☞ 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 ($6) 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 ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All LETTERS must be post-paid, or also the postage will be deducted from the amount remitted.

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE 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, JULY 3, 1851.

Later from Europe.

The "Africa" and "Hermann" both arrived at New York yesterday morning.

There is an advance of 6d. on Flour—Produce generally looking up.

As the summer holidays are approaching, and school examinations and exhibitions begin to be thought of, we believe we cannot more acceptably occupy our columns than upon the subject of Education,—a subject of more general importance perhaps than any other that can secularly engage our attention. The youth of the present generation are the acknowledged germ and matured strength of the succeeding age; they are the heirs of our opinions, of our sentiments and principles; and they will naturally convey to their descendants the knowledge and views of life which they have received from their forefathers; and it therefore becomes every faithful guardian of youth, and every loyal subject of the Crown of England, to which this Colony, in spite of alien speech and legislation, belongs, to deport himself so that his influence may tend to the *conservation* rather than to the destruction of the society in which he lives. It is the duty of every one who wishes well to the interests of his country—who desires to promote the peace and prosperity of society—to leave, so far as his influence reaches, a legacy to his descendants of loyalty and propriety, by which future generations may profit. By properly educating youth, we bring into action a principle which is preparing the destiny, modulating the power, and strengthening the authority of future ages. Let us reflect that at the present moment, the elements of future misrule, or eventual national safety, may be sitting side by side in our seminaries of learning—laughingly, and lovingly occupying the same form, may be preparing themselves unconsciously for the preservation or the destruction of their country. Warriors and Statesmen, Poets and Historians, may be inadvertently sitting side by side, preparing themselves, if not restrained, to become the pests, not the benefactors, of mankind—to turn out the Voltaires rather than the Christian advocates of society—to be known in future ages as the infamous and guilty Cromwells rather than the guiltless patriots of their age and nation. If we, therefore, wish to maintain our coveted rank as Britons, and are desirous of maintaining the literary distinction which by common consent is accorded to us, when compared with the French population of the Province generally, we should be anxious to proceed in our career of intelligence. Other nations, envying British superiority, or wisely imitating our example, have been long endeavoring to surpass us. In Switzerland, Pestalozzi has for many years enjoyed a high reputation for the improvements which he lived just long enough to introduce, and which have now become national. The kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, together with several of the Southern and South-Western States of Germany, stand pre-eminent both in regard to the amount and the quality of the instruction afforded to their youth. Holland has also set aside a very extensive provision for education. In France, generally, and in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, partially, schools have been established on the Lancasterian system, and promise to be of great advantage to the rising generation of these countries. Even in Russia, the darkest and most enslaved country in Europe—and perhaps we might say in the civilized part of the world, if we except the French Canadians—parish and district schools are to be found of no inconsiderable eminence. In Ireland, also, a national system, which is rapidly extending, has been established, and is already accomplishing a vast amount of good. In Scotland, the public schools, though extensively manified, and regularly endowed, were founded at a time when education was not thought capable of being reduced to any fixed principle. Hence no distinctive plan of teaching was then pointed out by legislative enactment, nor was any establishment created, or even thought of, for training schoolmasters, as such. The parish schools were and in many instances are still occupied by persons who are candidates for the Ministry; and though many of these have proved themselves accomplished trainers of youth, yet, however talented, they cannot be expected to cultivate the enduring determination, the singleness of purpose, the devoted enthusiasm, which must always be an ingredient in the character of a schoolmaster. Their ambition, aiming at a higher and a more lucrative, but by no means a more useful or more honorable, station in society, deflects their attention from the practical details of juvenile training; and though the vivacity of early manhood may, as long as it lasts, triumph over the obstacles which a so-called ambition places in their path, yet their stinted maturity of excellence at last prematurely comes—a relaxation of immediate duty gradually steals over them—the mind wanders away from the class-room to some fancied glebe-land—the imagination finally fixes itself upon a patron and a presentation, and if unsuccessful, as is often the case, the diligent teacher, the careful instructor, the patient trainer of the youthful mind, sinks into discontented, lazy, hopeless despondency, and consequent obscurity.

This is a sad picture, but it is neither an extravagant nor an imaginary one. It follows, therefore, that the teacher should have a peculiar love for his profession, and that to insure his success he should never let his mind wander beyond it. And there is perhaps nothing which encourages and lightens the labors of a teacher so much—nothing which imparts so much buoyancy and pleasure to his pupils—as frequent appeals to the public in the shape of examinations and exhibitions. There are a class of schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses also, who affect to despise examinations, but we fearlessly affirm that no teacher, male or female, who is conscious of having done their duty, or who has no deficiency to conceal, will hesitate to make an appeal so honest as this to the parents and guardians of his or her pupils, nor do we think that parents in general are, or would be, backward in attending, once in six months perhaps, to witness the progress in the different branches of education of those who are so dear to them. We have ourself known a backward child in the prospect of an examination or an exhibition learn more in three weeks than could be accomplished in the usual routine of the school in three months.

American Account of an English Dinner Party in London.

The entertainment was admirably conducted throughout; and the speeches on the occasion were of a much higher order than is usual in *this country*, under similar circumstances. I speak with no "national prejudice," when I say that this is attributable to the fact that *most of the speakers were Americans*;—for it is an indisputable truth and has forced itself upon the observation of every one who has had the means of making a comparison that in every variety of *occasional* "speech-making," our countrymen display far greater readiness and efficiency than the men of this country. So much for pace and monotonous of all conceivable things, while with us, the reverse may be assumed, if not as a rule, at least as the no a usual sin e d. ideals. Certain it is, that in this country, whenever an American chances to dine in public, and to be brought "upon his feet," his speech generally stands out in relief, as THE speech of the occasion; and as marked by a readiness, tact, quickness of perception, and happy adaptation of the circumstances of the moment; which the solid and matter-of-fact intellects of our English brethren certainly do not often seem to possess or achieve.

On the [illegible] occasion now referred to, it is true that [illegible] of the Mayor bore no unfavorable [illegible] with those which preceded and follo[illegible] then it is equally true, that his speech [illegible] above the "English average" in such matt[illegible]

We cut the above from a correspondent of the *New York Courier & Enquirer* as a specimen of the self-glorification and fond conceit in which our thin-skinned friend Jonathan habitually indulges. He speaks with "no national prejudices," oh, no, not he, only the speeches were of a "*much higher order*," because "*most of the speakers were Americans*." We wonder if we are to take as a specimen of this "*high order*" of speaking the language of an American at Toronto the other day who calls himself *General* Carey—and who, as a temperance advocate, used language, according to the *Colonist*, both disgusting and blasphemous! If this be the "*high order*" of speaking in which the Americans are such boasted proficients, it will be very long indeed before the present race of English gentlemen desecrate the dignity of their dinner tables by any such ribaldry. To suppose for a moment that the extravagant frothy stump oratory of an American is preferable to the quiet manly sense of an English gentleman is one of the highest flights of imagination we have seen for a long time.

The following is Mr. D. Ross's Bill for vacating the seats of Members of the Legislative Assembly in certain cases, and for rendering persons convicted of certain crimes ineligible to a seat in that House:—It appears that the Bill has no retrospective effect whatever, but is, on the contrary, entirely prospective, and seems to be, upon the whole, both a just and necessary measure, and one which, both the past and present constitutional history of Canada imperatively calls for:—

Whereas by the Statute of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Session held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is enacted that the Members of the Legislative Council of this Province shall vacate their seats in certain cases; and whereas it is necessary to make similar provision in regard to the Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof, and their qualification and election to represent the several Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns of this Province; Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That from and after the passing of this Act, if any Member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province shall, for the remainder of the [illegible] Legislature of this Province, sit and vote in the said Legislative Assembly without its permission first had and obtained, in the shape [illegible] the Speaker, or shall take any oath or make any declaration or acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any Foreign Prince or Power, or shall do, concur in, or adopt, any act whereby he may become a Subject or Citizen of any Foreign State or Power, or whereby he may become entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a Subject or Citizen of any Foreign State or Power, or whereby he shall become a bankrupt, or take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or become a public defaulter, or be attainted of treason, or be convicted of felony or of any infamous crime, his seat in the said Legislative Assembly shall become vacant.

II. And be it enacted, That any question which shall arise respecting any vacancy in the said Legislative Assembly on occasion of any of the matters aforesaid, shall be heard and determined by the said Legislative Assembly, whose judgment therein shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes.

III. And be it enacted, That if any person who, after the passing of this Act, shall take such oath, or make any such declaration or acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any Foreign Prince or Power, or shall do, concur in, or adopt, any act whereby he may become entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a Subject or Citizen of any Foreign State or Power as aforesaid, or shall become a public defaulter, or be attainted of treason, or be convicted of felony or of any infamous crime, shall propose or offer himself as a Candidate to become a Representative of any County, Riding, City, Town, or other place now or hereafter entitled to send a Representative to the said Legislative Assembly, and be convicted thereof on the oath of one or more creditable witnesses or other legal evidence to the satisfaction of any competent tribunal, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of *five hundred pounds* currency, whereof one-half shall be paid to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the Municipality of the County, Riding, City, or Town, for the representation of which he shall have so offered himself, to form part of the funds of such Municipality, and if elected as such Representative, his election shall, upon production of the Record or Judgment of conviction, be by the joint Legislative Assembly declared null and void.

MOWER'S HARMONEON TROUPE.—This meritorious and talented band of vocalists and instrumental performers continue to delight and amuse their crowded audiences to the highest degree, and every one speaks in the highest terms of their excellent entertainments. They vary their programme each evening, and evince a versatility of talent quite astonishing. Their original Pantomime, a new feature in the Ethiopian line, draws unbounded applause, and is a most pleasing feature. Their Glees, Songs, &c., &c., are capitally rendered, and their chaste African delineations are entirely free from anything which can possibly offend the most fastidious taste. We regret to learn that, on account of previous engagements, they are only able to remain in Montreal until the close of the present week, and we would, therefore, advise all who have not heard their beautiful music to take the earliest opportunity of so doing, or they will lose a rich treat, and such a one as is seldom to be enjoyed in this city.

MOVEMENTS OF JENNY LIND.—Our Boston exchanges announce that Mlle Jenny Lind was to give her fifth and positively her last Grand Concert in that city on Monday evening at the Tremont Temple. We are pleased to learn that the series has been eminently successful, and could have been indefinitely prolonged, with abundant profit, had not Miss Lind decided to prosecute her tour forthwith. Next week she is expected to sing once or twice at Springfield, (Mass.) and soon afterwards at Albany. The dates of her projected visits to Saratoga, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, etc., etc., have not as yet transpired. The prices of admission to the Concerts at Boston were fixed at $4, $3, and $2, according to location, and no auctions whatever were held for their disposal. The Concerts appear to have given universal satisfaction, and the journals of that city unite in expressing the hope that Miss Lind may be induced to repeat her visit at some at no distant day.

THE SEA DIMINISHING.—Lieutenant Wm. D. Porter, of the navy, has an interesting communication in the *Intelligencer*, in which he undertakes to show that all the phenomena of change in the ocean line of seacoast, and appearance of rocks above the water, which has been observed and commented on from time to time, are caused by a constant diminution of the waters of the ocean; and that process is at all times going on by which the substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids.

THE LITERARY GARLAND. John Lovell, Montreal.

The July number of this publication has just reached us, and deserves more than a passing notice, on several accounts. It is not only a magazine of very considerable merit, but it is a Canadian; and containing, as it does, a large proportion of original matter, written by Canadians, it well becomes all who cherish a true Anglo-Canadian spirit, to accord to it their whole countenance and support. In a young and rising country such as ours, men's minds, and women's too, are of necessity occupied with severer thoughts and sterner occupations than the mere ornaments of life; and therefore such effort as that of the *Literary Garland* is apt to be trodden under foot and forgotten by the onward movement of the absorbed, though it may be by no means selfish utilitarian. But we are happy to think that Canada is fast rising out of the *mare magnum* of necessity, and beginning to look around her for the chaplet as well as the pillar—for the ornamental as well as the useful; and as she emerges from the troubled waters of the desk and the counting house, into the smooth, untroubled expanse of the heaven-reflected lake of literary taste, she should not forget or be ungrateful to the little modest water-lily, which in her darkest hour courted her shoreward gaze, and attempted, with smiling lips and snowy finger, to allure her into the softer and more attractive dells of Poetry and Romance.

Without metaphor, we are glad to receive the SEVENTH number of the NINTH volume of the *Literary Garland*—its extension speaks, literally, *volumes* for its success, and the consequent taste of its subscribers; we sincerely wish its shadow may increase. We intend ourself the pleasure of looking into the various merits of its contributions by and by.

TORONTO, June 30.

On Saturday about 200 persons sat down to dinner with the Hon. Joseph Howe in the St. Lawrence Hall. The Mayor presided. The Governor-General was present and addressed the guests. Mr. Howe also spoke at great length. The principal members of both branches of the Legislature assembled were present.

To-night in the House of Assembly the Hon. Robert Baldwin rose in his place and stated, that, in consequence of the vote on Thursday night, he had felt it his duty to tender his resignation, which had been since accepted. He had been induced to do this under the following circumstances:—Long before he came into office, he had formed the opinion that the Courts must be re-modelled, and meetings of the Bar were held and petitions presented from 1846 to the time when he accepted office—all pointing to the necessity of remodelling the Courts. These, he had intended almost precisely the changes that were in fact carried out. His non friend Mr. Blake had been the mover of a Bill for making these changes, but the charges which had been ingeniously brought against that great and able equality to himself. He was responsible for everything. Now, after two years, during which it was admitted on all hands that this late change had produced a saving of expense in money and time, a motion was brought in for abolishing that Court. Among those who voted for the motion were several of those considered the friends of the Administration, several of the profession, who, with one exception, had voted for the Bill of 1849; under these circumstances, he felt that so important a matter, thus affecting so many private interests, that it was his duty to his Sovereign, his country, and himself, to tender his resignation. He concluded by expressing his thankfulness for all the kindness and courtesy that he had received, and hoped that the asperities that had taken place during the debate might be forgotten.

The closing remarks of the Hon. gentleman were very affecting, and the eyes of many members were filled with tears. He did not speak from his usual place in the House.

A NEW STEAMER, on the mail line, has taken the place of the Lord Sydenham. The style of embellishments of her interior appears to be somewhat ahead of that of the other boats running between this city and Montreal. We have seen the vessel, and can therefore copy, without hesitation, the following notice from the *Chronicle*:—

THE JENNY LIND.—Yesterday forenoon we stepped on board this new and beautifully modelled river steamer, and pleased as we had been with her exterior, the elegance of the interior took us by surprise. The saloon is 6½ feet longer than that of even the *John Munn*, and the fittings up are of a most superior kind. It is rounded forward and aft, well lighted, tastefully painted and gilded, and richly furnished. Around the whole after part there is a continuous sofa, as it were, covered with crimson embossed plush. There are mirrors without number, and the state rooms are wide and have very large windows. Two of these, intended for newly married people, are fitted up with mahogany bedsteads and bedroom furniture. The lamps are neat, but rich and dangling with prisms. Leaving the saloon we passed into the ladies' cabin, and even there we found something new. There are no open berths—only state rooms and a saloon as richly fitted up as the great saloon above. This boat, which is commanded by an excellent and well known steamboat officer—Capt. Roche—is the sole property of Mr. Perkins, of Montreal, whom she is certainly a credit. She would be an excellent boat—both in point of size and fitting up—with which to make the experiment of day trips, and we certainly trust the experiment will be made.—*Quebec Mercury.*

VISIT OF THE HON. MR. HOWE TO QUEBEC.—By a letter received from an influential quarter we learn that Mr. Howe left Toronto yesterday for Quebec. A requisition is in circulation here to call a Public Meeting, at which he will be invited to speak.

It is stated also, upon the same authority, that there is a probability of the Government advancing the money to the Quebec and Richmond Company at 4 per cent.—*Quebec Mercury of Tuesday.*

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—The Cholera is on the increase, having appeared in its most malignant form in Hanover, Trelawny, Falmouth, Westmoreland, and many other districts. The mortality was rapidly on the increase, and the inhabitants entertained the most gloomy apprehensions. The new outbreak of the epidemic was supposed to be owing to the late heavy rains. The ship *Brandon* arrived at Rio Bu no on the 8th of June, having on board 252 Africans. These were immediately landed, and selections were made by the attorneys and owners of properties in the interior of the parish. Numbers varying from fifteen to twenty-five were allotted to Stone Henge, Hyde, Freeman's Hall, Hyde Hill, Vale Royal, Colesie and Stellin estates; and on the following day the remaining seventy-three were taken to Falmouth port, in the schooner *Dove*, and distributed between Hague, Dundee, Hampstead, Tilson and Goldon Grove. "The Africans," the *Post* states, "are from the depôt at Sierra Leone, and were captured from a French slaver. They are young and healthy, and will in a short time be, no doubt, of effective service to the agricultural interest, which suffered severely during the late epidemic."

ABORIGINAL REMAINS IN ST. DOMINGO.—We learn from St. Domingo that Sir Robert Schomburgk, her Majesty's Consul, has discovered a very interesting remains of the aborigines who formerly inhabited that island, among which there is a granite ring, 227 feet in circumference, and 21 feet in breadth. In the middle of this circle lies an idol, nearly six feet in length, formed like one cut of granite. During all his travels in Guiana Sir Robert never met with such a monument, which he takes a much higher advancement than the tribes now in that country. Columbus landed, he says, when Columbus landed there. Our correspondent informs us, that Sir Robert made this discovery during one of the journeys which, under the command of Her Majesty's Government, he has already undertaken, in order to make himself acquainted with the capabilities and population of the Dominican Republic. He is now preparing for a journey to the most interesting district of the Republic, the province of Cibao—comprising also the classical ground where Columbus landed.

THE NEW RING OF SATURN.—We had occasion to announce in the *Traveller*, on the 16th of November last, that the Messrs. Bond, the Astronomers at the Cambridge Observatory, had ascertained beyond all doubt, the existence of a *third* ring around the Planet Saturn. The new ring, at the time of its discovery, was well observed and carefully defined; and subsequent observations have confirmed the deductions first made. The same appearances, noticed at the Cambridge Observatory, were afterwards observed by Messrs. Dawes and Lassell, in England. The honor of the discovery belongs to Messrs. Bond, under whose faithful and intelligent labors the great Equatorial at Cambridge has already made many important contributions to this department of astronomical science. The eighth satellite of Saturn, it will be remembered, was discovered by Mr. Bond, about two years ago.—*Boston Post.*

NOVEL STRIKE.—Among other items of Spanish news we notice that three thousand women in Madrid, who are engaged in the manufacture of cigars, have struck for higher wages. It is said that they formed quite an army of insurgents, and threw up barricades to impede the municipal guard, who were sent to bring them to order. Finally they were compelled to return to their labor, not without complaining bitterly, however, of the great reduction of wages. The most skilful used to receive eight reels per day, but two and a half reels is the utmost they can make under the new arrangements.

THOUGHTS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—How many thousand thoughts crowded through my brain as I passed and repassed along the stately avenues and spacious galleries of that magnificent temple of industry! What a glorious school it must furnish for that aristocracy whom Carlyle describes as sitting idle idols, "like living statues, like absurd Ephesian-gods, to pampered stolidity, an exclusion from the glorious, fateful battlefield of this God's world!" Richard Kennedy, whom I met in one of the galleries, taking a careful inventory of the whole Exposition, in his usual accurate calculating style, had come to the conclusion that the wealth there collected could not be bought for less than £25,000,000. "Only think of that," said he. "Translate those figures into Yankee currency, and you have 100,000,000 dollars worth of goods; or into French money, and it amounts to the startling sum of 637,000,000 francs." Now that is certainly a huge ransom; and yet we all know that much larger sums than that have been wasted by Government, without the slightest complaint on the part of the public, simply because few people can realize in their minds the real magnitude of the same thrown away. At the very moment when I was listening to your friend Kennedy's calculations regarding the value of the Crystal Palace and its contents, I happened to see an old military officer contemplating the Koh-i-noor, a small bit of crystallized carbon, which is valued at 22,000,000, though not half so large as your thumb. The sight of that old man in his military costume, so much out of place in that peaceful congress, reminded me of the mountains of gold, or rather of cash, which have been wasted by war during the last hundred years, and I could not help thinking that Prince Albert, in devising the Industrial Exhibition, was been fighting under the banner of Richard Cobden rather than under that of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.—*Correspondent of the London Leader.*

The Duke of Ragusaine, while on a journey, met at a ball at Toulouse, a young lady of surpassing beauty. He could not forget her, and was struck by a confidential friend, to say she was the possessor of his heart, and he would give fifty thousand louis d'ors for one min of her acquaintance. "Take my compliments to the Duke," replied the young lady, "and tell him I do not deal in retails but there I have been so happy as to please him, he may have the whole for that sum!"

A man (says Dr. Franklin) as often gets $2 for the one he spends in informing his mind, as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of sugar, and it's gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a Newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for it. A Newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages too. A Family without a Newspaper is always half an age behind the times, in general information; besides, they never can think much, nor find much to talk about. And then there are little ones growing up in ignorance, without any taste for reading. Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when the work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her, or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who, then, would be without a Newspaper?

KISSING.—A writer in the Wilmington *Herald* says the following rules have been adopted by middle aged *married* gentlemen when they assume the privilege of kissing their young and pretty cousins. They certainly seem to have formed a very accurate opinion of the proper manner in which this innocent luxury should be enjoyed:—

Of course you must be taller than the lady you intend to kiss; take her right hand in yours, and draw her gently to you, pass your left arm over her right shoulder, diagonally down across her back, under her left arm, press her to your bosom; at the same time she will throw her head back, and you have nothing to do but to lean a little forward and press your lips to hers, and the thing is done; don't make a noise over it, as if you were firing off percussion caps, or trying the water-cocks of a steam engine, nor pounce down upon it like a hungry hawk upon an innocent dove, but gently fold the damsel in your arms, without deranging the economy of her tippet or ruffle, and by a sweet pressure upon her mouth, revel in the sweet blissfulness of your situation, without smacking your lips on it as you would over a roast duck.

The greatest dinner ever given in England was that of Lord Romney to the Kent Yeomanry, when George the Third reviewed them near Maidstone. The tables were seven miles and a half long, and the boards for the tables cost £17 0 0.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DROWNING.—Man is the only animal that drowns naturally. He does so because he is endowed with reason—that is to say, with a large spherical brain with a skull over it, which rises above his nose. If he fall into deep water, in spite of his great brain, he has not presence of mind enough to kick his nose out and keep it out, as he easily might do; but his heavy head, like a cone, presses his nose under water. In this position he inhales and fills his chest with water—so that he becomes on the whole so much heavier than water as to sink. While the lungs are filled with air, the body is lighter than its bulk of water, and of course swims just as an iron one not does. All, therefore, which is necessary to keep a person from drowning in deep water is to keep the water out of the lungs. Suppose yourself a bottle. Your nose is the nozzle of the bottle, and must be kept out of the water. If it goes under, don't breathe at all till it comes out. Then, to prevent its going down again, keep every other part under—head, legs, arms, all under water but your nose. In that and you can't sink in any depth of water. All you need to do to secure this is to clasp your hands behind your back, and point your nose at the top of the heavens and keep perfectly still. Your nose will never go under water to the end of time unless you raise your brain, hand, knee, or foot higher than it. Keep still with your nose turned up in perfect impudence, and you are safe. This will do in tolerably still water; in boisterous water you will need a little of the art of swimming.

A female writer says—"Nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings."—Allow us to observe that stockings which *need darning* look much worse than darned ones—Darned if they don't!—*Boston Post.*

SLEEPING FLOWERS.—Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "Goat's Beard" wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the afternoon. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening and opens at "day's eye" to meet the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms in different hours towards evening. The ivy leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes toever at four in the afternoon.

The night-flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent, sweet scented blossoms in the twilight, it is full-blown at midnight, and closes, never to open again, with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens until after sunrise!

So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

COMMERCIAL.

Quebec Ashes' Inspection Store.

Comparative Statement, July 1, 1851.

	1851 Pots.	Pearls.	Total
Delivered	143	173	316
In Store	71	13	84
	214	186	—400
1850.			
Delivered	99	90	189
In Store	116	20	136
	215	140	—355
More in 1851			45

JAMES HAYES, Inspector.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
July 2.

Brig Pilot, Clerk, Glasgow, Cuvillier & Co—3445 barrels flour, ashes, staves, &c

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Cleared,
June 30.

Ship Oriental, Nicholas, Plymouth, Burstalls .... Lotus, Watson, Greenock, Benson & Co
Bark Gilmour, Williams, Bristol, C H Ross .... Ann Rankin, Burns, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co
.... Envoy, Hatrick, Londonderry, LeMesurier & Co
.... Economist, Merchant, Newport, do
Brig Grove, Glen, Hartlepool, Symes & Co .... Unity, Lawrence, Ulracombe, do
.... Hope, James, Milford, A & D Ritchie & Co
.... Theron, Hall, Swansea, Gilmour & Co
.... Richardson, Carruthers, Holyhead, Sharples & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

The new ship Asia, Captain Potter, hence for Liverpool, was spoken by Captain Barclay, of the ship Elizabeth, off St. Paul's, five days from Quebec, all well.

A pilot, arrived here on Saturday from below, reports the Henry Duncan, Home, and several other outward bound vessels, off Cape St. Anne, on the 15th June, wind strong from the East.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. A. B. Stewart, of a son.

At St. Therese de Blainville, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Monk, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. W. Bond, John Buchanan, Esq., Architect and Civil Engineer, to Emily Louisa Frances Lovelace, second daughter of Captain Robert Lovelace, late of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lovelace, of Her Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

On the 23rd ultimo, at the St. Louis Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. G. F. E. Drolet, Mr. Edward Quinquet, son of the late Remi Quinquet, Esq., to Cilicia C. Frost, daughter of the late James Frost, Esq.

At Greenock, Scotland, on the 3rd ultimo, by the Rev. James Smith, Daniel McKillop, Esq., of Fairfield, Liverpool, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Captain William Wallace.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 29th ultimo, Henry, only child of the late William Bennett, Esq., aged 18 months.

At St. Marie, Nouvelle Beance, on the 26th ultimo, Antoine Narcisse Jucheroau Duchesney, Esq.

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION of GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT and BIRDS, will be held in the HALL above the BONSECOURS MARKET, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, at ONE o'clock, P. M.

Liberal Premiums will be paid to successful Competitors, according to the Schedule adopted in April last, of which copies can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Every arrangement will be made to render the Exhibition an object of attraction.

Members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions for the present year will obtain Tickets of Admission on application to Mr. S. JONES LYMAN, Place d'Armes; and those who have not yet paid, are requested to do so immediately.

To non-members the price of admission will be One Shilling and Three-pence.

By the kind permission of Colonel Horn, the Splendid BAND of the XXth REGIMENT will be in attendance.

☞ THE EXHIBITION WILL BE CONTINUED DURING THE EVENING.

HUGH ALLAN, President.

Montreal Horticultural Society
June 11, 1851. 337

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

UNPRECEDENTED NOVELTY AND RARE ATTRACTION!

T. P. BESNARD, Sole Lessee and Manager of the ROYAL LYCEUM, Toronto, has the honor to announce that he has, at a great expense, engaged those Universal Favorites, the Far-Famed

HERON FAMILY,
OF
Juvenile Vocalists and Artistes,
From the Theatres Royal, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Park, New York, and Principal Theatres of the United States.

The Family Consists of:—
MISS HERON,
Well known in London and Dublin as the INFANT POWER, from her great celebrity in Irish Characters.
MISS FANNY,
The eminent Vocalist and Prima Donna.
MISS AGNES,
The inimitable Low Comedian, who is possessed of extraordinary Natural Comic Talent.

They will be assisted by their Parents,
MR. AND MRS. HERON,
AND
THE TORONTO COMPANY.

The above Family's Performances have been patronised by the
ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND,
Nobility, Military, and Gentry, their Excellencies the Lords Lieutenants of Ireland, Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, the Governors of the West Indian Islands, English and Danish; the late President Polk, and Governors of the United States, the Hon. Henry Clay, the late Daniel O'Connell, and some of the most distinguished personages in Europe and America.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1851,
The Entertainments will commence with the Petite Comedy of
POOR PILLICODDY!
AFTER WHICH,
A MUSICAL MÉLANGE.
To conclude with the laughable After-piece of
THE IRISH CORPORAL!

An ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME each Evening.

By Permission of Lieut.-Col. Horn, a portion of the very excellent Band of the XXth Regiment will attend.

Admission, 2s 6d; commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock.

July 3. 376

TEMPERANCE HALL,
(LATE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.)
ST. GABRIEL STREET.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE
"*RABBLE FAMILY.*"

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS!

MOWER'S HARMONEON TROUPE!!

MESSRS. EDWARD WARD! N. FRANCIS LYNCH, T. B. PRENDERGAST, C. H. BISHOP, and F. B. HOWE, comprising the most efficient and talented Company in this country, who have been received with distinguished favor through the United States and British Provinces, and have recently concluded a brilliant season of over four months in Boston, where their Soirees were attended by the elite and fashion of that city, would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Montreal and vicinity, that they will appear, as Citizens and Ethiopians, in a grand series of their inimitable Vocal, Instrumental, Ethiopic, and Operatic Concerts, consisting of a choice variety of gems from the most popular Operas, Songs, Glees, Choruses, Characters, &c., &c., on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, and continue EVERY EVENING during the week.

This evening will be produced the original Ballet Pantomime of
"SAMPATCHIENO,"
by the RABBLE FAMILY, received in Boston, for six successive weeks, with unbounded applause.

Cards of admission, 1s. 3d.

Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock; performance to commence at a quarter past EIGHT.

July 3. 376

A CARD.

THE HARMONEONS, (at the suggestion of many families,) would most respectfully announce to their kind patrons and the musical public in general, that in order to secure every possible comfort to their audiences, they have taken for the ensuing week, (commencing on MONDAY EVENING,) the beautiful and well ventilated Room, CONCERT HALL, (late Odd Fellows' Hall,) St. Gabriel Street, which has been neatly fitted up with an enlarged entrance and other improvements, and where every attention has been paid to render it the coolest and most agreeable Concert Room in the City of Montreal; and they flatter themselves that the change of location will meet with the unqualified approbation of all who hereafter honor with their patronage the inimitable entertainments of the HARMONEON TROUPE.

Montreal, June 30, 1851. 372

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of JULY, instant, at EIGHT o'clock, P. M., in the Room over Mr. McCOY's Book Store, Great St. James Street.

The Subscription Book is now open at the office of J. J. GIBB, Esq., Notary Public, No. 26, Little St. James Street.

J. J. C. ABBOTT, Sec. and Treas.

July 2. 376

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,
St. Sacrement Street.

THE Subscriber is SOLE IMPORTER of the "highly celebrated"
"CHAMPAGNE," "BOUZY MOUSSEUX,"
which he offers for Sale in Bond or Store.

—ALSO—
"GRAND VIN D'AY,"
and a beautiful lot of HAVANA SEGARS, well worth the attention of Connoisseurs.

R. LAMONTAGNE.

July 2. 375

MRS. HALL having Received, by the late Arrivals, the usual Assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, has SHOW ROOMS, No. 22, Great St. James Street, will be OPEN on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at TEN o'clock.

May 28. 343

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Steamer SCOTLAND, Stevenson, Master, will leave the Subscriber's Wharf for the above Ports, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 3rd instant, at SIX o'clock P. M.

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

July 2.

FOR CLEVELAND DIRECT.

THE Steamer HIBERNIA will START for CLEVELAND, CATHARINES and the WELLAND CANAL on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3rd instant, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HOOKER & HUTCHINS.

July 2, 1851.

FOR PORT STANLEY, MOUNT ELGIN, WINDSOR, CHATHAM, &c.

THE First-Class Schooner ANNA, Captain CRANSTON, Master, will sail for the above PORTS, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight apply to
JOHN KER.

Montreal, June 19, 1851.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE First-Class Barque [illegible], Captain PEWLIS, Commander, will have Cabin Passage accommodations for a few Passengers, for the West India Ports, and superior accommodation for steerage passengers, on or on about the 1st of August, for Liverpool.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.

Or in Quebec, to
G. B. SYMES & CO.

June 24, 1851.

TO CONSIGNEES—The Barque MARINER, Captain Mace, from Liverpool, is ENTERED INWARDS at the Custom House. CONSIGNEES are requested to pass their ENTRIES and take their Goods without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

June 19.

WANTED TO CHARTER

TWO ALL VESSELS of from 200 to 300 Tons to LOAD in the CLYDE.

JOHN G. DINNING,
St. Nicholas Buildings.

June 10.

FOR
RIVER SAGUENAY
AND
SALT WATER BATHING.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The First Class screw-propeller Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, Captain W. B. JENNINGS, will undergone extensive repairs, and be fitted up in an elegant and superior manner, and run between Quebec and the above MINES, every TUESDAY MORNING FIRST JULY, at the above-named fashionable watering places, and will continue to run EVERY SUCCEEDING TUESDAY, at the SAME HOUR, during the remainder of the travelling season, proceeding every other week (as circumstances dictate) to the RIVER SAGUENAY, as far as the TIMIS, visiting the Island HAT, Bay CAPE TIMIS, and other places of interest on that magnificent River.

The *Rowland Hill* will run in connexion with the splendid Steamers John Munn and Quebec, which form a daily passage to and from Quebec and Montreal. Passengers coming by these boats will be forwarded by the above line without transhipment, their luggage on board the *Rowland Hill* free of charge.

CABIN FARE

From Montreal to River du Loup or Cacouna	$4
Do do do do do and back to Montreal same trip	7
Do do to Saguenay and back to Cacouna same trip	10
Do