☞ 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 (tri-weekly) is published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in time for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

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THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1851.

On Friday last a smart debate, as usual,—for the debates now are all smart,—took place in the Assembly relative to the public works on the Chambly Canal and the lower St. Lawrence. On Mr. Keefer's report being presented by Mr. Merritt, it was opposed by Mr. Hincks, who called it a crotchet of the hon. member. It would appear that, in the opinion of Mr. Hincks Mr. Merritt, including that of the Welland Canal, are all crotchets. With respect to the last mentioned work, the hon. member had to sustain a perfect storm of opposition during the whole progress of its formation. In the elegant language of one of the speakers, Mr. Merritt was "a very bad man, a very bad man indeed;" but when a holiday visit was made to the Canal last Summer by the two Houses of Parliament, with "the Bruce" at their head, and when the capabilities of the work were fairly tested, and its advantages to the Province sufficiently proved, then Mr. Merritt became all at once "a very good man, a very good man indeed." Well, it is no small wisdom to acknowledge a mistake, as it requires considerable magnanimity to rectify a wrong, even when it is done in ignorance; but if it be really true that experience teaches fools, Mr. Hincks should have hesitated to call any proposition of such a man as Mr. Merritt "a crotchet," more especially as the Inspector-General's own legislative efforts have turned out, for the most part, to be not only "crotchets," but crotchets of a very expensive character. Witness the Turnpike Road "crotchet," which was, and continues to be, everywhere characterized as a rascally "crotchet;" look also at the Reciprocity "crotchet," big with so many trips to Washington, and ending in nothing but an outlay of good hard dollars. But we have neither leisure nor space to enumerate all the "crotchets" that have emanated from the "crotchety" head of this "crotchety" Inspector-General; the last "crotchet" is his opposition to a proposal of Mr. Merritt's to extend our inland navigation, than which a more important consideration cannot occupy the attention of any legislative body. The deepening of the St. Lawrence is a Canadian interest so obvious, so easy in the performance, when the skill of the present age is brought to bear upon it, that we consider it perfectly astounding to read or hear of any one opposing it. We know at least one comparatively little river of the Old Country, not a hundredth part so large as the St. Lawrence, which, 30 years ago, could scarcely admit a vessel of sixty tons within its banks, but which has now its principal sea-port twenty miles above its embouchure, which receives ships of eight or nine hundred tons. We have no doubt that, in spite of the factious opposition of the Hinckses and their worthy condjutors, Mr. Merritt will ultimately carry out his object; and that, though he may relapse into being "a bad man, a very bad man indeed," he will turn out once more to be "a good man, a very good man," when he shall have been instrumental in opening the St. Lawrence to ships of any burden from Lake Ontario to the Ocean.

MONTREAL, June 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Montreal Courier:

SIR,—I perceive by this morning's Courier that you reply to the *True Witness*. You do give some of the Catholics credit for being good subjects, and in doing so you give them only their due. You may or you may not be right in calling that paper an exponent of a violent anti-English party; but I can assure you, if such a party does exist, it is not the most influential either in Montreal or elsewhere in the Province. The French Canadian Catholic is not an enemy to England; and many of us see with strong disapproval of the abusive and low personalities of the *True Witness*, as we are averse to anything illiberal. We wish to exercise the duties of our holy religion in peace, desiring that when we are obliged to defend our principles, the discussion should be carried on with decency, and without personal abuse. We require no other weapon to defend ourselves than simple truth; and when any Editor of a newspaper, Catholic or Protestant, takes to himself any other, or resorts to offensive language in our defence, his conduct has not the approval of any of the members of the Catholic Church—and of this I am sure.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A CATHOLIC.

To the above letter of "a Catholic," we desire to reply in no terms that could be construed, by any person of sense, in the slightest degree offensive. We can only judge of national antipathies by the writings or public speeches of parties, and, therefore, when we are attacked so rabidly in the columns of a paper setting itself up to be the Roman Catholic organ, we must attribute the abuse to be in accordance with the taste and sentiments of those supporting it, and subscribing to it; though we say now, as indeed we said before, that we cannot believe all the Roman Catholics to be so gross in mind, or so malevolent of heart, as to sanction so flagrant a perversion of the amenities of life as that of which the *True Witness* was guilty in its last issue; and we are glad that our correspondent, "a Catholic," bears us out in our charitable consideration. No man of either sense or good taste could have had the effrontery to defend Mr. Tache in his insolent retort to an English gentleman. The language of every conquered country has uniformly been the language of the conqueror, and if the case be different in Canada, it is a boon granted by British generosity to French Canadian turbulence, and ought to be used with modesty, rather than, as in Mr. Tache's case, with insolence and impudent assumption. The time may soon come when the *Jacquiere* members of either House, if they use their privilege so offensively, may be after all reminded of the *civil* results of the taking of Quebec, and that if they must be Members of a British Colonial Legislature, they must also there speak the language of their conquerors, or be silent. We shall return to this subject at an early day.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The lovers of the Drama, and those who take delight in the thrilling voice of lovely woman, will be glad to learn that the very handsome interior of the late Theatre Royal, Dalhousie Square, also the magnificent scenery, have been repurchased and removed, and that the new proprietor has purchased a site in a most central situation for the immediate erection of a neat and suitable Theatre, which will be opened to the public on the 1st October.

THE NUBIAN MINSTRELS.—These amusing magnetic conductors of "Wit, Fun, & Laughter," give a Concert this evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall. "Laugh and grow fat" was once the title of a jest-book that went through one hundred and twenty editions. If any one has the slightest ambition to grow fat, therefore, let him by all means visit the "Nubian Minstrels." Such a chance for "Skin-and-Bone" may not occur again in a century.

GARRICK THEATRE.—We are informed that Mr. Newton, (late of the Theatre Royal,) assisted by several gentlemen Amateurs, purposes giving a series of entertainments in the above Theatre, on the occasion of the visit of our American friends to this city, commencing on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, (20th and 21st instant.) Amongst the pieces selected, we notice, "The Review," "The Tooth Ache," and "The Irish Tutor"—all standard plays—also a scene from "Rob Roy;" and, for the first time in Montreal, a new Farce entitled "Delicate Ground," with several others of an equally interesting nature. We are glad to see that our old friends, Captain Lovelace and Mr. H. W. Smith, will take an active part in the evenings' amusements. [From Mr. Newton's long experience in matters Thespian, we have no doubt the pieces will be "got up" in first-rate style, and hope he will receive the favorable notice of our friends from the Empire City.—*Communicated.*

Free Trade!!

We regret to learn that the manufacture of glass at St. Johns is about to be discontinued—we cannot compete with *foreign imports*, without a direct *protection*, in the shape of a duty of 30 per cent. on the actual sterling cost of the article.—*Com.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 12.

The proceedings in the House last night were of a more exciting character than usual.

Mr. Christie moved to refer the accounts of the Trinity House at Quebec and Montreal for the year 1850 to a Select Committee of nine Members. The standing expenses of Trinity House at Quebec were £2,000, the whole revenue being £10,000. He thought the fact that the expense was one-fourth of the revenue was of itself a sufficient reason for enquiry.

After an uninteresting discussion the accounts were referred to the Standing Committee of public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Boulton introduced a Bill to provide for the more convenient assembling of the Provincial Parliament. Second reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the second reading of the Bill to establish Conciliation Courts. He proposed to bring the parties together in a private room, before a Judge, when each should tell his own story in his own way, and the Judge pronounce a decision. He referred to the existence of similar Courts in other countries, and the good effects that flowed from them. St. Paul condemned persons for going to law with one another; and Daniel O'Connell was of St. Paul's opinion, and obliged people to get Conciliation Courts. When Daniel O'Connell's case was brought before the House of Lords, one part of that body said he had received a legal trial, and the other said there was no law in it. He (Mr. Mackenzie) wanted every one to tell his own story according to his conscience; but he would not allow any statements or admission made in the private room to be evidence any where else. The reason that the English Judges disagree so much with one another on points of law, was that many of them who made the laws did not understand them. He was opposed to all useless technicalities; no laws should be passed that could not be understood. There were throughout the whole of America lawyers who, if necessary, would swear you to their lives, and rather than do a thing which their conscience did not approve, [illegible] and the glory of the Bar; but these ministers of litigation, [illegible] He believed that Conciliation Courts were calculated to prevent litigation. He concluded by moving, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, that the Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. Smith (Frontenac) said the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had a great antipathy to the legal profession. That antipathy dated as far back as 1837, when he left the Province as an absconding debtor. The Bill he contended [illegible] The whole codification of the American laws had been a failure; and he [illegible] system. He went into a defence of the lawyers, who, he said, came to Parliament for the good of their country, and at great personal sacrifice; and concluded by moving, seconded by Mr. Sherwood, of Toronto, that the Bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Solicitor-General Macdonald spoke in opposition to the Bill. The member for Haldimand had not considered the effect of his Bill. The Judges of the County Courts, whom this Bill proposed to make Conciliation Court Judges, had now to perform duties so onerous that all their time was occupied. He then took exception to some details of the Bill. The cases of which the Bill proposed to take cognizance were very few; he (Mr. Macdonald) had attended nine Assizes this spring, and at all these places there were but two actions for slander, one for libel, and one for malicious prosecution, and for years past there had not been over one or two actions for breach of promise. And what hardship did parties against whom there were actions for slander and breach of promise suffer now? And there were to be no witnesses in the Conciliation Courts. How would a Scotchman and a Dutchman, who did not understand one another's language, settle their differences? The principle of the Bill was bad, and there was no machinery in the country for carrying it out.

Mr. Prince said, it was very curious to see the member for Haldimand introduce a Bill like this—it was very funny. The author of the Bill was guilty of a little bit of presumption, which did [illegible] three years standing would see the absurdity of this Bill. Would the people of Haldimand thank the hon. gentleman for introducing this Bill? If they did, they must be a precious set of jackasses. Daniel O'Connell did try to establish a thing—it deserved no other name—of this kind; it was an utter failure. He objected not to the principle of this Bill; but it was altogether opposed to the existing machinery. The parties were to appear in person in these Conciliation Courts—how was a gouty man to come into Court? The scheme was utterly absurd and nonsensical.

Mr. Mackenzie rose amidst cries of question. The House of Assembly passed a Bill similar to this 21 years ago, but it was lost in the Legislative Council. If the four lawyers, including Her Majesty's Solicitor General, who had spoken, had not felt that it was necessary to say a good deal against this Bill before they allowed the vote to be taken, they would not have gone to the trouble they did. How was it that his (Mr. Mackenzie's) personal conduct was constantly alluded to, and the Speaker to remain silent? Was he to be called "liar," "scoundrel," "rebel," one day, "absconding debtor" to-day? How would the Members of this House appear before the Continent of America, if the private character of each Member was to be made a subject of discussion? He defied any one to stand up in this House and say that he (Mr. M.) had ever attacked the private character of any man ever since he had a Seat in this House. If he was so bad as he had been described by the disgraceful language that had been used, why not expel him? (Cries of no, no—you are not worth it—from Mr. Smith, of Frontenac.) His name would go down to history, and his opponents could not help it. For himself, he disregarded these personal attacks; they would not make him lose his temper; but it was not creditable to this House that such disgraceful language should be applied to a Member who has as much right to vote as any one in this House, and who had enjoyed the confidence of some of the largest constituencies in the country. To come to the question: why had he been so abused for attempting to introduce a Bill that had been in operation in several countries of Europe, in some of the United States, and in the Island of Jamaica? The Sol. General had cut a very ridiculous figure in this argument. He had said the County Judges would be so burdened with cases in the Conciliation Courts that they would never get through the business; and then he went on to prove that there would be hardly any cases brought into these Courts. Why, if there would be no cases hardly, how could the Judges be so terribly burdened with them? That was the wisdom of the learned Solicitor General, in a case in which he (Mr. Mackenzie) feared his conscience was on the one side, and his advocacy on the other. Then it had been said that the codification of the laws in the United States was a failure. Where was the evidence of this statement? did they wish to go back to the old system? He hoped the people would leave half the lawyers at home at the next Election—(applause in the Galleries)—such as one of the forty-eight here had praised the whole class. He had said nothing against them as a class; but he had spoken against a bad system. The Solicitor General had said that he (Mr. M.) would not read this Bill to his constituents; but he would ask what opinions had he held on this subject different from those he now avowed? The Solicitor General had asked what would be done if a Dutchman and a Scotchman, not knowing one another's language, should come before the Court? Well, there were some curious things in this world, and it required the inventive genius of the Solicitor General to conceive this case. But there was no fear that any difficulty would arise from these imaginary cases—Dutchmen and Scotchmen did not quarrel. He wished to see the lawyers vote against this measure; it would afford useful information to the constituent body. This was the repentant Session, it was worth the whole of the other three Sessions.

Mr. Lafontaine followed the example of Col. Gugy on a former occasion, and of Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, on the present, in making personal allusions to the Member for Haldimand, who, he said, had been denied the respect of all political parties. He then opposed the Bill in detail, pronouncing it something bordering on nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood spoke in opposition to the Bill. He deprecated the personal attacks that had been made, but immediately went on to spice his speech with such language as rebel, murderer, robber, exhibiting the worst temper and very questionable taste.

Mr. Morrison regretted that the subject had been lost sight of, and the discussion become wholly personal. He did not agree with the wholesale condemnation of this measure. He was in favor of the principle of this Bill, and the people of this country were in favor of Conciliation Courts. The Bill did not go far enough—it ought to embrace matters of contract. He was in favor of codification, and that was one reason why he was opposed to isolated efforts of this kind. He believed the people of this country were for a Bill on this principle, and he was prepared to vote for the Bill. As to the profession of the law, it must stand on its own merits; he said openly, make it free to the people, throw open the profession; it was for the benefit of the country that this should be the case.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, would also support this Bill, and in doing so he cast no imputation on those who took another course, and he was not influenced by the circumstance of what effect the support of the Bill would have on [illegible] that had been cast against the Bill really amounted to nothing. It had been objected to the measure that it did not embrace [illegible] he believed such a provision would prevent any good the measure is calculated to effect. He was in favor of the principle of the Bill, and would vote for the second reading, on condition that it should be referred to a Select Committee. During the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, Lord Brougham had connected with a measure of law reform a scheme of Conciliation Courts; and when he saw the principle supported by such high authority, he had no hesitation in supporting it. He was not to oppose this measure merely because it had been introduced by the member for Haldimand, who had been leader on Navy Island.

Mr. Hincks said, the hon. member for Haldimand wished to have this measure thrown out at the second reading,—(Mr. Mackenzie, I deny it,)—and he hoped they would disappoint him by allowing it to pass a second reading, and having it referred to a Committee where it should have the benefit of the talents of the hon. members for Durham, for South York, and for Norfolk; and let the responsibility be thrown on the right quarter.

Mr. Merritt said, this was a popular measure, and he was in favor of the principle.

The question of amendment was then put and carried—yeas 36, nays 24.

The House then adjourned at half-past eleven. The Galleries were crowded to excess during the debate; and it was difficult to restrain the expression of feeling below the bar; which, owing to the gross and ill-tempered attacks made upon him, was all in favor of Mackenzie—who, whether for good or for evil, is, at this moment, [illegible] Canada.

Legislative Council.

(*Abridged from Toronto Patriot.*)

FRIDAY, June 13, 1851.

The motion for printing the papers respecting the Clergy Reserves, laid on the table by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, was assented to by the Hon. Mr. Leslie, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed in English.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere brought under the notice of the House an application from Messrs. Chalmers, Booksellers of Montreal, praying for remuneration for books, sent for inspection to the Library, according to order, previous to the conflagration of the Parliament House.

Hon. Mr. Bourret said that the applications of Messrs. Chalmers & McCoy, were both submitted to a strict investigation by the Contingent Committee last year, and had been rejected, as the applicants had sent the books at their own risk, and had left them at the library until consumed by the fire, although they had been notified some time previous to take them away.

The Hon. Speaker confirmed the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Bourret. No instructions had been given to either of the applicants to send any books to the library; but having sent them, a number were selected, paid for, and the receipts were produced by the Clerk.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere said that Messrs. Chalmers expressly alleged the contrary; asserting that they had been authorized to send the books, and that they had not been paid for those selected by the Library Committee. He moved the reference of the paper to the Contingent Committee.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn in consequence of the Speaker representing it to be irregular, the paper being a circular letter and not a petition.

The House then adjourned.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, June 13, 1851.

The doors were closed yesterday before the opening of the House, considerably longer than is usual for the mere reading of the minutes. We learned afterwards, that the subject of discussion was the exact amount of accommodation to be afforded to the lady visitors of the honorable body.

Mr. Merritt presented the report of Mr. Keefer to the Commissioner of Public Works, on the Champlain Canal and deepening of the St. Lawrence, and moved that they be printed.

Mr. Hincks opposed this motion, inasmuch as the report would be printed with that of the Board of Works, which had been ordered to be printed by the other House; and he did not see why it should be anticipated.

Mr. Merritt said it was necessary in order to understand his resolution on the subject of Ocean Steam Navigation; they would show that for ten or fifteen thousand pounds the navigation might be opened so as to permit of a vessel descending from Lake Ontario to the Sea with 10,000 barrels of flour.

Mr. Hincks still opposed the motion, which he looked upon only as a means to influence the House in favor of a motion, a crotchet of the hon. member, and without the remarks made upon the report by the present Commissioners of the Board of Works.

Mr. Robinson desired to have the information as early as possible. It might be printed, and distributed, and the type used again for the general reports. He complained of the word crotchet being applied to a work on which government had expended a great deal of money.

Mr. DeWitt understood that the object of this report was to improve the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence, and to reduce the freights, which at present high rate forced goods to go through the United States. He thought, therefore, it was most important that this information should be given.

Mr. Hincks still objected to this report being printed, as a garbled statement.

Mr. Merritt then declared that this was a suppression of the most important information; and he compared the course taken here, with that which prevailed in the State of New York. Here in Canada, these reports did not come down till the very end of the Session, when there was no time to examine them. There they were presented at the commencement of the Session, and people had time to read them. These reports had nothing to do with the general report of the Board, and were most valuable in connection with the subject of Ocean Steamers.

Mr. Boulton then moved that the report of the Board of Works be printed in octavo form, and that that part containing the report of the late Commissioners be printed first and distributed.

Finally, Mr. Hincks pledged himself that the report would come down in ten days, and on that understanding Mr. Merritt withdrew his motion.

Mr. Christie then moved the reference of the public accounts to a Special Committee. In doing so, he made a few remarks on some particular items. In the account No. 17, he found several amounts paid to certain parties, which seemed extraordinary items. Again, he found to Jacques Viger, Chairman of the Rebellion Losses Commission, over £3300. The hon. member proceeded with his remarks, but in a tone which did not reach the gallery, on the sums paid to Messrs. Rose, Richards, Nolan, and various other members. This he said did not look well. The public could hardly believe such gentlemen to be independent. The high constables at Quebec and Montreal received salaries of £40 each; but they got also for fees at Quebec over £300, and at Montreal, we did not catch the sum mentioned. He made similar remarks relative to the high constables at Three Rivers and Sherbrooke. Mr. Wilson, too, of London, was down for £[illegible] for [illegible]. He then came to Messrs. Burlaiche & [illegible], who got, he said, a perfect Colonial [illegible]. He gave the Government every credit for their desire to explain everything, and concluded by mentioning the names of hon. members, which he proposed to put on the Committee. The hon. gentleman was nearly inaudible throughout.

Mr. H. J. Boulton followed, remarking, like Mr. Christie, on several items that he thought improper; for example, the sum paid for the [illegible] reciprocity embassies, the amount paid to the Queen's printer and Government [illegible] paper; to Mr. Gleckmeyer for looking after the Quebec Fire Debentures, and to Mr. Hawkins for looking after Mr. Gleckmeyer; the last amounting to £[illegible]. He remarked [illegible] this seemed a kind of [illegible] people had to pay them in [illegible] the Rebellion [illegible] the expenses to the people [illegible] for [illegible] the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hincks justified some of the expenditure which had been remarked upon, for [illegible] the Queen's printer, and for the services of [illegible] in the Rebellion Losses [illegible] charged [illegible] to the Committees during the period of their services; that was put down as under the Act. The other sum was also intended to come out of the £100,000; but could not be entered under the Act, because the Act had expired. The Washington embassies were all sent because they were requested to be sent by Sir H. Bulwer to render him assistance. It was impossible for the Provincial Government to refuse such a request, for the sake of a paltry sum like one of these. Not one of the persons sent put a six-pence into his pocket. The Queen's printer question was one that always had the sympathy of the House, but no one could judge whether the Queen's printer got too much till they considered what was done for it. He thought the Queen's printers worked now as cheaply as any other printers would work for the public.

Mr. Baldwin justified the payments to legal members of the House for services in the Courts, as being the leading members of the profession.

The discussion was continued for some time in a very desultory manner, during which Mr. Wm. Boulton showed a book which he said, contained the Statutes of Massachusetts, in a very small octavo volume, and expressed his desire that the Canadian Laws might be drawn with sufficient clearness and brevity to admit of their being compressed into as small a compass.

The debate then returned to the subject of the employment of Queen's Counsel.

Upon this subject, Mr. Sherwood said, that he disapproved of the system of converting this employment into a subject of political patronage.

Mr. H. J. Boulton also stated that the consequence of adopting the present system was, that prosecutions had been conducted in the most slovenly manner, so that criminals had been repeatedly acquitted from the want of knowledge [illegible].

Col. [illegible] declared that he was disgusted at the conduct of inexperienced prosecutors employed merely for their politics.

Mr. Baldwin justified the selection of Queen's Counsel for political reasons.

Mr. Merritt considered all the Retrenchment Committees since the union to be perfectly useless, and mere farces. He went over some items of the expenditure of the Province, and said the Finance Committees were of very little use to inquire into them; and he hoped the hon. member for Gaspe would withdraw his motion.

Sir A. N. MacNab would vote for the original motion; and observed with reference to Queen's Counsel, that he had the most reason to complain, as in 1839 or 1840 he had been appointed Queen's Counsel, and had been given to understand that he was to have some of the Crown business in order to repay him for services to the country. He got the gown but not the business.

Mr. H. Smith (Frontenac) stated that he had asked last session for returns of Queen's Counsel, and did so because he wanted to expose the miserable corruption that the Government made use of to reward their supporters. He could not approve so much the payment of Queen's Counsel, provided a few only were employed, and those possessing sufficient capacity; but he did object to the system of the Attorney General never going into the Courts, and conducting the business of the Crown there. That was their duty, and it was done under the late administration. The country would rather see the Attor.-Gen. attending to their proper business than making long election bills which nobody wanted. He repeated, and there was no need of any attempt to conceal it, that a wholesale system of bribery and corruption was established by this Queen's Counsel business; and political partisans in and out of the House were rewarded by it. Inefficient men were employed, and he might notice he last assizes at Kingston as an illustration. He would not mention any names; but he would state that only one conviction had been made, and that was of a woman who had pleaded guilty.

Mr. Richards said that he had spent more money in supporting his principles, than he had received from the Queen's Counsel business. He was willing there should be a comparison made between the present and the last Attorney Generals; which he believed would be in favor of the present. He did not think the allusions made by the hon. member either proper or generous.

Mr. G. Sherwood, after a few remarks, said that he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Morrison taunted Mr. H. J. Boulton with a change of sentiments, contemporaneous with a change of sides in the House, and after he had taken away the loaves and fishes. But he (Mr. M.) was in favor of abolishing Queen's Counsel altogether. (Loud cries of hear.) The attack upon the Attorney General was ungenerous and unjust—and the country would not believe that the Attorney General West had been guilty of bribery and corruption. The allusion to the prosecutor at Kingston was also improper. If he (Mr. M.) were to take up the public accounts he could shew where the corruption lay. He concluded by expressing an opinion in favor of establishing a public prosecutor in every district.

Mr. McDonald of Kingston did not think the Attorney General could attend to his other duties and go upon circuit too. He went on to shew the duties performed by former Attorney Generals.—But while he acknowledged that the Attorney General had been fully employed, he could not conceal that the expenses of conducting criminal business had been much increased by his not attending to it. He corroborated Mr. Smith's assertion relative to the inefficient manner in which the Crown business had been conducted. He stated that the late Government had employed Queen's Counsel in all cases with reference to their ability, and again and again, had employed Messrs. Blake, Burns, and Sullivan.

Mr. Boulton's amendment was lost.

Mr. G. Sherwood moved an amendment to substitute the name of Mr. Merritt, on the committee.

Mr. Smith (Frontenac) wanted to have Mr. Merritt on the committee, because his views in office differed from his views when out, and because his services might be valuable.

Mr. Merritt requested that the House would not put his name on the committee.

Mr. Morrison made a few more remarks, and Mr. Hincks showed the same paid to the Queen's Counsel under the late Administration.

Mr. Price defended the appointments made by the Government, and protested that it was ungenerous and unmanly to attack a man who was absent and could not reply.

Mr. Sherwood, after a few remarks in reply to Mr. Price, contended that in the selection of Queen's counsel, impartiality as to politics should be used, and the most able men employed. As matters stood here, he was not prepared to say that it would not be better to revert to the English custom of employing private prosecutors, and then the Attorney-Generals could devote their whole time to the business of the Government; and he was very well aware that the presence of the Attorney-General was always required at the Seat of Government.

Amendment carried on division almost unanimously, as was also the main motion.

The House then having gone into Committee of the whole, Mr. Hincks moved a set of resolutions on the subject of the census. He began by stating that the present census law in Lower Canada had been found perfectly inoperative, and there were complaints in Upper Canada. A new plan was therefore found necessary, and the English method of taking the census by means of Government officers was found to work so well that it was thought better to adopt the system of taking the census in the same way, by officers appointed by Government.

Mr. Merritt could see no use in changing the plans now followed in Upper Canada. The census was taken very well now; and all that could be necessary to insure the additional information required, would be also to pass a law, and have forms ruled with additional columns.

Mr. Smith (Durham) said, the census just taken in Upper Canada was perfectly good—it had been just taken—and it cost thousands of pounds. Why then take it again at an additional cost? If Lower Canada had not taken it, she should be made to do it. She had the same law as Upper Canada, and could do it as well.

Mr. Lemieux thought the consideration of money was a very small matter in so important an object, especially when it was remembered how little Lower Canada contributed to the revenues of the United Provinces, and how little had been spent for local improvements. It was most important to have the census taken, and it could not be taken by the municipalities, because they were at present non-existent. Considering, besides, that the greater part of the revenues of the Province and their relative positions, he thought the House would agree at once to pay for this census.

Mr. Robinson thought the present law worked well in Upper Canada, and he could not see why Lower Canada should not pay for it in the same way.

Mr. Hincks said there were great complaints in U.C. The only difference was, that in U.C. they took the census, and wanted to be paid afterwards for it; and that in Lower Canada they did not take the census because they had not got the money first.

Mr. Merritt said, if there were complaints, they were unfounded. He would vote for the measure if necessary, but why put U. C. to the expense of repeating what had been done?

Mr. McConnell was sure there were some Counties in L. C.—his own, for example—where the census was well taken.

Mr. Smith moved that the Committee should rise and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Hincks remarked that it was clear the census could not be taken in L. C. except by Government. Now it could not be paid for by Government in Lower Canada unless it was paid for in the same way in U. C. Therefore it must be taken throughout the country by the same means. Then as to the propriety of taking it in both Provinces in 1852, it must be evident that it was of the utmost importance that it should be taken at the same time in both sections of the Province.

The amendment having been lost without a division, the first resolution was carried, declaring the expediency of taking the census in 1852, in 1860, and then in every tenth year. The other resolutions affirmed that the census should be under the superintendence of the Board of Registration, which should prepare the forms for taking the census, under the superintendence of census officers to be appointed in the several Counties in the Province; that the census officer should appoint enumerators in each Parish or other Division, who should make their returns to the census officer; that each census officer should receive $2½ per diem for the time occupied in their official duties, and the enumerators an allowance ranging according to circumstances.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The freight ship *Hope* arrived in port this afternoon with two (out of the five) companies of [illegible] under the command of Captain Rodgers, and will be settled at Penetanguishene, and in the neighbourhood of Toronto.—*Quebec Mercury of Saturday.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,
June 12.

Brig Pilot, Clark, Sunderland, Jas Gordon & Co, general cargo

15th.

Bark British Empire, E J Allan, London, 24th April, Routh & Co, general cargo

Brigt Catherine, T Cappon, Liverpool, 25th do, J Gordon & Co, do

Cleared,
June 16.

Bark Diadem, J Wheatley, Quebec, R Chapman & Co, ballast

Schr Primrose, Lake Joseph, (Cape Breton,) J & J Mitchell, flour and pork

Exports.

Per Brig ABEONA, SHIELDS, for Arbroath—D Duncan, Agent.

D Duncan, 100 brls pot ashes 20 do pearl do 1669 do flour 85 kegs butter 1½ mille brl staves 1 mille pun do 8 do ash oars 6 clocks 4 tons oil cake.

Per Bark WREATH, DARLING, for Cork—Maitland, Tylee & Co., Agents.

Maitland, Tylee & Co, 22783 pipe staves 1800 W I do

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,
June 13.

Brig Erin, Welsh, from New Ross, Pemberton Bros., ballast.

Ship Arthur, Kitt, 1 th May, London, A Gilmour & Co, ballast.

.... Millcete, Jones, 14th May, New Ross, Sharples & Co, ballast, 383 passengers.

Bark Hope, Gill, 10 h May, Cork, order, ballast, 165 passengers. (old Pensioners.)

.... Helen, Foster, 4th May, London, W Price & Co, part of a general cargo, 716 pass.

.... Achilles, Warden, 22nd May, New York, Benson & Co, ballast.

.... Standard, Ritchie, 27th May, Boston, A Gilmour & Co, ballast.

Brig Sarah Fleming, Crossman, 9th May, Torquay, A Gilmour & Co, ballast, 49 pass.

.... British Queen, Harrington, 6th May, Limerick, A Gilmour & Co, ballast, 170 pass.

.... Ann Davies, Humphrey, 1st June, St. John's, order, ballast.

.... William, Charlton, 13th May, Gibraltar, order, ballast.

.... Cromwell, Algar, 6th May, Cork, order, ballast, 101 passengers.

Schr. Ceo, Williams, 9th May, Llanelly, Pemberton, coals, 2 passengers.

MARRIED.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Dr. MATHIESON, JOHN KINGAN, Esquire, to ARRABELLA, youngest daughter of COLIN MACIVER, Esquire, of Melbourne, Eastern Townships.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Rector of Christ Church, Sorel, E. ADAMS CLARK, Esq., of Montreal, Advocate, to GEORGIANA BOSWICK, eldest daughter of the Hon. Ross CUTHBERT, of Lanoraie.

DIED.

On the 2nd instant, in Kildare, JANE, wife of JOHN WOODS, aged 61 years.

Suddenly, on the 15th instant, Mr. R. J. MATCHETT, merchant, Chambly.

WIT! FUN!! LAUGHTER!!!

THE NUBIAN MINSTRELS have the honor to announce to the Citizens of Montreal their intention of giving a SERIES of CONCERTS, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Great St. James Street, commencing THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) June 17th, 1851, and continuing EVERY EVENING during the present week.

Admission, 1s. 3d.

Tickets to be had at the door.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 8¼ o'clock.

June 17. 368

FRANCISCO'S RESTUARANT,
BONSECOURS STREET.

FRESH OYSTERS and LOBSTERS, just received (and will continue to receive them twice a week during the Season) by Express.

June 17, 1851. 362

JUST RECEIVED by Express—
Godey, Graham, and Sartain, for July
Also, the Journal of Fine Arts, for June 2nd
New York Tribune, for June 14th
Home Journal, for do, do
R. W. LAY,
196, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

June 17. 366

FROM BERMUDA.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from BERMUDA, a large supply of Fine ARROWROOT. The FRESHNESS and PURITY of this Article, as well as the undoubted superiority over that obtained from other sources, render it particularly desirable for the use of Children, Invalids, &c.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Family Chemists,
Place D'Armes.

June 17, 1851. 365

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber most respectfully intimates to the Citizens of Montreal and the Public, that he has OPENED the above BUSINESS in the premises lately occupied by O'Kane as a Coach Factory, corner of Craig and Hermine Streets, and hopes, from his long experience in the business, and his practical knowledge as successor to the late J. Tunet, Veterinary Surgeon, that he will merit the countenance and support of his previous friends and former customers. He feels confident, by his punctuality, strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit Public patronage.

JAMES SMALWELL.

Montreal, June 13, 1851. 1m-360

STEAM DIRECT TO LAKE ERIE.

THE Propeller EARL CATHCART, JAMES DUNCAN, Commander, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, for the WELLAND CANAL, PORT STANLEY, AMHERSTBURG, and WINDSOR.

For Freight or Passage, apply on Board, or to
H. JONES & CO.,
Agents,
Canal Basin, Wellington Street.

June 14. 360

MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP,
AND
KAKOUNA.

THE Steamer ROWLAND HILL, Captain JEANS, will commence her regular WEEKLY TRIPS to the above-named Watering Places, on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, leaving the Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at NINE o'clock, Morning.

R. J. MORGAN,
Agent.

Montreal, 13th June, 1851. 1m-359

FOR
RIVER SAGUENAY
AND
SALT WATER BATHING.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The First Class sea-going Steamer ROWLAND HILL, Captain W. B. JEANS, having undergone extensive repairs, and being now fitted up in an elegant and superior manner, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at NINE o'clock, on TUESDAY MORNING, FIRST JULY, for 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, (and oftener, if Passengers offer,) up the RIVER SAGUENAY, as far as CHICOUTIMI, visiting the far-famed HA! HA! BAY, and other places of interest on that majestic River.

The *Rowland Hill* will run in connection with the splendid Steamers *John Munn* and Quebec, which form a daily passage line between Quebec and Montreal, and Passengers coming from Montreal by the above line will be transferred with their luggage on board the *Rowland Hill*, free of charge.

CABIN FARE:

From Montreal to River du Loup or Cacouna		$6
Do do do do do	and back to Montreal same trip	10
Do do	to Saguenay and back to Cacouna same trip	12
Do do	to Saguenay and back to Montreal same trip	14
From Quebec to River du Loup or Cacouna		4
Do do	do and back to Quebec same trip	6
Do do	to Saguenay and back to Cacouna	8
Do do	to Saguenay and back to Quebec	10

STATE ROOMS HALF A DOLLAR EXTRA.
Children under 12 years .... Half Price.
Servants accompanying Cabin Passengers .... Half Price.

MEALS EXTRA.

DISTANCE:

From Montreal to Chicoutimi	430 Miles.
Do do to Cacouna	300 "
Do Quebec to Chicoutimi	250 "
Do do to Cacouna	120 "

Large and Commodious Hotels have been opened at River du Loup and Cacouna, for reception of Visitors this season.

Passengers leaving Montreal for Chicoutimi on Monday evening per Steamer *John Munn*, will be back at Montreal on the following Saturday morning.

Berths can be secured and information obtained by applying at the Office of
ADAM BURNS,
Napoleon Wharf, Quebec.
Or to R. J. MORGAN,
Steamboat Office, Montreal.

Quebec, June 9, 1851. 2m-361

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE IN PORT LOADING AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST CLASS Schooner *SOPHIA*, Captain KIDD, for COBOURG, WHITBY, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

FIRST CLASS Schooner *ANNEXATION*, Captain MUNRO, for ST. CATHERINES, WELLAND CANAL PORTS, PORT STANLEY, AMHERSTBURGH, SANDWICH, GODERICH, and PORT SARNIA; and if sufficient Freight offers, will go to BRUCE MINES.

EXPECTED to arrive daily, and will succeed the above:—The First Class Schooner *TRITON*, and Propeller *ADVENTURE*, Captain MATTHEWSON.

For Freight, which will be low, apply to
DONALD MURRAY & CO.,
Agents.

June 11, 1851. 357

FOR PORT STANLEY AND PORTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

THE First Class Schooner, JESSIE WOODS, Captain BOYCE, is now Loading for the above Ports, calling at TORONTO.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER,
Agent.

Montreal, June 7. 353

TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Bark "ANN RANKIN," JAMES BRUCE, from Glasgow, is Entered INWARDS at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries immediately.

GILMOUR & CO.

June 12. 358

WANTED TO CHARTER.

TWO A 1 VESSELS of from 250 to 300 Tons, to LOAD for the CLYDE.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Ship Broker.

June 10. 2m-356

TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Bark "JAMAICA," JAMES PLEWES, from Liverpool, is ENTERED Inwards at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

June 4. 351

BIBLICAL POETRY.

THE Committee for arranging the delivery of the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL'S LECTURES respectfully beg to announce that a COURSE of SIX POPULAR LECTURES, on the "*Poetry of the Hebrews as contained in the Old Testament*," will be delivered by the Rev. M. J. RAPHALL, M.A., Ph. Dr., (late of Synagogue, Birmingham, England, Rabbi Preacher of the Synagogue, Greene Street, New York,) at the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Great St. James Street, on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, 16th, TUESDAY, 17th, THURSDAY, 19th, SATURDAY, 21st, MONDAY, 23rd, and TUESDAY, 24th inst.

Tickets for the Course,—Double, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, or 2 Ladies, 10s.; Single Tickets, 7s. 6d.; and for one Lecture, 2s. 6d. May be had of the Committee, at the Book Stores, and at the St. Lawrence Hall.

N.B.—Doors open at 8. Lectures commence at 8½, precisely.

Montreal, June 11. 357

WANTED,—A BOY, who speaks English and French fluently, and who can be well recommended, for a Dry Goods Store. Apply to
W. G. MILES,
169 Notre Dame Street.

June 16. 364

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.

ENGLISH BONNETS AND HATS.—On WEDNESDAY next, June 18, at the Stores of [illegible], will be Sold, Thirteen Cases of [illegible] NETS and HATS, consisting of—
Hungarian and Braid Bonnets
Fine Split Straw do
Tuscan, Satin, and Tripler do
Men's Albion, Palmetto and Panama [illegible]
&c. &c. &c.

The Bonnets are the new French [illegible] now all the rage in New York. The Hats are of the newest style and shape, and extremely trimmed.

To be Sold without reserve.

☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock punctually.
JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer.

360

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,
LATE
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
ST. PETER STREET.

CHANGE OF EXHIBITION,
COMMENCING
THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,) JUNE 16.

LEWIS' PANORAMA
OF THE
LOWER MISSISSIPPI,

Being a continuation of the P[illegible] been shown here for the last [illegible].

THIS magnificent Work of A[illegible] square feet of Canvas [illegible] course of the MIGHTY RIVER [illegible] STATES of the UNION.

The Picture begins with a [illegible] View of the GULF OF MEXICO, [illegible] the Two Principal Mouths of the [illegible] The S.E. and S.W. Passes; and [illegible] faithfully depicts the continuous [illegible] scenes of Interest, until the Spectator [illegible] ST. LOUIS, which is represented under the influence of the Great FIRE, (which destroyed nearly $5,000,000 worth of Property,) on the memorable night of the 17th May, 1849.

To give some idea of the magnitude of this Great Work, it may be stated, that the View of NEW ORLEANS alone covers 400 square yards of Canvas, and represents 300 Ships, besides Steamboats, and countless other River Craft.—The Views of NATCHES, MEMPHIS, CAIRO, and VICKSBURG, at the Mouth of the OHIO RIVER, will also be found of great interest.

Admission, as before, 1s. 3d.

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN. Picture moves at QUARTER-PAST EIGHT, precisely.

MAFFRE'S fine Band will be in attendance.

June 16. 361

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION [illegible] HOUSE PLANTS, FLOW[ERS], TABLES, FRUIT and BIRDS [illegible] the HALL above the BONSECO[URS MARKET] on THURSDAY, the 26th instant [illegible] M.

Liberal Premiums will be [illegible] Competitors, according to the Sc[hedule] April last, of which copies can [illegible] application to the undersigned.

Every arrangement will be [made to render the] Exhibition an object of attraction [illegible] Members of the Society who [illegible] subscription for the present year [illegible] Tickets of Admission on applicat[ion] 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.

HUGH ALLAN,
President,
Montreal Horticultural Society.

June 11, 1851. 357

PERFUMERY, ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY HAIR WORK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Fashionable Gentry, and Citizens generally, that he has recently received from Paris, *via* New York, a complete assortment of HUMAN HAIR of the best quality, and is now prepared to execute every description of Ornamental and Fancy Hair Work. He has now at his Establishment a Lady from Paris, eminently skilled in the Manufacture of Curls, Braclets, Bands, [illegible] and will attend, when [illegible] their Residence, for the purpose [illegible] in all its varieties of Ancient [illegible] Gentlemen's Wigs, Moustache[s illegible] accompaniments of Fashion, furn[ished] at notice, and on the most reaso[nable terms]. Articles warranted, and sent w[illegible] Residence of Purchasers.

J. ROBE[illegible]
No. 157, Not[re Dame Street].

Montreal, June 12, 1851.

WIGS, HAIR-WORK, PERF[UMERY].

A CARD.

J. W. MACROW, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has REMOVED his Establishment to the BASEMENT STORY of the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Great St. James Street, where he will be always prepared to receive and serve his Customers, in his usual style, and with the best materials.

Montreal, May 12, 1851. 331

MRS. HALL having Received, by the late Arrivals, her usual Assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, her SHOW ROOMS, No. 23, Great St. James Street, will be OPEN on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at [illegible] o'clock.

May 26. 343

REMOVAL.

MRS. GIBSO[N]
EMBROIDE[RESS]
54 Craig Stre[et]

BEGS most respectfully to [illegible] of Montreal and its vici[nity illegible] OPENED her Establishment [illegible] and is prepared to execute all [illegible] style.

May 30.

FOR SALE, Wholesale an[d illegible] Subscriber:—

TEAS—Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, Pekoe, Souchong, Bohea and Hyson Skin; SUGARS—Refined London Crushed, White Havana, Bright and Yellow Muscovado, &c.; COFFEE—Jamaica and Laguyra, Raw and Roasted; MOLASSES—Bright Muscovado, in hhds. and barrels; Tobacco, 8's, 5's, 16's, and 32's; Sterie's English and Scotch White, Montreal, and Brown Windsor Soap; Patent Sperm, Stearine, Wax Wick and Mould Candles; Day & Martin's, Warren & Wilson's Paste and Liquid Blacking; an assortment of Brushes; Shot and Gunpowder; Pot Barley; Copperas; Epsom Salts; Black Lead; Sago; Nutmegs; Chocolate; Tobacco Pipes; Bermuda Arrowroot; Whiting; Saltpetre; Indian Meal; Carraway Seed; Saltpetre; Playing Cards; Sugar Candy; Indigo; Macaroni; Ginger; Ginger, Ground; Spices of all kinds; Rice; Raisins; Currants; Cheese; Ketchup; Sauces and [illegible]; Mustard; American [illegible]; Soda Biscuits; Sugar-C[illegible]; Blue; Flour; [illegible]

Burt's, Sandeman's, and [illegible] fine, second and third q[uality illegible] Sherry Wines, in casks a[nd illegible] Gin; Rum; Montreal W[hiskey illegible] Lemon Syrup; Liqueurs; [illegible] &c., &c., &c.

The Subscriber begs to [illegible] to his Customers and the P[ublic illegible] the very liberal support he has [illegible] commencement in business, and [illegible] that he has just received 100 kegs BUTTER, D. E. brand, which is said to be superior to any other Butter sold in this Market.

Country orders punctually attended to.

J. S. SUTHERLAND,
Corner of McGill and St. Joseph Streets.

Montreal, March 14, 1851. 308

AUCTION SALE[S].

[illegible]

1000 do Upper do
50 dozen Kips,
100 do French Calf Skins
100 do Canadian do do
50 do American do do
100 do Morocco
200 do Sheep Skins
50 do Linings
50 do Bindings
50 sides Enamelled Leather
50 pieces Shoe Duck
60 gross Boot and Shoe Laces
30 do do do Webb
10 dozen Shoe Knives.

With a great variety of other a[rticles in the] line.

☞ Sale at ONE o'clock.
J. G. SH[illegible]

361

SCOTCH ALE & PIPES.—J. G[illegible]

[illegible]

Caleb Field, a Tale of the Puritans, [by the Author] of Passages in the Life of M[rs.] Maitland
The History of Cleopatra, by Jacob[Abbott]
History of the Protestants of Fra[nce, from the] Commencement of the Refo[rmation to the] Present Time, by G. DeFelic[e]
The Female Jesuit, or the Spy in th[e Family]
Geology of the Bass Rock, by Hug[h Miller]
Scenes in Our Parish, by a "Coun[try Parson's] Daughter
Hurry-Graphs, or Scenery Celebriti[es], by N. P. Willis
Stray Arrows, by the Rev. S. L. C[uyler]
No. 7 of London Labor and the Lo[ndon Poor], Henry Mayhew

For Sale at
No. 2, Pla[ce d'Armes].

June 16.

[illegible] SALE—

[illegible]

An Invoice of the above Wines [illegible] the best Markets, now landing and [illegible]
TORRY, CLARK
No. 3, St. [illegible]

June 7, 1851.

BRANDY—
25 hhds Martel's Dark Brand[y]
10 do do Pale do
Ex *Beacon*, from Chare[nte]
For Sale by
TORRY, CLARK[E]

June 7, 1851.

OILS—
50 barrels Bleached Whale
20 do Pale Seal
20 do Cod
Boiled and Raw Linseed
in hhds and or casks
TORRY, CLARK
No. 3, St. [illegible]

WINES—
10 hhds Lafitte Claret
50 baskets Superior Champ[agne] "dinal Brand"
25 do "Schrider Ancr[e]"
Cases Haut Sauterne
Do "Hocheim" and [illegible] quarts and pints
Do Sparkling Moselle, [illegible]
Do do Hock, St[illegible] nisberg, &c, &c, &c

From the houses of Messrs. [illegible] Mayence, and Messrs. Forke [illegible] Bordeaux.

An Invoice of Wines from the [illegible] pected *via* New York, and for Sa[le by]
TORRY, CLARK[E]

May 5.

NOW RECEIVING, and for S[ale illegible]

[illegible]

50 boxes Sperm Candles, 12's
50 do Adamantine do d[o]
10 barrels Bleached Elephant [Oil]
20 do Whale Oil
50 kegs Ground Ginger, &c. &[c.]
TORRY, CLA[RKE]

May 5.

E. B. SHELTON,
Tea Dealer & Grocer, Wine, Spirit, Fruit, and Provision Merchant;
172 Notre D. St.
MONTREAL.

ST. LEON WA[TER].

RECEIVED THIS MORN[ING], SUPPLY of the above [illegible] Springs.
JAME[S illegible]

June 16.