Navigation of the River St. Lawrence within the Port of Montreal, has also had their attention.

It appears to the Council that the powers vested by this bill, in the Harbour Commissioners, for raising the required funds, differ materially from the terms proposed to the Board of Trade, in your communication of 14th June, particularly as regards the rate of interest at which the loan may be raised by the Commissioners.

The Council also notice some deviations from the suggestions I had the honor to make in my letter of 10th May, to Mr. Begly. These, however, are matters of detail, which should in no wise impede the progress of so important a work as the completion of a deep water Channel through Lake St. Peter, and I have to express the satisfaction of the Council, that there is now an immediate prospect of the work being undertaken, and that although removed from the control of your department, it will still have your countenance and aid.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. servant,
(Signed,) THOMAS RYAN,
President Montreal Board of Trade.

To the Hon. W. H. Merritt, M.P.P.,
Chief Commissioner Public Works, Toronto.

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

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All letters must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the money when they reach the Publication Office. Communications solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1850.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

We have said sufficient of the local advantages which attach to the Caughnawaga traverse, to prove at least our perfect disinterestedness, and our desire to cooperate with any parties really disposed to press to completion a line of Railway which will connect Montreal with New York and Boston; and if we hesitate before we commit ourselves to a preference for the Caughnawaga line, we are but pursuing the path of men who examine and investigate cautiously and deliberately before finally deciding. We well remember, some sixteen years since, when Craig Street contained an open creek in its centre, now covered up and hid from view, that the opponents of the plan subsequently adopted, urged the enlargement of the creek, and turning into it the waste water of the Lachine Canal, discharging the sewerage of the city below the Cross. The want of an independent Press at that period, and the indolence and apathy of the public, resulted in the waters of the creek, with all the filth of the city sewers, being turned into the very centre of our harbor, contaminating the stream and necessarily polluting the water drawn from the river by the Water Works, for the use of the citizens. To remedy this evil now, would cost ten-fold the sum that would have been requisite when the question was first debated; buildings have grown up, vested interests have been created, and at the present day we may almost despair of the proper remedy being applied. We cite these facts to prove how fatal to the public welfare it often is, adopting hasty and inconsidered schemes. The Caughnawaga idea is now in men's minds, and the Press have been discussing, as an every-day occurrence, the feasibility of running steamers from *bordage to bordage*, with the Thermometer 20 below zero. There is the charm of novelty in such an enterprize, though most of the native-born ones would see in the experiment only the risk of the wheels of the steamer being clogged with ice, and the steamer itself whirled down the rapids. Some writers assert that the traverse is always free from floating ice—experience tells us that such is not the case. The question for the citizens of Montreal to decide—leaving out of view for the moment all reference to a bridge—is simply this: Are they willing that the permanent ferry for the conveyance of passengers by Railway South shall be established at Caughnawaga or in front of this city? Taking the average of the last twenty years, we exceed the margin, when we state, that passengers can cross, and have crossed, opposite Montreal, with the exceptions of three days in the Spring, and three days in the Fall. Any citizen, who has long resided here, must have had frequent opportunities of seeing passengers for the Packet master on the edge of the *bordage*, the canoes drawn up on the ice, and the baggage piled alongside, preparatory to crossing. Now is it not reasonable to suppose, that, if Caughnawaga were so much more desirable as a ferry, experienced travellers, like most of the Packet passengers, would not rather undergo the slight trouble of a seven miles land journey to Caughnawaga to avoid the hazards of the Montreal ferry? We submit this point as worthy of notice. We do not deny that there may be, and have been, days when the Montreal ferry is, and will be, impracticable; but it should not be forgotten, that, when once the ice has *taken*, the natural Winter communication between the Southern bank of the St. Lawrence and Montreal is incomparably better than anything which Caughnawaga can offer. In fact, while one traveller would be only crossing the Caughnawaga ferry, another traveller, leaving Montreal at the same time, could reach Laprairie in a sleigh, and, by means of the railway, arrive at St. Johns. We deal with facts familiar to every practical man, leaving the public to chew the cud of reflection before they irrevocably commit themselves.—Having said so much about the respective merits of the two ferries, it is expedient that we advert to the project of a bridge. We believe it was in 1847, when money was abundant, capitalists liberal, and speculation rife, that the idea of a bridge was first seriously entertained. The merchants, like prudent men, went to work methodically; H. Judah, and John Young, Esquires, solicited aid in behalf of a survey and examination of the proposed line of operations,—$1000 were cheerfully contributed, and with that sum, the services, we believe, of a Mr. Day, a very distinguished American Engineer, were secured. He surveyed the line from Windmill Point to the opposite shore, inspected the bottom of the River, and, having satisfied his mind upon every essential fact, he proposed, for the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, to throw a wooden bridge over the stream, the span of the arches to be two hundred feet wide, with stone pillars, and a drawbridge, if required. He did more, he offered to perform the work, and furnish good and valid guarantees, that neither the force of the current nor of the floating ice would impair the solidity or durability of the bridge. The plans and surveys are in existence, and in the possession of a gentleman of this city. It would really appear, that, with such facts before them, the citizens must be bereft of reason if they wander away seven miles from Montreal to establish a railway terminus, when scientific men have shown that it may be placed alongside the outlet of the Lachine Canal, or, if need be, in the vicinity of Wellington Street. We submit our view of the case without the slightest bias in favor of any peculiar interest,—our motives are natural and legitimate; as citizens of Montreal, we advocate those projects which will enhance the value of real estate, and promote the commercial prosperity of the merchants.

SCENE IN A CALIFORNIA COURT OF JUSTICE, about equal in indecency to the proceedings of Saturday week in the Legislative Assembly of Canada:—

YUBA CITY, June 14th, 1850.

You have doubtless heard of the disgraceful affair in our District Court; and as the matter will come before the House at its next Session, and a statement made to the Governor immediately, I will give you the facts as they occurred—I being engaged in the case with Judge Field.

Upon our motion, the Court had ordered a new trial, for the reason that it (the Court) had refused to let us call the Plaintiff upon the stand, to prove a contract; and when the statute arrived, showing our right, granted a new trial, upon payment of costs. Without making out their bill of costs, the parties appeared to the action, and, upon agreement, postponed the trial from Tuesday until Friday. Upon the calling of the case, the Plaintiff's Counsel demanded the costs. Judge Field arose to say that they had waived their right to costs until the final decision. Turner then took up the statute to read to the Court, when Judge Turner cried out, "Fine that man fifty dollars." Judge Field replied, "Very well, sir."

Judge Turner.—"Fine him one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for eight hours."

Field.—"Very well, sir," was again replied.

Turner.—"Fine him three hundred dollars, and twelve hours imprisonment?"

Field.—"Very well, sir."

Turner.—"Fine him four hundred dollars and twenty-four hours?"

Field.—"Very well; I have constitutional rights here."

Turner.—"Fine him five hundred dollars and fifty-eight hours in custody for contempt of Court."

These fines were imposed without interm ission, and without stopping to take breath, in the most angry and vehement manner, without the least cause; and upon imposing the last fine, the Hon. Judge Turner wound himself up to the highest pitch of rage, ordering the Sheriff to subpœna a posse,—"Subpœna me, I'll take him out."

Nearly all the members of the bar followed Judge Field from the room, expressing a sense of the outrage to him and the bar. There was but one opinion among jurymen, bystanders, and all who saw and heard the circumstance. In the evening the County Judge was applied to, and issued a writ of Habeas Corpus. There being no commitment in the hands of the Sheriff, Judge Haun proceeded to inquire into the case of Field's detention, and called upon several members of the bar to state the circumstances upon oath; and he then asked them if, in their opinion, anything in the manner or words of Judge Field could be construed into a contempt of court. They said it would not in any court before which they had ever practised law. Upon which, Field was discharged.

The next morning Turner disbarred all the attorneys who were sworn, ordered them all into custody, Judge Field again for the same offence, and ordered the County Judge into the custody of the Sheriff. Judge Haun immediately called a special Court of Sessions, and defied the Sheriff, who was forced to leave without his prisoner.

To see wont round the streets with a pair of Colt's revolvers in his pockets, calling all who had testified a set of "damned perjured scoundrels," &c., &c. Strong demonstrations have been made towards giving him a coat of tar and feathers. To sum the matter up, he is a good specimen of the Texan bully, without the shadow of a legal idea in his head.

HARPER'S Monthly Magazine is spoken of in the English papers in terms almost of envy. The journalists there point to the fact, that the Harpers, through their connection with British authors, are enabled to publish the gist of the best works before they are issued by the London publishing houses. The Magazine is somewhat on the plan of the Eclectic Review, only the field, from whence the fruits are culled, is larger and more richly supplied. It contains a voluminous mass of reading matter, extracted from the choicest literature of the day, and the price is ridiculously low, sufficiently so to place it within the reach of all classes of readers.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—In repeating the article from an English paper, respecting the Bishoprics of Montreal and Quebec, the Canadian *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, of the 9th instant, adds:—"The District of St. Francis is omitted apparently by mistake. It will form a portion of the Diocese of Quebec."

AUGUST 9, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—As a friend to the Vermont Central Railroad, I wish, through your paper, to say to that portion of the public who have been told, and who perhaps believe, that the late freshet had done more damage to the road than could be repaired in three months by the most strenuous exertions, that said road is in full operation throughout its entire length, and doing an amount of business which shows that the home misrepresentations have had no effect abroad. On Monday last, the evening train brought into Burlington over 140 passengers; and on Tuesday a freight train, consisting of 60 cars, brought not less than 600 tons of merchandise. I have heard it stated, that in grateful return for the kindness of the Superintendent of the Rutland Railroad, in offering, a short time since, to carry the Centreville mails gratuitously, the civil and "accomplished" Superintendent of the Central has tendered the services of that road to carry passengers and freight, for the other. As one good turn deserves another, I hope this civility will be extended.

A SUBSCRIBER.

WEBSTER ON MANN.—The *Boston Bee* has the following from its Washington correspondent:

A gentleman of this city having read Mr. Horace Mann's last letter, wrote thus to Mr. Webster:

"My Dear Sir,—Mr. Mann has written another letter, but I pray you to take no notice of it. Let him roll unanswered."

To which Mr. Webster replied:

"Washington, July 27, 1850.

"My Dear Sir,—Make yourself quite easy; I shall not answer Mr. Horace Mann's rolling. St. Jude writes that when Michael, the Archangel, contended with the devil about the body of Moses, he did not bring against him a railing accusation.

"Archbishop Tillotson remarks, that, in this particular, the Archangel acted quite prudently, as he knew that in a contest of railing, the devil would be too hard for him.

"Yours always, truly,

"DANIEL WEBSTER."

St. Daniel, in the comparison above made between himself and St. Michael, evidently mistakes St. Jude for St. *John*. He should have quoted from his great patron, "*What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you.*"

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TIMBER MEASURED TO THIS DATE:

	Inspectors of Culls' Office, Quebec, August 10, 1850.		
	1850.	1849.	1848.
White Pine, feet	4,991,849	6,775,199	11,620,316
Red Pine	2,547,560	1,254,456	475,422
Oak	686,976	479,304	497,248
Elm	386,003	301,014	1,046,074
Ash	35,931	61,318	69,788
Basswood	4,558	4,119	7,373
Butternut	9,000	1,188	1,700
Birch and Maple	410,761	114,839	313,819
			Alex. Shaw, Superintendent.

The Foreign News

The United States Mail Steamship *Pacific* arrived at her wharf, foot of Canal Street, about nine o'clock last night, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 31st of last month, bringing four days later news from all parts of Europe. The passage was made in eleven days and seven hours, during the greater portion of which time she was beset with westerly winds. The following details of her news are made up from files of foreign papers received at this office:—

Ireland.

DEATH OF A PATRIARCH.—The patriarch Dormer died lately, near the foot of the Hill of Allen, County Kildare, at the advanced age of 125. The deceased lived in the same townland in which he was born in the year 1725, having thus seen the throne of England filled by six successive sovereigns. He had been in a state of second infancy for nearly a quarter of a century.

THE CROPS.—The accounts of the potato crop are reported to be most favourable, and it is expected that very few will be injured by the disease.

In Armagh, the reaping of the barley is general, and wheat, oats, and potatoes promise large and sound crops. In the market of Armagh, the supply of potatoes is so abundant that they can be had for 2d. per stone. The *Limerick Reporter*, which had such gloomy reports of the blight last week, now states that potatoes suppose to be diseased are recovering.

The Cork *Examiner* has accounts from all parts of the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, which concur in stating that there is yet no real potato disease, and that the prospects of the harvest are most cheering. To crown all, some of the Provincial journals, which reported a serious blight in the wheat crop, now declare that that crop, in general, is sound, and promises a good produce. Confidence is rapidly reviving among the farmers, with the hope of a return to abundance.

—Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to close confinement.

The War in Schleswig.

Tremendous Battle between the Danes and Schleswigers—Defeat and Retreat of the Schleswig-Holstein Army—Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

Accounts received from Schleswig-Holstein, announce a most sanguinary engagement to have taken place between the Danish and Schleswig-Holstein forces. The engagement commenced on the morning of the 25th ult., and lasted uninterruptedly for eleven hours. Until 11 o'clock, A. M., fortune seemed, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority unexpectedly displayed by the Danes, to favor the former, as they succeeded twice in forcing the Danes to their first position between Coverso and Annschebol. At this hour, however, the Danes brought fresh troops into the field, and an immense force of artillery, against the centre of General Willisen's position in front of Istedt, and after a frightful cannonade of two hours' duration, followed up by a successful attack, the Schleswig-Holstein army retired in good order through Schleswig and Missunde to a position in the south at Sehestedt. The loss on both sides is very great. The batteries at Eckernforde are dismounted.

The following are the details of this terrible battle:—

[*From the Hamburg Börsenhalle, 2 P. M., July 26.*]

The anticipated contest commenced this morning at 3 o'clock, with an attack by the Danes on both wings of the Schleswig-Holstein army. The Danes did not at first succeed in obtaining any advantage, but in a short time they began to gain ground on the left wing, where they attempted to establish themselves, but were so far driven back by a gallant charge of the rifles and the infantry, that no further attack was made from this quarter. On the right wing they were so warmly received by the Schleswig-Holsteiners that they could not succeed in gaining a single inch of ground. After this attack on both wings had continued for two or three hours, the Danes made an onslaught on the centre along the Chausee, in the direction of Flensburg, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, at the same time. The Schleswig-Holstein light infantry retired behind the main position near Istedt, where the advancing Danes were received with a shower of balls from the fortifications thrown up there, compelling them to retire a little. The Holsteiners again rushed to the centre, and with such vivacity that the Danes were soon obliged to retreat *en masse* into the poplar wood. This manœuvre was twice repeated, and twice was our main position on the right wing and centre attacked by the Danes. On the left wing a mere skirmish fire was only carried on. The battle had, by this time, continued for nearly eight hours; and between ten and eleven o'clock it seemed certain that the result could not be otherwise than favourable to us. But just at this time it became apparent that the Danes had concentrated their whole force for a main attack on our centre and right wing. From the eminence where I stood, I could distinctly see the whole Danish infantry debouch from the poplar wood and form line directly opposite the Schleswig-Holstein force, bringing up at the same time several new batteries of field artillery. I could also distinctly see the fatigued and worn-out troops relieved by fresh battalions. General Willisen also caused his reserve batteries to be brought forward as well as the cavalry, which had as yet been but partially engaged; and about eleven o'clock a most fearful cannonade commenced on both sides, which was kept up on the part of the Schleswig Holsteiners with great obstinacy for two hours and a half, although their ammunition were larger and more numerous. Individual instances of courage were shown that would appear almost incredible. A small battery of 12-pounders charged right into the thickest of the enemy's fire, posted itself at half distance, and greeted the Danes with repeated discharges from the battery. It was, however, so no obliged to retire, in order to avoid a charge of cavalry. The most determined courage of the whole army was, however, of no avail against the superior force the Danes at this time brought into action. They were also deficient in ammunition. About two o'clock the Danes made another attack, but being myself at this time obliged to withdraw, I was no longer an eye-witness of what occurred. Soon after, however, individual soldiers were seen running along the Chausee in the direction of Schleswig, followed soon after by larger masses, spreading the mournful news that the Danes had broken through our centre. Under such circumstances there was no other alternative than a retreat, which immediately ensued. General Willisen gave the necessary orders, and the brave little army saw itself compelled to retire from the field of battle, the general himself being among the last to leave. The retreat was made without confusion, and in good order, covered by several battalions under the command of Colonel Von der Tann. The Danes appear to have been either too fatigued or too indolent to follow up their advantage, as they made no pursuit.

General Willisen left the castle of Gottorp on horse-back, about 5 o'clock, but I am unable to inform you where the head-quarters were established. Several battalions received orders to bivouac in the fields on the sides of the Chausee near Fahdorf, in the direction of Eckernforde, and others were ordered on to Rendsburg.

The battle of Istedt will certainly maintain its place among the most sanguinary contests on record. The loss on both sides has been immense; but the Danes have suffered more than the Schleswig-Holsteiners, otherwise, with such a preponderating force, they would not have contented themselves with remaining on the field of battle, instead of following up their success by a vigorous pursuit. According to the reports of the prisoners, about 400 in number, the Danish force engaged cannot have been less than 45,000 to 50,000 men. It does not appear that a single officer of the Schleswig-Holstein staff has been wounded. General Bardenfleth has rather a severe wound in the right shoulder, and a large portion of other officers are said to have fallen. One battalion has only two officers alive, and not more than 400 men, and the other battalions have also suffered severely. Of the artillery, only six guns have been taken.

The Danes marched into Schleswig between 9 and 10 in the evening, and Eckernforde, which has been or will be, vacated, as the guns have been withdrawn and the fortifications demolished.

Another account in the same supplement estimates the force of the Danes at 38,000, and that of the Schleswig Holsteiners at 28,000. General Willisen commanded the centre, Von der Tann the left wing, and Von der Horst the right.

[*Hamburgh Correspondent, July 26.*]

It would be useless to undertake to say upon a bare supposition what the loss has been on both sides, and which can only be known accurately at the head-quarters of the respective armies, but from news I have where need to the arrival of the slightly wounded in Altona this day, and from what the same fellows have mentioned, the loss has been of that serious description that the Holstein army will not be able to recover easily again, so as to be able to maintain the field against the Danish General in Schleswig. The general depression is such as cannot readily be imagined than described; and, what is singular enough, the demeanor is observable in Altona than Hamburg than Altona this day. The Altona people admit that the Late has been a grievous one, and in the midst of a population being compelled to witness the arrival of trains from the seat of war filled with wounded men almost daily, one would almost expect a very considerable gloom upon the general countenance of the inhabitants, and yet such is not the case; on the contrary, the people receive the poor fellows coming back, looking sorrowfully at them, as much as to say, we have done our best, in a manner which makes one feel doubly sensible the calamity of war, yet at the same time to admire the courage of the people shown so openly under such fearful reverses, and the kind attention experienced by the wounded members of their cause on their arrival. Between 500 and 600 men slightly wounded, have arrived within two days in Altona alone, and I cannot but rely wounded in the interior must be fearful. There was a report circulated in Altona that 10,000 Swedes and Russians had taken part in the Battle of Istedt, and been the cause of the loss. Such are the rumors afloat. The *Borsenhalle* reports from Altona by the last train from the Duchies, mentions that the Schleswig-Holstein army, amounting to 26,000 men, has taken up a concentrated position between Keil, Rendsburg, and Schleswig, which almost admits of the Eyder having been crossed, since Eckernforde has been occupied this morning by the Danish troops. About 3,000 men of the Holstein army are said to be *hors de combat*. The sensation caused by the news from Rendsburg, intelligence has arrived of the position taken up by the Holstein army, since the retreat from Schleswig, is still discussing the subject.

By the telegraph from Rendsburg, intelligence has arrived of the position taken up by the Holstein army, since the retreat from Schleswig. It still numbers near 26,000 men, and was moving on Schestedt, between the Witten-See and the Eyder. The Danes took possession of Eckernforde after Major Jungmann and Captain Christiansen, commanding the batteries there, had destroyed the works, and sent ammunition and cannon to Rendsburg and Frederichsort.

It is reported that the German sailors had abandoned the *Gefion*, but that the Prussian soldiers on board had hoisted the Prussian flag, and declared that, in case of attack, they had orders to destroy the vessel.

[*From the Hamburg Nachrichten, July 27.*]

The loss on both sides is very great. Several officers, on a rough calculation, estimate it at above 10,000 men. Four guns fell into the hands of the Danes, and four of the Danish field-pieces were driven into a morass, and spiked by the Schleswig-Holsteiners. One Regiment of Danish Hussars is said to have suffered a great loss from the grape shot of our artillery.

At the commencement of the engagement, the left wing was very severely pressed, but the Danes soon threw all their force on our centre, which, after a most obstinate contest, was at length compelled to retreat in the direction of Schleswig, the right wing also accompanying it, but maintaining the same relative position to the centre at 6 o'clock in the evening as at 6 in the morning. After the retreat of the centre, which defended itself with the utmost bravery, the left wing also commenced a retrograde movement, covering the retreat. The Cavalry is said to have been but little engaged, and to have lost only three men.

The infantry took off their knapsacks, &c., to enable them to fight the easier, and, having saved the whole of their baggage, it will at once be seen with what admirable order the retreat must have been conducted.

The troops evacuated Schleswig and commenced their march towards the south, singing their national songs.

[Eckernfoer Correspondence, July 26, 11 A M.]

The Danes are in full march upon us from the west, and are already in the immediate neighborhood. They are expected to enter the town in a short time. I shall of course leave for the south before their entrance. I am glad to be able to inform you that our fortifications have been blown up, and of the sixteen guns employed in arming our batteries, two have been removed to Frederichsort, and the remainder, for want of horses, &c., have been obliged to be abandoned, but they have been spiked, and otherwise rendered useless.

A Danish war steamer has been reconnoitering the Gefion, which, as is well known, has for some time been manned by the Prussians, and on learning this fact, the steamer left us.

The *Borsenhalle*, of the 26th says—"The Schleswig Holstein cause is not in so desperate a predicament as there was occasion to believe from the first intelligence. 25,000 picked troops are concentrated upon Wittensee. Von der Tann has not been fight; but, on the contrary, is at the head 16,000 men. The reports of a countless number of killed and taken on the part of the Schleswig-Holsteiners have not been confirmed to their full extent. An escort brought the wounded into Altona at about 1 o'clock, and would be followed by the Danish prisoners. This night, at half-past 12 o'clock, orders were given to abandon Eckernfoerde, and dismantle the fortifications, which was already accomplished at 5. The artillery arrived at Rendsburg. The Gefion is still in the possession of Prussia, and appears out of danger. Among the Danish prisoners is his Excellency Baggesen, a person of considerable importance."

Italy.

The band of Il Passatore, formed of remnants of the defenders of Rome, and other Italian patriots continue to infest the Tuscan and Papal states. He has beaten the Austrian troops sent against him. He has two pieces of cannon, and has divided his band into three bodies, giving each a commander; they are well provided with arms and money.

We learn from Naples, by date 17th July, that Russia and Austria advised the King not to do away entirely with the constitution. There was a rumor of a change in the Ministry, in a constitutional sense. The British fleet was daily expected. Neapolitan 82¼; Exchanges on London 53⅔.

Letters from Rome, of the 20th July, state that the Pope and Cardinals are entirely occupied in the arrangement of the new form of municipal government.

The names are given of those already taken. List of Cardinals to be made along with those of Dr. Wiseman. New regulations concerning the Pontifical army. Duel between a French officer and one of the Pope's *Noble Guard*.

Letters from Florence state the General of Leghorn had been sent for by M. Boldenoni, and that it is supposed that the state of siege, in which Leghorn had remained for the last eighteen months, is to be relieved. The same letters state that both Tuscany and Naples have admitted, in principle, the claims made by Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the English government, for damages suffered by British subjects during the late troubles, but that the amount will be reduced. The sum to be paid by Tuscany will not exceed £300 sterling.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Hamilton, of the bark Penningham, at this port, reports that, on the 30th July, in lat. 46 35 N., long. 49 40 W., he passed a ship of about 400 tons, burned down to the water's edge, loaded with timber, apparently South American built; sent a boat on board of her, but could find no mark or name to know her by.

SYDNEY, C. B., July 28.—Arrived—Ship Wentworth, Dunlop, from Port Glasgow, Glasgow, bound to Quebec, with 400 passengers and general cargo; lost top-sides and other damage off St. Paul's Island, 24th July, in a small Canadian Brigantine.

BIRKENHEAD, July 29.—The Wanderer, brass for Quebec, in going out, grounded on Galloway Point, but came off at high water, and proceeded.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage at this Port, for the years 1849 and 1850, up to 10th August, inclusive:

1849—317 vessels	226,524 tons.	
1850—408 vessels	272,909 tons.	
91	46,385 More this year.	

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage, from the Lower Ports, in the years 1849 and 1850, up to 10th August, in each year:

1849—94 vessels	35,425 tons.	
1850—97 vessels	36,025 tons.	
7	60 Less this year.	

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED,
August 8.

Schr. Partridge, Marshall, St. Johns, (NFld.) J Gordon & Co, Slaves, &c. 127

Bark Cinnaman, Fordyce, Glasgow, J R Orr, flour and ashes

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, Mr. JOHN DAWSON, to Miss MARGARET SCOTT.

On the 22nd ultimo, by the same, Mr. EGBERT ELMES, to Miss LOUISA BOSSAL.

On the 3rd instant, by the same, Mr. JOHN NEWELL, to Miss MARGARET FIBBES.

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.
August 15. 182

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.
August 10, 1850. 178

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

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

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain, on board, or to
H. JONES & Co,
Agents.
Montreal, June 25, 1850. 139-t,w,1

THEATRE ROYAL.

MONS. ADRIEN,

THE CELEBRATED MAGICIAN, will have the honor of appearing in his MAGICAL SOIREES, on THURSDAY EVENING, August 15th.

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

Part 2nd—The Etherial Suspension, Indian Metamorphoses.

Part 3rd—The Beautiful Megasceriana.

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Tier, 1s. 10½d.; Pit, 1s. 3d.; Gallery, 7½d.

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.

August 13. 180

MASONIC HALL

FRENCH OPERA TROUPE,
OF THE NEW ORLEANS THEATRE.

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. FLOT, Agent.

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

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

On which occasion the following Magnificent Operas, by the Celebrated Composers, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Verdi, Rossini, Halevy, &c.:—

ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15,

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

JEWESS, NORMA, OTHELLO,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
SEMIRAMIDE, JERUSALEM.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

1.—Othello, Grand Heroical Air. Singing by.....Mr. Devries.
2.—Norma, Prayer and Grand Air. Playing and Singing by.....Mme. Devries.
3.—La Brise du Soir, Leopold de Mayer.....Mr. Albert
4.—Jerusalem. Grand Cavatina.....Mr. Devries.
5.—Semiramide. Grand Scene and Air Dramatique.....Mme. Devries.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

1.—Fantaisie de Blamenthal, executed by.....Mr. Albert.
2.—Recitatif, et grand Air de la Juive. Mr. Devries.
3.—Jerusalem, The celebrated Polonaise. Singing by.....Mme. Devries.
4.—La Source, Caprice, by Blumenthal, with Grand Variations, executed by.....Mr. Albert.
5.—Jerusalem, Grand Duo of the Illusion. Singing by Mr. and Mme. Devries.

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

Tickets, 3s. 9d.; to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores, at Donegana's Hotel, and at the Door on the evening of the Concert.

August 14, 1850. 181

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Lieutenant Colonel Horn and the Officers of the 20th Regiment,

ON FRIDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1850,
GIVEN BY
MDLLE. EUPHRASIE BORGHESE,

PRIMA DONNA at the Opera Comique in Paris and the principal Theatres of the Continents of Europe and America—at Naples, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Madrid, Havana, Mexico, New Orleans, New York, &c., &c., with the valued assistance of

MR. CHARLES WELLS,

the widely-celebrated German Pianist, and the ADMIRABLE BAND OF THE 20TH REGIMENT.

The Music will consist of various Selections from the popular Italian and French Operas:—

La Fille du Regiment (Opera composed expressly for Mdlle. Borghese.)

Don Pasquele.

Betty and others.

Mdlle. BORGHESE will give several of her Songs in Costume.

For particulars see Programme.

Boxes, 3s. 9d.; Second Tier, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 10½d.

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; Entertainments to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

Places secured at the Box-Office of the Theatre from 10, A. M., till 2, P. M.; and from 3 till 5, P. M.

August 14. 181

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND PORTLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER

NIAGARA.

The Steamer Niagara left Liverpool at nine o'clock this morning, and arrived at Liverpool at half-past two o'clock, this instant.

The *Atlantic* was at Liverpool, Lind is positively to sail next week 117,000 bales, including 12,000 for exporters 12,000. Middling Orleans, Mobile, Havre Cotton Market was firmer and in advance. Fine qualities scarcely dant, and dull on Tuesday and on Thursday quiet at 8¼ @ 8⅝. Fair to good unchanged. Corn—American—firmer and in good request, but barely prices higher. Rice, Sugar and Pearls at 33s. 6d.

Increased activity in the Manufacturing districts. Cloths have improved in demand only to a certain extent. Prices of goods suiting the Morocco market advanced. At the Woollen Districts employment good and prices firm.

New York Ashes.

The *Canada* left Liverpool with passengers for England and Boston, and takes out $302,[illegible]

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

ASHES.—Pots steady, sales of 75 barrels at $6 for *Pearls*, and $6[illegible]

FLOUR.—Market continues very dull and lower; fair demand for Western, 10,000 barrels Canadian at $4.[illegible] 4,000 barrels. Prices of Ohio and Common State are lower, $4.50 for Common to fair round.) $4.50 @ $4.75 for Common to Fancy Michigan, [illegible] Genesee.

GRAIN.—Wheat [illegible] and some inquiry for export. New Southern [illegible] sales of 1,300 bushels [illegible] $1.15. 3,000 bushels [illegible] and 1,500 bushels good [illegible] Corn opened heavy and [illegible] cents; sales of 45,000 bushels [illegible] for Western Mixed [illegible] low—closing heavy at [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—Pork is [illegible] rather better; sales of 300 barrels [illegible] $10.44 for Mess, and $8.[illegible] Lard—sales of 500 barrels [illegible]

Buffalo Markets.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

FLOUR.—Quiet and [illegible] and lower to operate. There [illegible] 830 barrels Michigan and [illegible] straight bran's at $1.1[illegible] at $4.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull, new [illegible] cents, with 85 @ 87 cents offered [illegible] steady and dull; sales of 2,500 bushels [illegible] at 53½ cents; and 3,000 bushels [illegible] vate terms.

No change in PROVISIONS or Cattle Market.

MONKLAND.

HURDLE RACE.

A PURSE will be given at MONKLAND, the 19th August, instant, for a HURDLE RACE, to be run for on the ground of the Company's Hotel.

Montreal, August 15, 1850.

MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE INTERMEDIATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Classes will be Re-opened on Monday, the 19th, at 11 o'clock, in presence of the Directors, when His Honor Judge Mondelet will preside, and make an appropriate address to the Pupils.—Parents and Guardians are invited to attend.

Directors:

Hon. J. Ferrier	Robert McKay, Esq
B. H. LeMoine, Esq	Hew Ramsay, Esq
Dr. Crawford	Hartland Stock, Esq
J. J. Day, Esq	Dr. McCulloch
D. Davidson, Esq	Wm. Lunn, Esq
Dr. Campbell	D. Torrance, Esq
John Young, Esq	C. Dunkin, Esq
	Joseph Savage, Esquire.

David Davidson, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Hew Ramsay, Esq., *Honorary Secretary.*

RECTOR:—H. Aspinwall Howe, Esq., of *Trinity College, Dublin.*

SECOND MASTER:—T. A. Gibson, M. A.

THIRD MASTER:—Mr. Rodger.

FRENCH:—M. Montier, *Lecturer at McGill College.*

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Johnson.

THE SYSTEM of INSTRUCTION is modelled from that pursued in the great Public Schools of England and Scotland, but under less attention are not given to the Classics to the prejudice of other branches of Education equally essential.

The COURSE comprises Latin, Greek, English and French Literature, the general Truths of the Christian Religion, the Elements of various branches of Mathematics, Familiar Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Elocution, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-Keeping.

Drawing is added, if required, but there is an extra charge for it.

The year is divided into four Terms.

The First Term commences.....August 20th.
The Second do do .....November 6th.
The Third do do .....February 1st.
The Fourth do do .....April 25th.

The FEES, which are payable in advance, are as follows:—

The First and Second Classes, £2 10 0 per Term
The Third, Fourth and Fifth do 2 0 0 do
Preparatory School..... 1 5 0 do
and 2s. 6d. per Term for Stationery.

In order to extend the advantages of this School to those who live at a distance, arrangements have been made to receive BOARDERS, to the formation of whose moral character, advancement in learning, and personal comfort, every care and attention will be given.

The Rector's Terms are £50 a Year; those of the First Master at from £35 to £45.

The French Master, also, is prepared to take Boarders on the same terms.

Montreal, August 13, 1850.

CHARLES P. WATSON'S
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
MANSION HOUSE, COLLEGE STREET.

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.

Residence, College Street, corner of St. Henry Street. 170

August 1.

CAUTION.—As there are no less than fifteen imitations of PAYSON'S INDELI