To Advertisers.

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

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 3s. (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.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1850.

The Press and the Parliament.

In another place we publish that portion of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly which we deem of sufficient importance. In future the people will know exactly what is *done* by their Representatives, but not what is *said*. There is an old story of BRAY DRUMMELL, that he once threatened to put the PRINCE OF WALES out of fashion and bring in OLD GEORGE—the Reporters are about to do the same thing with the Upper and Lower Houses; as the Lower House will not behave itself, it is to be put out of fashion, and the Upper House is to be taken up; if, therefore, the Government has to make explanations which it is imperatively necessary should go abroad to the people, they will have to make them in the Legislative Council. We do not think that this virtual stoppage of the mouths of the Members of the Lower House will have any bad effect; it is notorious that many a speech is made in that House which would not be made but for its anticipated effect out of doors; it is also equally notorious that many of the speeches so made are conspicuous for nothing but their arrant nonsense and violations of grammar and all the rules of rhetoric. The country can well spare them. But the attempted interference with the liberty of the Press, in the revival, by "Fossil" Robert Baldwin, of that antiquated rule of the House of Commons which declares the presence of strangers, and still more of strangers who are to report its proceedings, a breach of its high privileges, is a thing not to be so easily passed over. The resolution brought forward by Mr. Baldwin, reviving this ancient absurdity, is a direct blow at the liberty of the subject, through that press which is devoted to the welfare of the people; and not the least extraordinary part of the business is, that for this unholy work, is evoked an antiquated custom resorted to by the English Commons to protect themselves from the undue exercise of the prerogative by tyrannical Sovereigns; in the hands of Robert Baldwin it is made an engine against the liberties of the people; an English precedent in favor of free debate against kingly prerogative, is turned in Canada against popular rights! But the most absurd part of the business is this, that the Commons of England and of Canada, while protesting with one side their mouths that the presence of strangers and the report of the proceedings is a high breach of privilege, with the other side vote for the fitting up of galleries for the especial accommodation of strangers and these very Reporters! Can inconsistency go much further? This petty tyranny must be promptly put down, and we know no better means than those which we suggested when this outrage first came to our knowledge, that is, the immediate prosecution by Mr. Ure of the Speaker, or Sergeant-at-Arms, whichever of them is in a legal sense actionable in the first instance, for illegal arrest and false imprisonment; and we propose that the Press throughout Canada should immediately commence a subscription towards defraying the expenses. The Toronto papers seem to have been investigating the powers of the House of Assembly in this matter, and we gather from two of them, the *Globe* and *Patriot*, that they are satisfied no such power exists. It is justly argued that the Colonial Legislatures are created by an Imperial Statute; that the same authority that made them could unmake them; and they have no powers, rights, privileges, or prerogatives, more than are accorded to them by the Imperial Statute. Most assuredly, by that Act, they have not the power either to arrest, fine, or imprison.

In a case that happened at NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE, the House of Assembly took it upon itself to imprison the Attorney General. The Governor immediately prorogued the House, and liberated the captive. The case was submitted to the Home Government, and Lord Liverpool transmitted a despatch, in which he denounced the pretension of the House of Assembly to the power to deprive any British subject of liberty, as unfounded in law and a violation of the constitution, and ordered the offending House to be dissolved.

Another case occurred in Newfoundland, and a similar decision took place.

The *Patriot* also alludes to the affair in New Brunswick, which we mentioned the other day, where two publishers of a newspaper were imprisoned for breach of privilege, and subsequently recovered damages against the Speaker in the Supreme Court of the Province. If our memory serves us right, though the *Patriot* does not mention it, the Speaker appealed to the Privy Council from the decision of the Court, but that body confirmed the decision, and the damages, seven hundred pounds, we think, together with the costs, were, by vote of the Assembly, defrayed from the public chest. We should think that this decision had effectually settled the question, and is a far better precedent than ROBERT BALDWIN'S.

This is a question for the people, whose servant the Press is; without their support the Press is powerless, with it, it is more omnipotent than the Legislature. We are told that public opinion in Toronto, and as far as is yet known in Upper Canada, is unanimous in support of the Press; if it is, the Press will eventually triumph, and nothing can be more creditable than the way in which all the newspaper men have stuck together on this trying occasion; Tory and Radical, they are unanimous in their resistance to tyranny.

We have observed a letter from Mr. CHRISTIE in the *Globe*, in which he disputes the accuracy of some of the statements made by the members of the Press. Whether his be the correct version of the story or not, is quite immaterial to the main point; and as Mr. CHRISTIE contradicts himself several times in his story, we are disposed to place more faith in Mr. Unit's statement, who never contradicts himself once. But Mr. CHRISTIE, however wanton and uncalled for may have been his conduct in the first instance, is out of the field. The moment he brought the matter before the House, the thing was out of his hands, and the quarrel is now a *Pentrance* between the Press and the Parliament, and we hope yet that our contemporaries will have the spirit to fight it out to the last on the *champ clos* of the Law Courts of Toronto, before an upright Judge and an honest Jury.

We have not room to-day to notice a most able letter that appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*, from the pen of Mr. ROBERT ABRAHAM, respecting a Bill which Mr. DRUMMOND has brought into the House, but we shall do so in our next, merely observing in the mean time that the Bill in question contemplates one of the most atrocious innovations on the rights of British subjects in the matter of trial of jury that we ever heard of, and that if must be timely resisted.

THE ASIA.—This magnificent Steamer was only eight days and twenty-two hours in making the passage to Halifax.

CALIFORNIA.—The *Crescent City* has arrived with eighteen days later news from San Francisco. She brings $250,000 in gold dust. There is intelligence of another terrible conflagration at San Francisco, by which over 300 houses have been destroyed and five millions worth of property destroyed. Continual discoveries of new *placers* or sites in which gold is found are still made.

The Greek Slave will be ready to receive company this (Friday) and Saturday evenings, as well as during the day. This will accommodate many who have desired to see it by the evening light.

Theatre Royal.

On Wednesday evening last there was a fair attendance at this establishment, and the performances, as usual, passed off with much *eclat*. Mademoiselles Bertin and Lehmann, together with M. Brillant, drew down thunders of applause in the Ballet of *Diane*, or *Love and Jealousy*. Madam Masetti, as the God of Love, was exceedingly attractive, and charmingly performed the character in question. The concluding piece, *Godenski*, was very well received, and exhibited the inimitable talents of Francois Paul in a most amusing manner.

In common with the mass of our fellow-citizens, we cannot help but regretting that Mr. Ravel should see fit to continue firm in his views of high prices. A dollar for the first tier of boxes is, without doubt, too much, and is much higher than what is charged in New York and Boston. Why seek a greater remuneration in Montreal than elsewhere?

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

TORONTO, July 22, 1850.

We have extracted from the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly those items which we think of interest:—

Four Petitions were brought up, and laid on the table.

Petitions received and read:—

Of the Reverend Alexander Wallace and others, of the Township of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke and Elgin, County of Beauharnois, praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of Andrew Miller, of the City of Hamilton, praying for the passing of a Law to abolish the present system of Insurance, and establish a Grand Provincial Mutual Insurance Company under certain regulations.

Of James Connell, Esquire, and others, of Woodstock, County of Oxford, praying for the passing of the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, as reported by Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Of Peter Clapp and others, of the County of Kent, praying for the incorporation of the Elgin Association for the social and moral improvement of the Colored Population of Canada.

Of the Reverend Thomas Wardrobe and others, of Bytown and its vicinity, praying that measures may be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Dumfries, for the erection of a new County, was referred to the Committee on the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, reported on the Bill to continue the Act of Incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company—and on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Chaveau, the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad Company, as reported above, was committed for to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, the Bill to continue the Act of Incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, was considered in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed;—and read the third time to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Hincks delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE:

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, during the year ending 31st of December, 1850, together with Estimates of the sums required for the service of the same year; and, in conformity with the provisions of the 57th clause of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Assembly.

Government House,

Toronto, 22nd July, 1850.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the Message of His Excellency, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

An engrossed Bill to revive and continue for a limited time, the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the swearing of *Experts* and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and entitled, "An Act to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes, and to exempt Masters of vessels belonging to Lower Canada, from taking Pilots in certain cases;" was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road debentures for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums, was read the third time, and passed.

The following Resolutions, passed in Committee on Friday last, were reported, and agreed to:

1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 2 Vict., c. 11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within this Province, for the reception of Insane and Lunatic Persons," as authorizes the imposing of an assessment of one-eighth of a penny in the pound for the purposes of the said Act; and to substitute for the said rate a tax of six pence in the hundred pounds, on the actual value of all taxable property in Upper Canada, assessable according to the actual value thereof, and a proportionate rate on the yearly value of all property assessable according to the yearly value thereof, such tax to be applied—*Firstly*; To pay the interest on all Debentures issued on account of the Lunatic Asylum and now outstanding, and also the interest on all Debentures which may be issued under the authority of Parliament to complete the said Asylum, or for the purpose of executing a site for, and of erecting, any other public building in Upper Canada, for any institution of general importance to the inhabitants of that portion of the Province. *Secondly*; To the formation of a Sinking Fund, not less than £1,500 per annum, towards paying off the principal of such Debentures. *Thirdly*; Towards the support of the said Lunatic Asylum, and of any other such institution as aforesaid, in such manner as shall be directed by Parliament.

2. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to appropriate out of any moneys arising from the Fund raised under the Act aforesaid, such sums as may in the present year, 1850, be required to defray the expenses of the said Lunatic Asylum, in addition to the Parliamentary Grant for the said year.

Hon. Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill to provide funds for the defraying the cost of erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada;—second reading Wednesday next.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the two following Bills, without amendment:

Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned;

Bill to amend the Law respecting the Office of Coroner.

The following Resolution, passed in Committee on Friday last, was reported:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to impose a Duty, not exceeding twenty per cent, *ad valorem*, on Foreign Reprints of British Copyrigh Works; such Duty to be applied under such regulations as may be established by the Governor in Council, for the benefit of British Authors.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution.

Yeas:—Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney-General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron, (Cornwall,) Cartier, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor-General Macdonald, Macdonald, (Kingston,) Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, Merritt, Methot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Robinson, Sanborn, Savageau, Scott, (Bytown,) Scott, (Two Mountains,) Seymour, Smith, (Frontenac,) Stevenson, and Tache.—42

Nays:—Messieurs Boulton, (Norfolk,) Boulton, (Toronto,) Cameron, (Kent,) Dickson, Holmes, Hopkins, McConnell, Perry, and Sherwood, (Brockville,).—9.

Hon. Mr. Hincks then introduced a Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works;—second reading Wednesday next.

The following Resolutions, passed in Committee on Friday last, were reported, and agreed to:

1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to amend the Acts 8 Vic. c. 76, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 56, by repealing the Tariff of Tolls, Rates, and Wharfage Dues established by the last mentioned Act, and establishing another Tariff instead thereof, and making certain changes in the mode of collecting the same, and in the provision respecting the commutation thereof made by the Act 12 Vic. c. 119, which last Act it is expedient to repeal.

2. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to enable the Commissioners for improving the Harbour of Montreal, to pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the sum of seven thousand pounds, which they are authorized to borrow by the third section of the Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 56, instead of five per cent. per annum, as limited by the said section; and to authorize the said Commissioners to borrow, under the provisions of the said Acts, and for the purposes thereof, a further sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum; such interest to be guaranteed by the Province, in like manner and on like conditions as other moneys borrowed by the said Commissioners under the said Acts.

3. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to place the improvement of Lake St. Peter and the deepening of the channel of *Isle Platte* under the management of the said Commissioners, and to authorize them to borrow for that purpose a sum not exceeding forty thousand pounds currency, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum; but that neither the payment of the principal nor of the interest of the sum to be so borrowed, should be guaranteed by the Province, but should be paid out of the surplus proceeds of a tonnage duty, not exceeding one shilling per ton, for each time of passing, which it is expedient to enable the Governor in Council to impose on all vessels passing through Lake St. Peter, drawing ten feet of water or upwards, after deducting the expenses of completing, keeping in repair, and managing the said improvements, and such sum as may be necessary to form a sinking fund of not less than two per cent. per annum, for paying off the said loan, and also out of any surplus of the proceeds of tolls, rates and wharfage dues, and other monies coming into the hands of said the Commissioners, after deducting all charges upon the same.

Hon. Mr. Hincks then introduced a Bill to alter the Tariff of Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter;—second reading to-morrow.

The amendment made in Committee on Saturday last, to the Bill to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork, was reported, and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in relation to Capital Punishment, was postponed till Thursday next.

The amendments made in Committee on Saturday last, to the Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the Inspection of Fish and Oil, were reported and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The amendments made in Committee, on Saturday last, to the Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon in Lower Canada, were reported, and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The amendments made in Committee, on Saturday last, to the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company were reported and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to exclude persons from offices who have been concerned in creating them, or increasing their emoluments, was discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in certain cases, was postponed till Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Badgley moved, That the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, be now read the second time;

Mr. Dumas moved to amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months,—Yeas 23, Nays 13.

The Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned, relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, was read the second time, and referred.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies, for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," was considered and amended in Committee; and ordered to be read the third time, as amended, to-morrow.

The second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the laws relating to the Interest of Money," was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. DeWitt moved, That the Bill to enable the judgment creditors of Public Officers to seize a portion of the Salaries and Emoluments of such officers in certain cases, be now read a second time;

Mr. Gugy moved an amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.—Yeas, 34; Nays, 36.

The Bill was then read a second time, upon a division of, Yeas 26, Nays 14, and committed for to-morrow.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 12, 1850.

The question of Sunday labor in the Post Office was mooted in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, when Mr. Locke brought forward a motion for rescinding the Resolution which has given rise to the present confusion. This was opposed by Lord Ashley, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Robert Inglis, and partially by the Premier, who proposed, as an amendment, that the present system should continue while the inquiry into its effects was pending. This amendment was carried by a majority of 141, and afterwards reproduced as a substantive motion, when it was carried by 83. The state of the case then is, that no change in the present arrangement shall take place until the Commission of Inquiry gives in its Report.

The Home-Made Spirits in Bond Bill has been thrown out. Upon the question of going into a Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House should go into Committee that day three months. Upon a division there appeared 121 for the Government, and 120 against it; majority only one.

On Friday, Mr. Cayley brought forward his long-promised motion for the Repeal of the Malt Tax. The proposition was opposed by Sir C. Wood, who contended that the removal of the Malt Tax would give neither relief to the producer nor to the consumer, nor would it increase the consumption of beer throughout the country. This view of the question was controverted by Mr. Ross—the great brewer—by Mr. Drummond, and by Mr. D'Israeli; but on a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 2 to 1. I am not so rash as to desire that the malt tax should be withdrawn, without the most complete precautions that an equitable tax should be provided as a substitute. But until the agriculturists are permitted to cultivate tobacco and beet root, until the duty on malt is removed, whilst we admit foreign flour and corn free of duty, it does not become us to talk too much about "Free Trade." Those persons who advocate the principle of levying the lowest import duties, compatible with a revenue standard, should not shut their eyes to the manifest truism, that if that principle is just, as applicable to import duties, it is quite as just, if not more so, when applied to excise duties.

Lord John Russell will to-night move in the House of Commons a vote for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, to be placed in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster. There is no doubt that the motion will be carried unanimously.

The Parliamentary Session is evidently drawing to a close. "The slaughter of the innocents" has commenced; last week witnessed the wholesale destruction of Bills, the passing of which was to constitute the great features of the years' legislation. The Jews' Bill is virtually shelved; a fortnight's postponement of a measure of this kind, in its present stage, in the Lower House, at such a period of the Session, marks it as doomed. The darling scheme for the abolition of the Irish Vice-royalty is nipped in the bud. The Merchant Seamen's Bill is barked. And after reading the list of abandoned measures, the question suggests itself—with all these withdrawals, what will the actual business of the Session amount to at its close? Truly the account which Ministers will have to render of their stewardship at the end of the Session will be a humiliating one.

Sir Thomas Wilde has been appointed to the judicial duties of the Lord Chancellorship, and will probably be styled "Lord Keeper." The Attorney General, Sir J. Jervis, succeeds Sir T. Wilde as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and is in his turn succeeded by Sir J. Romilly, the present Solicitor General. Mr. Cockburn will, it is said, be the new Solicitor General. The arrangements for filling up the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Tufnell are as follow:—Mr. Slayter, now Judge Advocate, will succeed Mr. Tufnell, as Secretary of the Treasury and whipper-in to Government; Mr. Corn will Lewis is to replace Mr. Slayter as Financial Secretary of the Treasury; and the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., son of the Earl of Radnor, is to be under-Secretary of the Home Department, in the room of Mr. G. C. Lewis. These changes will necessitate several Parliamentary elections.

The revenue accounts for the July quarter, and the Board of Trade Returns for the month ending the 5th of June, are now before the public, and I am glad to state that they both furnish proofs of the satisfactory state of the revenue and of the improving trade of the country.

The man Robert Pate was yesterday tried for his outrage on the Queen, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The Court, in this instance, refused to recognise the plea of insanity.

I have already informed you that the representatives of the late Sir Robert Peel had declined the honor of a public funeral gratefully offered by Government. On Friday evening, a plain hearse, drawn by four horses, with one mourning coach, entered Whitehall Gardens. The mortal remains of the deceased were placed in the hearse, and the coach took up Mr. F. Peel, Viscount Hardinge, Sir Jas. Graham, and Mr. Goulburn, who is one of his executors. This unostentatious *cortege* moved slowly to the Euston Station, and the body was sent down by rail to Drayton Manor, where it was interred on Tuesday.

On Monday last, in the Court of Exchequer, Chief Baron Pollock delivered the written judgment of the Court on the long-litigated Gorham case. After minutely analyzing the various acts of Parliament bearing on the case, the learned Chief Baron said that the Court was unanimously of opinion, without entertaining the least doubt on the subject, that the rule *Nisi*, which had been obtained by Sir F. Kelly, ought not to made absolute, but must be discharged, as every one of the Judges concerned in the concurrent decisions given already by the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, that the appeal from the Court of Arches had been rightly made to the Queen by her Judicial Committee of Privy Council. The rule *Nisi* must, therefore, be discharged with costs. It is a difficult matter to conjecture what steps the Bishop of Exeter can now take to prevent or stay the institution of Mr. Gorham into his living of Bramford Speke.

Prices in the Corn Market here have improved. The supplies at Mark Lane, on Monday, were smaller than on any market-day in the year, and Wheat was 2s. higher. Bread has also risen in price. During the last two days, the weather has become much warmer.

The St. Gregoire Incendiaries.

The High Constable of St. Francis, E. L. Clark, Esq., to whose exertions and activity the Government are mainly indebted, for the apprehension in the United States of the two incendiaries who escaped thither in May last, reached Three Rivers on Saturday with them in custody, the extradition having been effected through the British Minister at Washington. We learn that they were examined on Monday, and finally committed for trial by Major Johnson, who arrived in Three Rivers late on Sunday night, accompanied by G. Futvoye, Esq., from Yamaska, where the Commission is now engaged in detecting other delinquents.

The Municipal elections for the Village of St. Johns took place on the 9th and 10th instant, when P. P. Demaray, Esquire, and Messrs. Louis Frechette and W. Nadeau were duly elected Councillors for the ensuing year. On Monday, the 22nd instant, the Councillors having met in the Council Room, on motion of Councillor Demaray, seconded by Councillor Nadeau, Benjamin Burland, Esquire, was elected Mayor of the Town of St. Johns.

"STATISTICS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. JOHNS, C. E., FOR THE YEAR 1849.—It appears by the last Census that there are in St. Johns 2,508 Inhabitants; of this number, 289 are of the Church of England; 2 Church of Scotland; 1,874 Church of Rome; 14 Free Presbyterian Church of Canada; 5 United Presbyterian Church of Canada; 110 Canadian Wesleyans; 2 Canadian Wesleyan New Connecting Church; 16 Episcopal Methodists; 3 other Methodists; 3 Jews; and 3 Baptists.—*St. Johns News.*

The labors of Mr. Anderson, the great temperance advocate of Norway, have been met with a success in that country which his cause deserves; yet it appears by the official excise returns, that between October, 1849, and April, 1850, no less than 7,700,000 quarts of ardent spirits have been distilled, upon which the duty has been paid—a tolerable quantity for a population numbering only 1,400,000.

A new opera, founded on Sir E. Bulwer's novel of the "Last Days of Pompeii," will be produced at Dresden this Autumn, the poem and music written by two brothers of the name of Bapst.

An English Journal, alluding to the natural productions of Nicaragua, informs us, that the supply of provisions of all kinds is plentiful, and can be raised to meet any probable demand. Maize flourishes magnificently. Cattle, when fat, are worth not more than from four to six dollars. Fruit is abound, the sugar-cane is luxuriant, and the most valuable woods border the line of canal; the hills, which are not far off, contain many valuable minerals.

Twelve hundred lizards have been imported into Plymouth, from Jersey. They were intended for exhibition in that town. They were valued at nearly £200.

A French paper says: "In England, where there are no professors of Socialism, and no persons who demand a forced assessment on their exist fourteen thousand social societies for mutual assistance, possessing an annual revenue of seventy millions of francs, and an accumulated capital of one hundred and sixty millions of francs. In France, where Socialism has its doctors, its apostles, its journals, and its tribune, there are about thirty associations of cooks, not very united, and possessing only borrowed sauce-pans and numerous debts."

Among the treasures brought over for the Queen, by the Nepaulese Ambassador, are twelve cow tails set in silver, this gift being considered by the Rajah of Nepaul as a mark of the greatest respect. The Rajah himself only possesses eight, and as the possession of these insignia of greatness is considered a proof of the highest position, a presentation of twelve was quite overwhelming. The value of the gifts amounts, it is said, to about 100,000 dollars.

It is stated that the amount of yellow amber collected this year at Stettin, has been unusually great. Almost the whole quantity obtained, was at once bought up for England.

The rains have been so abundant in Berlin, that some of the most frequented streets have exhibited a tendency to return to a state of nature; and hand labor not being able to keep down the luxuriant crop of grass, shooting up at every interstice of the paving, the services of a large number of goats have been called in requisition, with the permission of the police.

It is estimated that there are from time to time in the Dead Letter Office, London, undergoing the process of finding owners, some eleven thousand pounds annually, in cash. In July, 1847, 4,6 8 letters, (only a two months' accumulation,) all containing property, were arrested by the bad superscriptions of the writers. They were consigned, after a searching inquest upon each, by that efficient Coroner the "blind clerk" to the post-office *Morgueee*.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. ROBERT KENT, of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, Mrs. ROBERT ADAMS, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. L. T. Drummond, of a son.

At Sea, on board the Ship *Great Britain*, on the 13th June, the wife of the Rev. HENRY HAZARD, Sherrington, C. E., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, Rector of Toronto, Anthony R. Vivian Carlisle, Esq., Royal Engineers, to ELLEN AMELIA GIFFORD, youngest daughter of Dr. W. WISHAW, late of H. M.'s 40th regiment of Foot.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, at 30 minutes before 11 o'clock, at her husband's residence, St. Urbain Street, LUCIAN FISHER, wife of Mr. JAMES CAMERON, after a long and protracted illness, much and justly regretted by all who knew her.

In this city, on the 21st instant, JANE, infant daughter of ARCHD. MACDONALD, aged five months.

In this city, on the 21st instant, Mr. CHARLES TEY, aged 65.

At the advanced age of 87 years, EDWARD MAJOR, Esq., native of the County Longford, Ireland, and formerly in the Irish Commissariat Department.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

THE Subscribers have received from London, a supply of ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS; also, ELASTIC KNEE CAPS for Weak Knees, &c.; ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACES; TRUSSES of all kinds, including Hull's, Salmon's, Dody's, &c.; SUSPENDERS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, constantly on hand.

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

July 26. 166

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

THE MONTREAL COMPANY have to remark, there was no occasion for Mr. MUIR seeking notoriety by forcing his Engine alongside the *Montreal* on Wednesday, at the General Turn-Out of the Brigade, thereby interrupting the arrangements of the day, and the probable cause of the disobedience of orders by the *Union* Company, and the insult offered by them to our worthy Mayor. We should have given Mr. MUIR's Engine a Fair Trial, at a proper time, if he had requested it. The *Montreal*, built by Mr Lepage, took the Prize from the *Union*, built in Boston, at the Trial in 1846.

Mr. MUIR's Engine, (built by Mr. Perry,) is, I believe, a most excellent piece of workmanship, and having the other Engines as models may be an improvement on them, but that remains to be Tried.

Preliminaries and time of Trial to be settled by Friends from each party, and no communication through the Press will be noticed. We shall feel it no disgrace to be beaten by improvements in Home Manufacture.

R. HAMMOND, Captain Montreal Company.

July 2?, 1850. 163

CHALLENGE.

FINDING that the Challenge which I gave the Captain of the MONTREAL has been misunderstood by the acceptor, I would say that the object was as stated, to "test the comparative merits of the two Engines," and obtain a "fair trial." In order to do this, it is necessary to ascertain the superiority of either Engine in the three ways of trying an Engine, viz:—Perpendicularly, Horizontally and Washing. The Engine doing the best in two out of the three ways, will be the victor; and this course is essential to the trial. Should the perpendicular only be tried, the superiority of either on the other two points would still be in dispute, and defeat the only object of the Challenge. I would, therefore, refer to my former Challenge, as explained above, and request its acceptance or refusal within three days.

Should the MONTREAL prefer a friendly trial on the above points, and not risk the loss of the money, I am willing to accede to it, my only object being to settle definitely the comparative merits of the two Engines.

WM. MUIR. 165

THE GREEK SLAVE.

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

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

July 22, 1850. 162

BY TELEGRAPH.

(VIA MONTREAL.)

The Temperance Bill passed its third reading in the Assembly by 42 to 17.

The Bill for the incorporation of Insurance companies was unanimously rejected.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the Committee on the Canada Company was instructed to cause the Company to pass at the rate of 5s. currency; and to pass a Bill to carry into effect the Estimates.

The Estimates were reported by the Committee to be sent to Her Majesty.

The Inspection of Beef and Pork, and the Inspection of Fish and Oil, were made Orders of the Day for Assessment Bills.

The Free Banking Bill was reported by the Committee.

To-night the Bill to incorporate Stock Companies was lost.

Honorable James Morris was appointed Master General.

The Governor General has assented to the following Bills:—

The rate of Wharfage Act.

To facilitate Free Trade between the Provinces.

To amend an Act relating to the multiplication of Weights and Measures.

To oblige the Inspection of Beef and Pork.

The Channel.

Hamilton Gas Company.

To extend the period for Registry Act.

To render a Will valid in certain Engagements.

To amend the Law respecting Vessels.

To extend certain Bankers' Stock.

Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad.

To facilitate the Collection of Foreign Judgments.

For Inspection of Leather.

To encourage Emigration to the St. Lawrence route.

For the formation of Joint Stock Companies for Making Roads.

Common Schools C. W.

St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad.

To relieve Ministers of the Gospel.

And some others of a similar nature.

On motion of Mr. Richards, the Address for copies of correspondence between the Canada Company and the Government was agreed to.

The Bills to extend the time for the Company to complete the Welland Canal, to incorporate the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, and to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, were passed.

The Bill relative to the Canada Company's right Bill—both read a second time.

The Free Banking Bill was reported by the Committee.

A return relative to the Municipal Loans in Upper Canada was presented and ordered to be printed.

The Assessment Bill passed its second reading.

CONSUMPTION.

The Board of Health report that during the past 24 hours 21 deaths occurred from cholera. Dr. Sheldwich, an eminent physician of this city, died last night.

Rochester, July 23.

Littlefield and Professor Webster are in view yesterday at the gaol where the latter. He said he could not testify to any knowledge that he had of Littlefield's perjury, and asked his forgiveness. Littlefield, in his testimony, has lost nothing of truth; but that he (Webster) knew nothing of the sledge hammer.

New York Markets.

THURSDAY, July 25.

ASHES.—Market continues heavy for Pots. Sales, 120 barrels, at $6.12. Pearls are dull. Sales, 20 barrels, at $6.12.

FLOUR.—Western and State are rather lower, the former, and prices common State are heavy. Sales, 500 barrels State, at $4.62½ bond. Sales, Domestic, 4,700 barrels at $5,12 for common to straight State, $5 to $5.12½ for mixed and fancy Michigan, and $5.50 for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Wheat heavy, and prices lower. Genesee, A forced sale of 2,500 bushels at $1.30, and a large number of barrels White at $1.25, and a large number of barrels. New Wheat arrives slowly, and prices nominal. Corn not plenty. Good Western mixed is in demand and wanted. Something doing from store. About 36,000 bushels sold at 61 cents in store, 62½ @ 63 cents for Western mixed, and 65 for Round Yellow. White held at 66 @ 70.

PROVISIONS.—Pork lower and nearly nominal. Sales, 400 barrels at $10,37 for Mess—Prime $8 37½. Lard is in request for consumption. Sales, 550 barrels and tierces, at 6½ @ 7 cents, the latter prime—at 4 months.

MONTREAL.

HIS MAJESTY the KING of DENMARK having graciously resolved to appoint a ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE at MONTREAL, I am directed by the Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, to request those of Merchants residing at MONTREAL, who may be desirous of obtaining the said appointment, to send in their Memorials, addressed to the Royal Ministry, within three months from the 1st of Ultimo.

FLETCHER WILSON, Danish Consul General.

DANISH CONSULATE OFFICE, London, 3rd July, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS:—
London Lancet for July
Brownson's Quarterly for July
Sattain's Magazine for August
Graham's Magazine for August
Godey's Lady's Book for August
Christian Parlor Magazine for July
Youth's Cabinet for July
N. Y. Journal of Medicine for July
Holden's Magazine for July
Little's Age. No. 323
S. S. Journal. No. 14
Youth's Penny Gazette. No. 16.

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

July 24, 1850.

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

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

July 22.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

CRACKER AND SHIP-BREAD BAKERY.

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

HAS constantly ON HAND, of the best quality:

Plain, Sweet, Boston } CRACKERS. { Soda, Wine, Butter } BISCUITS.

—ALSO—

SHIP-BREAD of all kind and quantities.

N. B.—Orders executed with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

July 24. 3m 164

TWANKAY TEAS:—
115 boxes Very Superior.
Just Received, and for sale by
DAVID TORRANCE.

Montreal, July 17, 1850.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

THIS MORNING.

FRESH MACKEREL.—On FRIDAY MORNING, the 26th July, will be Sold, alongside the Schooner *MARIA DOLPHIN*, on account of JAMES GORDON & Co., her entire cargo, consisting of—

No. 3 MACKEREL, of superior quality.

—AND,—

300 barrels No. 1 HERRINGS.

Should the Weather prove unfavorable, the SALE will take place at their ST