; ALSO PORT DALHOUSIE AND GODERICH.

THE FIRST CLASS SCHOONER *SAMSON*, Captain CRANSTON, is now Loading for the above Ports, and will have quick dispatch. For rate of Freight apply to

JNO. KER, Agent.

June 20. 131

FOR PORT DALHOUSIE, ST. CATHARINES, THOROLD, PORT MAITLAND, PORT ROBINSON, and NAPANEE.—Towed by the Government Steamers.—The splendid First-Class Schooner *ST. VINCENT*, 300 tons burthen, Captain McCLUNE, now Loading for the above Ports, and will be ready in a few days to take in Cargo for the greater part of her Cargo is engaged, will have immediate dispatch.

Freight taken at a very low rate.

Apply to the Captain, or to

DONALD MURRAY & Co., Agents.

June 15, 1850. 131

FOR PORT STANLEY AND OTHER PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.—Towed by Government Steamers.—The First-Class Schooner *JOHN PATON*, Captain PATON, will be ready for any Port on Lake Erie, at reduced rates. Apply to

DONALD MURRAY & Co., Agents.

June 15, 1850. 131

SHIPPERS OF GOODS TO CANADA WEST.

The Undersigned hereby give NOTICE, that ORDINARY STEAM-BOAT BILLS OF LADING will be signed for GOODS SHIPPED by STEAMERS, and that no other FORM VOUCHER will be granted.

MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
HOOKER & HOLTON.
H. JONES & Co.
DAVID TORRANCE.

Montreal, June 4, 1850. 121-1m

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-Fastened Brig "ENGINEER," Captain SELLARS, is loading for the above Port, and, having part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

Apply to the Captain, on board, or to

LEMESURIER, routh & Co.

June 18. 133

BRISTOL to QUEBEC, of Goods intended for MONTREAL, are requested to have their ENTRIES passed, or the Goods sent to the Customs Warehouse.

THEODORE HART.

June 5. 125

FOR DUNDEE AND ANY PORT OF THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—The fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-fastened Barque "EARL POWIS," HENDERSON, Commander, is now ready to take in Cargo, having two-thirds of her Cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch.

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

LEMESURIER, routh & Co.

Montreal, June 1, 1850. 119

REGULAR TRADER FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new A 1 fast-sailing