ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.

Later from London.

The steamship *Washington* arrived at New York on Saturday, having left Bremen on the 15th of April, and Southampton on the 20th :—

The Gorham controversy is still active among our Church people. Miss Sellon, the "Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy" at Plymouth, has written to Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice of England, declining to allow him to continue as a subscriber to an "Orphan's Home," which she had established, in consequence of his having voted in the privy Council in favour of Mr. Gorham's "heresy"! The tone of the letter was that of affectionate regret over a lost soul, and poor Lord Campbell wrote back to urge that this sort of excommunication from deeds of charity was rather hard against a layman who had merely acted according to his conscience, and who had the Archbishop of Canterbury and most of the bishops on his side.—Miss Sellon, however, was inexorable, and his lordship then published the correspondence in the newspapers, an act against which Miss Sellon protests as "an infringement of the courtesy most especially due to a woman." "The letters," she says to him, "were a sacred matter between your conscience and my own and our God, and are, I need scarcely observe, singularly unfitted for the columns of a newspaper."

In connexion with church matters, there was also a large meeting held the day before yesterday to forward the establishment of the new Colony of Canterbury in New Zealand. It is proposed to charge the absurd price of £3 per acre for the land, £1 of which is to be app opriated for clerical wants; and the appointment of a Bishop with £1000 a year is one of the first acts contemplated. All the plans developed by the various speakers showed a spirit of pride, exclusiveness, and intolerance, and the great evils of American life were attributed to the early neglecting to settle the country upon Church principles. The Bishop of Oxford observed "how ready Englishmen were in speaking of the peculiarities of their American brethern, to describe their grasping greediness, their want of cultivation, the harshness of the features of their social life, their negligence in things religious, and their supreme wisdom in attaining the wealth of this world. But who caused this? What was it but a picture of English life which we had transferred unrelieved to the other side of the Atlantic. What was there in any one of these faults which they did not draw from us, as much as they drew their language? But what was lacking? These two things,—Christ's holy Church and a Christian education."

The Catastrophe at Angers.

The following details of the catastrophe are given in the Journal de Maine et Loire of the 16th :—

"A frightful event has just occurred here. At 11 o'clock this morning a squadron of Hussars, coming from Nantes, had crossed over the suspension bridge of the Basse Maine, without any accident, although the wind blew very heavily from the West and the river was much agitated. The last of the horses had scarcely crossed the bridge when the head of the column of the 3rd batallion of the 11th light infantry appeared on the other side.

"Reiterated warnings were given to the troops to break in sections, as is usually done, but the rain falling heavily at the time the warning was disregarded, and the battalion advanced in close column. The head of the battalion had reached the opposite side—the pioneers, the drummers, and a part of the band were off the bridge, when the cast iron columns of the right bank suddenly gave way, crushing beneath them the rear of the 4th company, which, with the flank company, had not entered on the bridge. To describe the frightful spectacle is impossible; the scene at the bridge of Beressina can alone give an idea of it.

"The whole town rushed to the spot to give assistance. In spite of the storm which was raging, all the boats that could be got at were launched to pick up the soldiers in the river, and a great number who were clinging to the parapets of the bridge, or who were kept afloat by their knapsacks, were immediately got out.

"A young lieutenant of the 11th (M. Loup) rendered himself conspicuous for his heroic exertions, and a young work woman, at the imminent danger of her life, jumped into the water, and saved the life of an officer who was just sinking.

"Several acts of devotion deserve to be mentioned.—A journeyman hatter, named Turgis, who had acquired some notoriety in the late political trials, stripped and jumped into the river, and by his strength and skill in swimming saved a great many lives. One of the soldiers, who had reached the shore unhurt, immediately stripped and swam to the assistance of his comrades."

A letter from Angers says :—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel, an old officer of the Empire, assisted by the Adjutant and some of his men, escaped with his life, but, although seriously wounded and bruised, he would not quit the spot, but remained to watch over the rescue of his companions in arms.

"A grand musical congress was to have taken place next week at Angers, but in consequence of this catastrophe the committee has decided that the fete shall not take place.

"If the weather had been calm, the greater number of them would in all probability have been saved. The wind, however, blew a perfect hurricane, and the waves were very rough. Masses of men might be seen clinging to each other, the waves every moment washing away some of them until only one remained. Beams of wood, planks, and every article that could be laid hold of, were launched to enable the men to keep themselves afloat until further assistance could arrive. Ten o'clock.—The muster-roll has just been called over. Of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd companies, there only remain 14, 16, and 19, men respectively.

"The number deficient amounts to 219, to which must be added 33 dead and 30 wounded in the hospital, making the total loss to the battalion 282. There is reason, however, to hope that there may be yet some in private houses who may not be included in the number of those whose fate has been known. Noon.—Since this morning 70 bodies have been picked up, among whom are a captain, a lieutenant and two sub-lieutenants.

"The body of the *portedrapeau* was also picked up, having the standard firmly clutched in his hand. One soldier had a musket which had run through his body. Another soldier was found completely pierced through with a musket, and many of the barrels of the guns were bent double."

"2 o'CLOCK.

"The number of bodies picked up to this time amounts to 123. It appears that some people belonging to the town were walking on the bridge at the time of the accident, for among the bodies found are those of a servant and two children. The bodies of two of the *employes* of the *octroi* have also been found."

India.

The 66th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry having mutinied, Sir Charles Napier has disbanded the regiment, giving their colors to another, and taken from men and officers alike arms, accoutrements, and stores.

France.

The *Times*, of April 20, has the following by telegraph from Paris :—

The party of order in the department of the Sarthe have obtained a signal triumph in the election of a member of the Council General to replace Ledru Rollin.

The Peniscrode of Angers has been seized by order of the Attorney-General for an article on the catastrophe which befel the battalion of the 11th Regiment of the Line.

Private letters from Oran state that an insurrection has broken out in that portion of the Moorish territory adjoining the French possessions in Algeria. The insurgents had occupied the town of Ouchda. The French authorities have sent troops to the frontiers.

Letters from Smyrna state that a dreadful earthquake occurred there at half-past 3 a. m, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. The greatest alarm prevailed. The noise which preceded the shock was terrific.

The Fellos hig left Malta on the 11th with the Polish and Hungarian refugees who had arrived there in the Turkish steam frigate Taif. They were supplied by Government with beds and provisions for the voyage at an expense, it was said, of £500.

PARIS BOURSE, April 19.—Latest Prices—Five per Cents, 89f. 50c.; Three per Cents., 55f. 65c.; Bank of France, 2,125f.

At all the Theatres of Paris, on the evening of April 18, bulletins were distributed, on which were written the name of M. Leclerc, and a summary of the principal acts of his life. They were every where received with loud applause and cries of enthusiasm.

The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Minister of War, set out to-day (April 18) for Angers.

The following additional details are from the *Precurseur* of Angers :—

"The suspension bridge which has fallen was built 12 years ago, but a year since it underwent repairs which cost the town about 36,000f. The suspending chains at first gave way on one side only, when the soldiers on the bridge feeling the movement of the floor of the bridge naturally rushed to the other side, when the chain there also gave way, and the whole floor of the bridge fell. From one bank to the other the river was completely blocked up with the soldiers struggling to reach the shore."

The Return of the Pope to Rome.

TERRACINA, April 6.

The immediate departure of the courier gives me only time to say that the Pope has just crossed the frontier, and after offering up prayers in the Cathedral, is now installed with numerous Cardinals in his suite, in the Papal Palace of this city. He was escorted by Neapolitan dragoons from Sessia, where he slept last night, and accompanied by the King of Naples to Epitaffio, the frontier. There he took leave of the Sovereign from whom for so long a period he has received such magnificent hospitality, and he arrived here exactly at 4 o'clock. His receipt on on the part of the people was more respectful than enthusiastic. I heard no cries of joy or prolonged vivas, but, with that exception, the honor paid to him was satisfactory. About 100 Neapolitan hussars preceded the Pope, and have gone on in the direction of Frosinone, and his carriage was escorted by an equal number of the same troops.

The journey of the Pope was conducted in a very quiet manner; except at Sessia, where he slept the first night, and at Gaeta, which he visited previously to his arrival here, no public rejoicings took place. The parting from the Royal family of Naples was highly affecting: the Pope could not find words to express his gratitude, and the Princes, and other members of the Court, were dissolved in tears. According to the express desire of the Pope, his entry into Terracina was not accompanied with the noisy acclamations usual on such occasions; and had I not been assured that from the altar and from the town hall the people had been recommended not to indulge in *vivas* or hurrahs, I should have imagined that the inhabitants were not overpleased at the arrival of the Supreme Pontiff. The Commander-in-Chief and the French Envoy await the arrival of the Supreme Pontiff at Gensano, near Albano, beyond which it appears the French line of posts does not extend. The road duty is performed by Neapolitan hussars, of whom 300 have preceded or accompanied the Pope; and by these the Supreme Pontiff will be handed over to the care of the troops of the Republic. The Pope left this morning, April 8, for Frosinone, in the same quiet manner.

The Grain Trade.

From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gaz., April 19.

Since our last a farther decline has taken place in prices of grain. This fall has not been caused by any increase in the home supplies, but by the pressure of foreign on the different markets. The supply from abroad into the port of London alone, during the week ending Saturday last, exceeded 100,000 qrs., and, since then, 42,900 qrs. of wheat, barley, and oats, of foreign growth, have been reported at the custom-house.

At present there is a considerable quantity of corn on passage to this country from Baltic, Black Sea, and Mediterranean ports; and though the advices from hence have certainly not been encouraging, still, by the most recent accounts from abroad, it appears that shipments were being made. At Dantzic alone vessels capable of carrying 14,000 qrs. had been chartered to load for England in the space of little more than a week, and from the near continental ports shipments are making daily. It is consequently clear that no rally in prices can be calculated on so long as nothing occurs to threaten injury to the growing crops. Hitherto the seasons have been highly auspicious, and the reports from all parts of the Kingdom agree in describing the appearance of the country as very promising. At Marklane we have had something very nearly approaching a panic.

The receivers of the immense supplies of foreign grain are at a loss how to act; they can see little prospect of profit by landing, and to sell largely from on board they find almost impossible. Meanwhile our farmers continue to hold back, and the receipts of English corn have been on a quite moderate scale since our last. The show of wheat on Monday, by land-carriage samples from the neighboring Counties, was small, but, influenced by the liberal receipts from abroad, the millers refused to pay former terms, and, before any progress was effected in sales, a decline of 2s. per quarter on the rates current on that day se'nnight had to be acceded to. To give an idea of the actual value, we may remark that very superior red Kentish wheat, weighing 63 lbs. per bushel, was freely offered at 38s., and was, we believe, ultimately sold 1s. per quarter below that rate. Since then prices have remained nominally unaltered.

On Wednesday, hardly anything was done in English wheat, and the transactions this morning were not of a sufficient character to warrant any change in quotations. The decline in the value of foreign has been quite as great as that in English; notwithstaudiug which purchasers have conducted their operations with great caution. Red wheat has sold at prices varying from 32s. to 40s. per quarter, the latter being only obtainable for fine Rostock; for white, prices have ranged equally wide, some ordinary lots of new Dutch and Belgian having been parted with at the low rate of 36s. per quarter, while superior high mixed Dantzic, in granary, has, in consequence of its extreme scarcity, sold in retail at 48s. @ 50s. per quarter. To-day the depression was even greater than earlier in the week, and, at the above-named terms, there were far more sellers than buyers. The millers have not lowered the nominal top quotations for town manufactured flour. Ship samples have, however, been offered 1s. per sack lower than before, without inducing buyers to take more than needed for immediate use.

Beans and Peas have not varied in value, and have met with very little attention. In the early part of the week there was rather an active inquiry for floating cargoes of Indian Corn, off the coast, but the demand has since slackened.

The Money Market, &c.

The stationary price of Consols will show the total absence of all excitement in the money market. Last week they were at 95¼, and to-day they have closed at the same quotation. Prices would advance but for misgivings as to the course of events in Paris. Railway shares have experienced another serious depression, and those of the Great Western line, which in August 1845 were quoted at 226 have been done this week at 46.—Total distrust in the present system of working is the sole cause of this fearful depreciation, and nothing but a thorough revolution in the mode of management will bring a cure.

The cotton market, which was active last week at firm prices, has been again firm with a rise in some cases of ⅛d. per lb.

In the grain market there has been a farther decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter in the price of wheat. The foreign importations have not been very large lately, and there is no doubt that much of the present fall is to be attributed to the great fulness of our own stocks, arising from the excess of our last harvest.

Money is more abundant than ever, and holders vainly endeavour to place it out in loans at call, at 1½ per cent.

A large tunnel is about to be cut through the Alps! It will pass through the heart of Mount Genevre, will be seven English miles long, 19 feet high, and 25 wide, costing 21,000,000 francs.

The *City of Glasgow*, a new steamer, on the screw principle, arrived at New York on Friday last, from Glasgow, having made the passage in sixteen days, notwithstanding that she encountered several hurricanes on her route. This is the third steamer from Europe in one week. The *City of Glasgow* brought no news later than that by the *Canada*.

To Advertisers.

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

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

Wanted,

A number of Smart BOYS to SELL this Paper. Liberal *Premium* allowed.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1850.

Money is decidedly cheaper and more abundant than noticed by us on the 17th instant.—We quote,

1st class short paper	6 a 7 per annum,	very scarce	
1st class long paper	7 a 9 "	"	small supply
Auction paper	8 a 9 "	"	fair
2nd class paper	9 a 10 "	"	good
Names not as well known,	10a 12 "	"	fair
Loans on call	5 a 7 "	"	abundant

The offerings at the Banks are not so heavy, and many of them have reduced their lines materially. In fact, paper of the right stamp can be negotiated in Bank at six per cent. per annum,—and, unless the importations are beyond any precedent, we may expect an easy money market during the Spring and Summer months.

The decline in our trade has swelled the funds in the city Banks—which cannot find safe investment—they are willing and anxious to discount good paper, but the commercial transactions do not create a sufficient demand for money, and the fact that the Montreal Bank is able to declare a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. under such inauspicious circumstances, speaks strongly in favor of its management. It is worth the consideration of our monied institutions, whether it would not be for their advantage to open agencies in New York, now that our export and import trade has passed to that city.

NEW DOCKS.—We presume that very few of our citizens are aware of the improvements which have been made and are in progress on the borders of the river and canal, Northof the weighlock. In a stroll through that locality yesterday, we were surprised to find that new docks had been built nearly up to the North line of the patroon homestead, with slips from the canal, to accommodate the rapidly increasing lumber trade of the city.—Five or six hundred feet of dock was built last Fall, and our enterprising townsman, S. N. Payne, is now engaged in building three hundred feet more, for lumber purposes. A large plot was filled in last Winter by the patroon, which is now occupied by three or four canal ships, reaching nearly to the river, which at this point Mr. Payne is dredging out, so as to be accessible for the largest class of sloops.—When this work is completed, it will afford great facilities to lumber-men, as the proximity of the canal and river renders the location very convenient for the transfer of lumber from canal boats to vessels.—*Albany Journal.*

From the above notice, we learn that the Albany men are anxious to share in the profitable branch of commerce which the shipping of Canada lumber to the American market is opening up. The Ottawa men fancy that Free Trade with the States would lower the selling price of lumber. We should be glad to test the experiment, because we cannot understand why the value should be reduced, unless we can overstock the American market—and now that California has appeared as a consumer, there is little probability of such a result.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. Adam Ferrie, in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow, on the 5th of April.

Chloroform.

The Rochester papers mention the case of a young lady, who, having had Chloroform administered, to avoid the agony consequent upon a dental operation, became delirious, and subsequently was attacked with spasms, which threatened a fatal result.

New England Liberality.

A Mr. Benjamin H. Punchard, recently deceased, left by Will $70,000 to establish a Free School in Andover, South Parish. The only conditions attached to the bequest are, that "the Bible be in daily use, and the Lord's Prayer, in which the pupils shall join audibly with the teacher in the morning at the opening."

Quebec Races.

The Quebec Races are to be held this year on the 10th and 11th days of July, and the Ancienne Lorette Course has been chosen as the ground.

Montreal Fox Hounds.

Arrangements are in progress to get up a pack of hounds, in time for the hunting season.

California.

The Upper Canada journals make mention of various parties of adventurous young men abandoning this Province to proceed to the golden regions. The reason for their departure assigned, is the hopeless prospect of any improvement in Canada under the existing system of Government. Yet, while admitting the decay of agricultural and commercial enterprise, they—some of them—sneeringly reject the possibility of our becoming Americanized, forgetful of the result that every Canadian who emigrates to the United States, and becomes wealthy as an American citizen, adds another link to that chain of mutual interest which must ultimately end in a common nationality.

Weather.

The incessant rain which fell without intermission during the fifth, has inflicted serious loss upon many parts of the country—rivers have overflowed their banks throughout the district between the St. Lawrence and the Frontier, carrying away bridges, mill-dams, mills, and farming stock. In some localities, such as St. Hyacinthe, the cattle were saved by rafting them from the barns to high grounds. On this Island, we are informed of an instance where five acres of spring-planted potatoes were swept clear off.

Toll-Bars.

Some trouble exists as to the rights acquired by certain parties who bid at the late Sale of Turnpike Toll-Bars. We are told that individuals attended the sale, bidding away, without either the intention or the ability to make good the conditions of the sale, that is, the subsequent deposit of £25, or £50. It appears to us that the Trustees would free themselves from such trifling in future if they exacted a deposit of at least £25 from every person who offered a bid, returning the money at the close of the sale to all except the highest bidder.

The Rev. Mr. Fairbairn, of Allantown, and the Rev. Mr. Young, Deputies from the Free Church of Scotland, arrived in this city on Saturday last; the first to take charge for a session of the Free Church, Cote Street; and the latter of the St. John's Church, Quebec, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

One hundred and sixty thousand Russian troops, fifty thousand of which are Cossack, Bashkir, Tscherkess, and other nomade horsemen, are now concentrated on the Prussian frontier.

Mr. Russel, pilot, who brought up the *Evangeline*, on Saturday, informs us that on Thursday, the 25th ultimo, a sloop, on board of which was Mr. McKenzie, keeper of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Godbout River, three brothers, named Moreau, and another man, whose name he could not ascertain, was capsized off Point des Monts, during a N. E. gale, and that all on board perished. The body of Mr. McKenzie only was recovered. Mr. Russell also reports that all the time he was below the weather was severe, and that there had been several snow storms.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

CITY NEWS.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society holds the first Exhibition of the Season this afternoon, in the spacious Hall of the Bonsecours Market, at one o'clock. We learn that there will be considerable competition in Greenhouse Plants, and a good display of early Flowers and Vegetables is expected. Tickets to admit members and their families may be obtained at Mr. Lymans's, Place d'Armes. To non-members the price of a Ticket is 1s. 3d. each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. We hope this, the first Exhibition of the Season, will be largely attended.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—At the Annual Meeting of this Association, on Monday evening, a Resolution was carried to expunge from the books the order directing the expulsion of the *Christian Inquirer*. Another motion sustaining the Resolution of the last special meeting in favour of continuing the exclusion of that paper was rejected.

POLICE COURT, Saturday, May 4.—Moreau *vs.* Hamilton, *et al.*—This is a case of assault and battery, which came before the Police Court to-day, and which is, as yet, undecided. Messrs. Devlin and Coursol appeared for the Defendants, five in number. When the case was called, the Defendants' Counsel recommended an amicable settlement, and agreed to pay the costs then incurred, to which porposition the Prosecutor assented. But then it was ascertained, that although the five Defendants were arrested at the same time, and under the one warrant, the High Constable's fee was 25. (a dollar for each arrest.) Defendants' Counsel would not agree to payment of this sum, and asked for the production of the High Constable's tariff, which, upon being looked for, was *non est inventus*, and on account of the said tariff, but it was not produced.

POLICE COURT, Monday, May 6.—Elizabeth Joliffe was charged with having stolen two gowns, the property of Mary Walsh, Visitation Street. Having been placed in the Court for examination the Prisoner stated that she had certainly been found with the articles in question, but it was for another she had been employed, according to her statement. Prisoner proceeded to state, that she had been ordered by her master to place the goods stated to be stolen, in pawn, which she did. She went to the house of Mr. Moss, Pawn-Broker, and left them in pawn. Mary Walsh examined:—Stated that she had missed a gown of merino, value £1 6s., about three weeks ago; missed another some time after, worth about 10s. less. Did not know where they had been, but after having sought for them during 4 days, the Prisoner was found in the act of pawning them.

Prisoner here interrupted the witness by cross-examining her as to her knowledge whether or not she had been found stealing or in the act of stealing her clothes. She begged the Court to hear her. She stated that her master (Mr. Davis) had been ill, and not being able to bring some property which he had to the Pawn Brokers, she was obliged to go with the articles he delivered to her charge. The Police Constable who took the Prisoner into custody, stated that she had been found with the clothes in her possession. He therefore took her into his charge, as having stolen property without being able to give an account of the manner in which she came by them.

MONTREAL, May 7, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—In an advertisement announcing the opening of the "Montreal Dispensary," I observe it stated that "Diseases of the Eye and Ear will be treated on Tuesdays and Saturdays;" and as the name of one of the attending Physicians is the same as my own, the public may be led to believe that my services are rendered on those days at the above Dispensary. I beg, therefore, through your columns, to state that *I am not in any way connected with the above Institution*, and that my attendance to the poor is given daily at the "Montreal Eye and Ear Institution," established for the last five years, and so liberally supported by the public.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY HOWARD, M. R. C. S. L.,
Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—MAY 6.

Ship Cambria, John Harrison, Glasgow, James R. Orr, general cargo

7th.

Ship Erromanga, Ramsay, do, do, do

PASSENGERS.

In the Ship Erromanga, from Glasgow—Rev W McLeod and family, Miss Kennedy; with steerage passengers

In the Ship Cambria, from Glasgow—Mrs Sword and family, Andrew Rough; with 20 steerage passengers

IMPORTS.

Per CAMBRIA, HARRISON, from Glasgow, to JAMES R. ORR.

Robert Adams, 7 cases 6 bales; John Philips, 16 cases 8 bales; A. & T. C. Kerr & Co., 18 cases 43 bales; R. Campbell & Co, 4 cases 5 bales 5 cases; Smith & Morgan, 12 cases 1 bale; C. G. Hill, 1 case 5 bales; Houghton & May, 6 bales; R. Anderson, 9 casks 79 crates 1 bag; J.D. Bryce & Co, 8 cases 4 bales; A. & J. Arthur, 3 cases 2 bales; J. Johnstone, 11 cases 8 bales; Alexander Walker, 7 cases; John Fraser, 5 cases 2 bales; George Hagar, 104 sheets 189 bundles 1357 bars iron; Henry Vennor & Co, 1817 sheets do; Thos. Peck & Co, 775 bundles 99 plates do; I. Buchanan & Co, 1328 bars 410 bundles 1 93 sheets do; W. Stephen, 6 cases 1 bale 2 boxes; Thomas Mussen, 1 case 1 bale; D. & A. B. Stewart, 9 cases 4 bales 2 cases; Order, 88 tons bar iron; G. D. Watson, 9 cases; H. Moor, 3 cases 4 bales; Thomson & M'Donald, 3 cases 4 bales; Joseph Leeming, 6 cases 2 bales; R. Nicholls, 3 cases 1 bale; Andrew Mair, 1 case 4 bales; Macpherson, Crane & Co, 4 cases 2 bales; Bryson & Ferriers, 3 bales; Joseph McKay & Brothers, 5 cases 2 bales; Jas. Brough & Co, 2 cases 2 bales; Amable Prevost, 5 cases 10 bales 2 casks; E. & V. Hudon, 1 case; J. B. Beaudry, 1 case 1 bale; J. Bruneau, 6 cases 11 bales; J. Beaudry, 4 cases; Seymour & Whitney, 4 cases 7 bales; P. Jodoin & Co., 2 cases 5 bales; J. L. Beaudry & Co, 4 cases 6 bales and 2 casks; Shaw, Turnbull & Co, 4 cases 6 bales; A. & D. Shaw, 4 do 22 cases 12 bales, Tyre, Colquhoun & Co, 18 cases 1 cask; W. & J. Smith & Co, 11 cases 9 bales 1 cask; J. & R. Roy, 8 cases 2 casks 1 bale; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 8 cases 14 bales; Isaac Buchanan & Co, 500 cases; W. & R. Muir, 4 cases 4 bales; Matthie, Robertson & Co, 4 cases 10 bales; P. Robertson & Co, 4 cases 3 bales; Gilmour & Coulson, 3 cases 18 bales 3 casks; Cumming & Galbraith, 8 cases 10 bales; McKeand, Brothers & Co, 7 cases; J. Ewart, Jr. & Co, 3 cases 3 bales; Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 5 cases 9 bales; A. Laurie & Co, 10 cases 26 bales 2 casks 15 bags; Macpherson, Crane & Co, 1 case 2 bales; Robert Smith, 1 case 5 bales; Jas. R. Orr, 25 tons pig iron 473 boxes 80 do.; T. Mussen, 4 cases, 8 bales.

Per ERROMANGA, RAMSAY, from Glasgow, to JAMES R. ORR.

James Arnot, 1 case; T. Waddell & Co, 7 do 3 bales; Campbell Bryson, 2 cases 2 do; Robert Campbell, 6 bales; John Fraser, 14 cases 5 bales; A. & T. C. Kerr & Co, 36 cases 24 bales 2 casks; W. Darling, 4 cases; John Philips, 16 cases 15 bales; John Thomson, 1 case; Mrs. Gardner, 1 case; R. Anderson, 63 crates; H. Jones & Co, 1 case; David Hunter, 3 cases; Smith & Morgan, 1 case 3 bales; C. G. Hill, 2 cases 2 bales; James Johnstone, 6 do 1 do; Neil Macintosh, 50 kegs; A. & J. Arthur, 2 cases 5 bales; Robert Adams, 11 do 6 do; A. Walker, 5 cases 2 bales; R. Juson & Co, 144 bundles 2832 bars iron; Geo. Hagar, 293 do 1347 do; Order, 231 do 2736 do; Samuel & Co, 63 do 1045 do; T. Peck & Co, 711 bundles do; Tyre, Colquhoun & Co, 2 cases; J. Ewart, Jr., & Co, 2 cases 5 bales; MacKeand Brothers & Co, 2 cases 5 bales 1 cask; MacKeand Patterson & Co, 3 cases 6 bales; Cumming & Galbraith, 7 cases 7 bales; A. Laurie & Co, 10 cases 29 bales 4 casks; I. Buchanan & Co, 1208 bars 410 bills iron 500 boxes 3 bales 3 casks; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 8 cases 11 bales; Gilmour & Coulson, 6 cases 8 bales 11 casks; Shaw, Turnbull & Co, 4 cases 6 bales; A. & D. Shaw, 4 do 3 do; Amable Prevost, 5 do 6 do; W. & R. Muir, 8 do 8 do; Macpherson, Crane & Co, 5 do 4 do; Masson, Farlinger & Co, 1 do 2 do; J. & J. Leclair, 1 case; Galarneau & Roy, 14 do 9 do; D. & A. B. Stewart, 2 bales; P. Robertson & Co, 5 cases 4 bales; Robt. Campbell & Co, 6 do 4 do; Demarteau & Co, 1 case 1 bale; W. L. Perrin, 4 cases; Seymour & Whitney, 5 do 6 do; James Brough & Co, 11 do 7 do; William Wilson & Co, 2 do 4 do; W. C. McLeod, 1 case; J. & R. Roy, 2 do 4 do; Ramsay & Thrope, 1 do 2 do; Joseph McKay & Brothers, 7 do 4 do; S Greenshields & Co, 7 do 6 do; Wm. Wood, 2 do; Bowes & Hall, 3 bales; Robert Smith, 2 cases 5 bales; James R. Orr, 80 boxes 313 do 3623 bars iron.

Per ALBION, MCARTHUR, from Glasgow, to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 21 bales 35 boxes 18 hhds 10 qr casks 1 pun 3 casks 500 boxes pipes 5554 bars 190 bdls iron; Gilmour & Co, 30 bales 29 boxes; Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 47 do 30 do; I. Buchanan & Co, 50 boxes 5935 bars 1468 bars 160 bdls iron; J. Molson, Jr., 35 hhds 1 pun 25 barls 10 bags; S. M. & W. Aitken, 10 boxes 3 bales 2 casks; Mathie, Robertson & Co, 9 bales 7 boxes 1 cask; Bryce, McMurrich & Co, 16 boxes 13 bales 11 casks 1 carboy; Shaw, Turnbull & Co, 5 do 5 do; A. & D Shaw, 2 do 4 do; P. Patterson, 4 do 5 do; Scobie & Balfour, 3 do; J. & W. Brown, 4 do 4 do; Cumming & Galbraith, 9 do 5 do; Mrs. Ingis, 1 box; Alexr. Munro, 2 do 5 do; John Young, 16 casks; Holmes, Knapp & Co, 2 puns 15 casks; A. Savage & Co, 20 carboys; George D. Watson, 25 casks; R. Hallowell, 21 hhds; Leslie, Starnes & Co, 21 do; W. & J. Smith & Co, 8 bales 2 boxes 1 cask; P. Muldoon, 2 do 1 do; Morton, McKee & Brock, 1 box; F. & J. Leclair, 5 do 5 bales; Bowes & Hall, 3 do 19 do; Order, 1 bale; A. Cuvillier & Co, 10 do 8 boxes; A. Cuvillier, 7 do 5 do; J. G. McIntosh, & Co, 4 do 6 do; Thos. Mussen, 1 do 5 do; C. J. Cusack, 5 boxes; D. & A. B. Stewart, 5 do 3 bales; F. Mullins, 1 bale; K. Cuvillier & Co, 5 do; H. N. Titus & Co. 6 do 1 box; J. B. Torry, 72 cases 62 bbls 50 casks 5 hhds 3 puns 20 kegs; A. Prevost, 3 bales 1 box; A. & J. Arthur, 3 boxes; Seymour & Whitney, 2 do; P. Jodoin & Co, 1 bale; J. B. Beaudry & Co. 2 do; Galarneau & Roy, 6 do 10 boxes; J. L. Beaudry & Co, 3 do 2 do; W. Miller & Co, 1 box; Desmarteau & Marchand, 10 bales 2 cases; E. & V. Hudon, 6 do 5 do; H. & H. Merrill, 6 do 8 do; Jean Bruneau, 7 do 6 do, S. Greenshields, Son & Co. 13 do 9 do; W. Moodie, 4 do 15 do 1 cask; J. & R. Roy, 4 do 4 do; A. Laurie & Co. 11 do 16 do 1 do 25 bags; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 22 do 31 do; Shaw & McLean 6 do 8 do; Chas. Brown, 1 do; Ogilvy & Campbell, 10 do; J. R. Orr, 2 do; J. G. McKenzie & Co, 20 do 8 boxes; McKenzie, Gates & Co, 20 do 8 boxes; Armour & Ramsay, 6 boxes; W. Co. 15 do 3 do; Armour & Ramsay, 6 boxes; W. Robb, 1 bale 2 boxes; Tyre, Colquhoun & Co. 8 do 6 do; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 9 do 12 do; Henry Allan, 15 boxes; Gilmour & Coulson, 14 do 5 bales 1 cask; W. McMaster & Brother, 28 bales 18 boxes; W. & R. Muir, 12 do 11 do; Macpherson & Co. 3 do 1 do 1 hhd; McKeand Brothers & Co. 2 do 7 do; James Law, 2 do 4 do; A. & T. C. Kerr, 4 do 6 do; Bryson & Ferriers, 2309 bars 2 bdls.

Per Ship CALEDONIA, J. BARCLAY, from Glasgow, to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co.

Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 53 bales 33 boxes, Ross, Mitchell & Co, 36 do 27 do; Whane & M'Lean, 11 do 11 do; Kennedy, Parker & Co, 17 do 9 do; W. J M'Master & Brothers, 19 do 23 do; James Brough & Co. 4 do 4 do; E. & V. Hudon, 10 do 2 do; J. P. O'Neill, 10 do 1 do; Desmarteau, Marchand & Co, 10 do 3 do; P. Jodoin & Co, 4 do 2 do; A. Prevost, 11 do 4 do; J. L. Beaudry & Co, 1 do 3 do; J. B. Beaudry, 1 ditto; S. Greenshields, Son & Co. 10 do 14 do; Galarneau & Roy, 7 do 9 do; H. & H. Merrill, 3 do 7 do; M'Keand, Brothers & Co, 3 boxes; M'Keand, Patterson & Co. 1 do; Wm. Moodie, 12 do 3 bals; A. Laurie & Co, 12 bales 13 boxes 1 cask 30 bags; W. Robb, 19 do 8 do; Gilmour & Coulson, 7 do 14 do; W. & R. Muir, 8 do 8 do; Shaw, Turnbull & Co, 5 do 7 do; A. & D. Shaw, 3 do 2 do; Wm. Darling, 2 do 22 do; B. Dawson, 4 boxes; Desbarats & Derbishire, 4 do; Holland & Mathewson, 2 do; R. Watson & Co, 2 do; Scobie & Balfour, 3 do; R. & A. Miller, 4 do; E. W. Palmer, 3 do; H. Rowsell, 2 do; J. M. Ross, 2 do; W. Buell, 2 do; C. Heath, 1 do; C. Bryson, 1 ditto; Armour & Ramsay, 19 do 11 bales 3 casks; Order, 8 do; D. Robertson, 79 do; Macpherson, Crane & Co. 4 boxes 1 bale; J. & W. McNee, 1 do; Cumming & Galbraith, 6 do 7 do; J. & W. Brown, 2 do 1 package; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 19 bales 33 cases 43 casks 17 hhds 10 qr casks 5 do boxes tobacco pipes 5591 bars 216 bundles iron; W. Macfarlane, 1 bale; Buchanan, Harris & Co. 6 do 12 boxes 1 plough 1649 bars 339 bundles 537 bolts 1191 sheets iron; G. D. Watson, 25 casks 10 carboys; W. Lyman & Co. 10 carboys; J. Molson, Jr., 4 puns 25 hhds 18 casks; J. Young, 17 casks soda ash; Holmes & Knapp, 17 do 3 puns; Moffatts, Murray & Co, 7 bales 10 boxes 100 do pipes; Leslie, Starnes & Co. 21 hhds; R. Hallowell, 21 do; J. M'Millan, 1 box; J. B. Torry, 1 hhd 4 qr casks 2 puns; H. N. Titus & Co, 5 bls; F. Mullins, 1 bale; R. Campbell & Co, 6 bales; W. Stephen, 8 bales 7 boxes; Morton, McKee & Co, 1 box; Bowes & Hall, 5 bales 1 box; P. Muldoon, 2 do; Order, 1 do; A. Cuvillier & Co, 2 bxs 1 bale; A. Maine, 7 do 10 do; J. Cockshutt, 2 do 4 do, D. & A. B. Stewart, 7 do 2 do; Consumers Gas Co, 2 do; W. Miller & Co, 12 do 10 barrels 3 trusses; J. & A. Arthur 2 do 1 bale; Bryson & Ferriers, 3109 bars 480 bundles iron; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 20 hhds 50 tons iron.

Per Ship TORONTO, BALLANTYNE, from Liverpool to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co.

Anderson, Audjo, Evans & Co, 116 cks 1 bl 374 bdls 8 bskts 500 bxs; Frothingham & Workman, 311 bars 1132 bdls 36 cks 11 bags 14 chains 5 bskts 9 anvils 2 bxs; Leonard Bulvin, 5 bdls 1 cs 1 ck; Montreal Mining Company, 5 bxs; J B Torry, 5 hhds; A Cuvillier & Co, 5 hhds; Edmonstone, Allan Co, 1 ck; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 5 hhds 20 qr cks 109 cks 116 bls 32 cs 705 bdls 9 anvils 262 share moulds; A H ys & Co, 7 crates; J & R Roy, 21 bls 6 cs; I Buchanan & Co, 300 bxs; Bryson & Ferriers, 556 bdls, 764 bars 12 anvils 25 cks 15 bxs 1 bl; Houghton & May, 3 cs; Phillip Holland, 2 bls; S Greenshields, Son & Co, 10 bls 6 cs; D McNab & Co, 3 cks 47 bdls 25 bxs; George Brush, 17 plates; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 47 cks 66 bls; Richd Jusop, 31 cks 50 bxs 40 bdls; Joseph M Ross, 11 bales; Chas I Cusack, 18 cks 20 cs 35 brls; Wm Stephen, 4 hhds 20 cs; Moffatts, Murray & Co, 36 bls 11 cs 3 cks; Desmarteau & Marchand, 11 bls 1 cs 3 W & R Muir, 19 bls 3 cs; E & V Hudon, 6 bls 4 cs; Ogilvy & Campbell, 14 bales 4 cs; J & D Lewis, 11 cs 6 bls; McKeand, Paterson & Co