importation yet landed. Some Scotch ... ex *Canada*, has sold at £12 10 cash ... Chains, &c. we abstain from making ... tion, until the rates shall have been ... actual transactions.

...—We have no change to notice. ... are worth 24s. 3d. @ 24s. 4d. Drafts ... York 2 per cent.—three days sight.

1281 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius is now 77,358 bags, which is 22,686 less than last year.

TALLOW.—The prices continue to advance, and the demand for parcels on the spot and for delivery have been very extensive, 44s. 3d. paid for the former, and 45s. 9d. @ 46s. 3d. for the latter. At public sale this afternoon 361 casks P. Y. Candle stranded sold at 43s. 6d. @ 44s.

RUM, BRANDY, AND HOLLANDS.—There was a very steady demand for Rum last week, but a ... able business was prevented from being ... to the supply at Market being still ... There is a good export demand for ... 1s. 8d. @ 1s. 11d. Brandy as last quo... in demand for shipping.

...—There are several export orders here ... and black descriptions of Fish Oils, ... to the stocks of these kinds being ... but few of the orders have at present ... Pale Seal, Cod and Southern ... in brisk request for the home trade ... improving prices.—The demand ... Oil since Friday has been very moderate; there are no sellers under 47s. cwt. Palm has advanced to 35s. Olive is in demand for shipping at £63 for Gallipoli.

TEA.—The public sales of 59,000 packages Free Trade commenced this morning; there was a good attendance of the trade, including several dealers from the country. No discussion about duties or any other subject occurred. Bohea have sold at 9½d. @ 11d; Fokien 1s. 3d.; Congous, fine black leaf 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 6½d.; Souchong kind 1s. 10d. @ 2s. common 1s. ½d. @ 1s. 2d.; Twankay 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 6½d.; Hyson 3s. 2d. @ 3s. 6d.

FUNDS, MONEY, &c.—The prices of the English Funds have mostly advanced; where there has been no rise, the quotations are fully equal to those of last week, the transactions have again been very moderate. Consols have been at ... @ 92 for Money and accounts. Exchequer ... risen to 20 @ 22. Money is by no ... scarce, and discounts on good bills easy ... cent.

We have been favoured by a friend in town, ... following extract from his Liverpool ... ondent's letter of 16th ult:—

"... present stock of Ashes has been diminished ... 500 barrels, sent last month to London, and ... probably about 1200 Pots, and 300 Pearls. ... expect a return of demand for Pot Ashes, ... new arrive, that will completely take off ... It should be borne in mind with regard to Pot Ashes, that a demand for them, in order to make Pearls, (which were so short) raised prices in the first instance in this market, and in a good measure supported them. A good supply of Pearls will therefore affect that article in price, as well as Pearls themselves.

"The abundance of money, and general state of prosperity in manufactures, are causes for comparatively high prices; still a fair supply by first ships will certainly lower prices."

...have large importations of Oats from ... and of Hay from Canada. What a wise ... in England to refuse to buy Oats of ... what wise men we have among us. ... retaliate by refusing to buy calicoes ...

... thousand bushels Wheat from the ... have been sold at $1.31½ cents. Indeed ... seem that we are determined to eat up ... lies of the whole world.

... nearly all paid up. The specie which ... and nearly all the immense payments ... country, have been transferred to ... phia, where it will be seen the loans ... creased $2,027,761, a sum just about ... the curtailments here and in Boston. ... in all conscience, and we believe, that ... of draining will soon be ended, and ... process commenced. Whenever it ... money market will be essentially re...

... OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, May 21, 1836.

...—The market remains without any va... The sales are steady at $6.50 for Pots; ...

... $1.31½; 4500 good Baltic White, and ... man, both at the same rate; Northern ... Corn, 90 @ 93; a few hundred bushels ... White 91; a cargo of Maryland, 81; ... Rye, 87½ @ 90; Northern Oats, 52; ... thern, 40 @ 43 cents.

...—Three public sales, embracing 10,... have taken place this week, which ... without variation from previous rates.

...SIONS.—Beef and Pork are now arriving ... moderate quantities, but the demand ... tinues limited; and for Mess Pork we ... further reduction in our quotation of 25 ... brl. Lard has further declined. Sales ... Northern have been made at 14½ cents. ... rather more animated, but for Goshen ... a further reduction. In Cheese there ... little doing.

...—Flour is very dull, and prices have ... still farther. We notice sales yester... today of 800 brls. Shenandoah Flour ... at $6.37½. Also 100 brls of a prime ... the New York market, at $6.50. We ... reduce our quotations to $6.37½ @ ...

...—Wheat arrives slowly and sells at ... $1.37. Corn, 75 @ 76 cents. A cargo ... Oats sold yesterday from the vessel ... from wagons or boats they would ... 50 @ 51 cents.

...ORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, MAY 20.

...—The article continues dull and de... The receipts today have been about ... but it is all going into store for ac... the country.

... of Montreal Pots appeared at 36s. ... of Pearls at 46s. In Wheat heavy spe... continued to be made at better prices. ... Upper Canada white is quoted at 7s. ... lbs. The other details of the Liverpool ... have been anticipated by the news re... by the *Pacific*, which we published last ...

LONDON MARKETS, APRIL 12.

...—We stated on Tuesday last the pro... of a general revival in the Sugar trade; ... occurred at an earlier day than even we ... there were only three Market days ... on Wednesday about 300 hhds sold, ... day 600, and on Friday above 1100 ...

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—MAY 20.

Brig Isabella, Cooper, Dundee, order, ballast.
Cousins, Brownie, Dublin, Lemesurier & Co. do.
Bark Ruckers, Roberts, London, order, do.
Ship Alcyone, Muir, Savannah, do timber.
Bark Prince, Renaut, London, T. Curry, ballast.

May 21.

...Toronto, Collinson, London, Montreal, general cargo.
...Eleutheria, Wheatley, London, do 7 settlers.
...Hutchinson, do Gilmour & Co. ballast.
..., Nicol, Glasgow, do stage rigging.
..., Easton, Liverpool, Montreal, gen. cargo.
... Bell, Brown, Newcastle, Pembertons, do 5 settlers.
...nion, Hopper, London, W. Patton & Co. ballast, 196 do.

...the weather is so hazy today that the Telegraph is not at work.

May 21.

...Maria, Gorior, 2d May, Arichat, Leaycraft & Co. plaster of Paris.
Ship Gen. Hewett, Sellers, 40 days London, order, ballast.
Prince George, Friend, 11th April, Liverpool, W. Price & Co. do.
Bark Christopher, Kay, 6th do London, Atkinson & Co.
Canadian, Morgan, 1st do do.
Centurion, Heppenstall, 1st do do.
Great Britain, Swinburn, Montreal, gen cargo.
Glasgow, Gray, 2d April, London, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Brig Charlotte, Sloane, 5th do Liverpool, Sharples & Son, do.
Prince George, M'Farlane, Alloa, Rodger, Dean & Co. do.

May 22.

Bark St. Anne, Carran, 5th April, Liverpool, Atkinson & Co. do.
Tam O'Shanter, Sampson, 5th do do G. H. Welch & Co. gen cargo.
...obert, Gibson, 6th do do, Montreal, do.
...volution, Moore, 16th do Plymouth, Pemberton Brothers, do.
...cilla, Cleverly 6th do Plymouth, W. Price & Co. do.
...ton, Melville, 9th do Liverpool, Gilmour & Co. do.
...William Lushington, Cook, 10th do Plymouth, Lemesurier & Co do.
...er, Sparks, 4th do Liverpool, do.
..., Davidson, 2d do Bristol, Lemesurier & Co. do.
...Walter Scott, Young, 10th do Sharples & Son, salt.
Crown, Perry, 49 days London, Pembertons, ballast.
Brig Earl Moira, Perry, 8th April, Gloster, Atkinson, gen cargo, 11 settlers.
Glenner, Dowkin, 29th March, London, W. Price & Co. ballast.
Millman, Arnold, 10th April, Liverpool, W. Parke, coals.
Industry, Lennox, 47 days Belfast, W. Parke, ballast.
Schr Leo, Rees, 1st May, St. Johns, N. B. Lemesurier & Co. rum.
Brig Cheviot, James, 7th April, Milford, order, ballast.
Gen. Coffin, Andrews, 8th May, St. John, N. B. D. Burnet, salt and rum.
Volunte, Seaton, 27th April, order, timber.
Bark Clyde, Brown, 10th do Liverpool, Sharples & Scott, salt.
Brig Tagus, Caruthers, 1st do order, ballast.
Symmetry, Ritchie, 48 days London, Atkinson & Co.
...er, Hill, 1st April, do do.
...ustry, Bartlett, 9th do Plymouth, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
...var, Bellard, 8th do Waterford, Neilson & ...ones, do.
...tion, Anderson, 15th April, Liverpool, ...Tucker & Co. salt.
...ope, Noble, 1st April, London, order, ballast.
...per, Rowe, 45 days, Poole, Pembertons, do.
...n, Bellard, 8th April, Waterford, W. Price & Co ballast, 25 settlers.
...erthorpe, Storey, 1st April, London, Lemesurier & Co, ballast.
...anges, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, ballast.
Lloyds, Blandford, 4th April, Poole, W. Price & Co. ballast.
Brig British Queen, Dodds, 28th March, Newcastle, Pembertons.
Credo, Neale, 4th April, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, salt and coals.
H. M. Coates, 10th April, Bordeaux, W. Price & Co.
Faloden, Mould, 31st March, Maitland & Co. ballast.
Earl Dalhousie, Boyd, 3d April, Montreal, general cargo.
Lune, Pearson, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, ballast.
Hercules, 6th April, Dublin, Symes and Ross, ballast.
Diana, Cowen, 44 days Dumfries, order, ballast.
Margaret, Wake, 5th April, Bordeaux, order, ballast.
Brothers, Mosey, 1st April, London, Gilmour & Co, ballast.
Industry, Brown, 10th May, Miramichi, order.
...don, Harland, 28th March, London, Pembertons, ballast.
Mary Ford, Barton, 8th April, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, salt.
Brig Margaret Balfour, Fitzsimmonds, 3d April, Belfast, order, ballast, 43 settlers.

CLEARED.—MAY 19.

Schr Maloney, Landry, Halifax, C. M'Callum.

May 20.

Mary & Margaret, Carboneau, Miramichi, Aylwin & Noad.

May 21.

Schr Amelia, Thivierge, Arichat, P. Sheppard.
Wish, Fournier, Guysborough, Aylwin & Noad.
Brig Isaac Maria, Dunn, Liverpool, Pemberton Brothers.
Schr Martha, Boulanger, Dalhousie, Gilmour & Co.
Marie Julie, Talbot, Guysborough, Aylwin & Noad.
Catherine, Jones, Bathurst, Gilmour & Co.
Seaflower, Jones, Miramichi, do.
St. Laurent, Desjardins, Campbelton, do.
Marguerite, Talbot, Bathurst, Rodger, Dean & Co.

May 22.

Schr Julie Marguerite, Blais, Halifax, Aylwin & Noad.
Bark Glasgow, Burns, Liverpool, Laurie & Burns.

PASSENGERS.

In the Toronto—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Brenchley, Miss Hannum, Messrs. Venner and Benjamin.

In the Eleutheria—Two Misses Marshall, Messrs. Woolrich, E. Reiffenstein, Saunders, Hare, Simpson, Gairdner, and Master Raines.

In the Mary Bell—Messrs. Davidson and Coulthard.

In the Marmion—Dr. Ball.

In the Gen. Hewitt, Mr. Hooper.

In the Great Britain—Messrs. Thos. Dean, D. Shaw and J. Jacobs.

In the Tam O'Shanter—Mr. T. Fisher and two Mr. Peels.

In the Clyde—Mr. Poston, Mr. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald and family, and Capt. Keene.

In the Margaret Balfour—Mr. Alex. Smith.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—MAY 21.

The Steamer Canadian Eagle is on shore in the Richelieu and damaged. The St. George is gone up to her.

The Tam O'Shanter, from Liverpool, was spoken on the Banks by the Sophia arrived here. The Sophia has lost her topmasts.

The Esther, from Liverpool, and the Great Britain, from London, were spoken by the Toronto, off the Bird Islands.

The bark Ruckers, on the 29th April spoke the Centurion, from London for Quebec, in long. 44, lat. 44, 30, with loss of fore and mizen mast on the 23d April. She also spoke the Bragilla, from Falmouth, on the 3d May, on the edge of the Bank—all well. The Marmion and the Charlotte, from Liverpool, took their pilots on board the same day with the Ruckers.

The Alcyone, Muir, from Savannah, exchanged numbers with the ship Robert, off St. Paul's Island, on the 8th instant. On the 9th saw the Prince George, from Leith, between St. Paul's and Cape Ray, with the Lloyds in company. Captain Muir says he saw a great quantity of ice to the north of Newfoundland; the passage south of Newfoundland, from St. Paul's to the Magdalen Islands, was, however, clear.

The Great Britain was spoken, four days out, by the Recovery, arrived here.

The Margaret Balfour, from Belfast, with passengers, was spoke on the Banks.

LONDON, *April* 7.—Cleared outwards in ballast—Allies, Foster, and Woodbridge, Veale, for Quebec; Albion, Nixon; Blenheim, Wilson, Fanny, Lane; Mentor, Dunns. April 6, cleared outwards with cargo—Hopewell, Dales, Rochfort and Quebec.

DEAL, *April* 7.—Arrived from the river—Romanoff, Thompson; Elizabeth, Batty, for Quebec.

Sailed from Liverpool 11th April for Quebec—Ellen, Ward, and Promise, Shearer.

A private letter dated Liverpool, 15th instant, mentions the total loss of the Bassenthwaite, from that port to Quebec, off the Scilly Islands, on the 7th ultimo.

The Sophia, Easton, from Liverpool, spoke the bark Prince Regent, from London, in long. 39, 31, lat. 46, 6, with loss of fore-topmast and lower yard.

The Canadian, from London, on the 6th May spoke the brig Dalrymple, in long. 54, bound to St. Andrews, N. B. with loss of foremast and main top mast. She was loaded and declined receiving assistance.

The Cosmopolite and Jane Haddow cleared 17th instant, at New York for Quebec.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—MAY 23.

7. Ship Toronto, Collinson, London, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. gen. cargo.
8. Brig Sophia, Easton, Liverpool, Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co. do.
9. Ship Esther, Sparks, Liverpool, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. do.
10. Bark Great Britain, Swinburn, London, P. M'Gill & Co. do.

May 24.

11. Brig Earl Dalhousie, Boyd, Greenock, to William Smith & Co. gen. cargo.
12. Ship Roberts, Liverpool, gen. cargo.
13. Brig General Coffin, Andrews, St. John, N. B., to Burnett & Heward.

May 25.

14. Ship Thalia, Graham, Liverpool, to Millar, Edmonstone & Co. general cargo.
15. Brig Stormont, Isbister, Liverpool, to Lemesurier, Routh & Co. general cargo.
16. Brig Valiant, Bragg, Liverpool, to Robertson, Masson & Co. general cargo.

CLEARED—MAY 14.

4. Schr John, Lesperance, St. John, N. B. Larocque, Bernard & Co.

May 24.

5. Schr. Hesione, John Rodd, Halifax.

PASSENGERS.

In the Earl Dalhousie, William Roy, Montreal; Duncan M'Farlane, and Thomas Rae, of Scotland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Esther and Great Britain came up by wind, and saved the owners the expense of towing.

The wind has been fresh up the river for the last four days, and has brought up ten vessels all deeply laden. Had the wind been unfavorable, the towing of them up would have cost about £400.

The Thalia in coming into port yesterday, ran against the Earl of Dalhousie's larboard bow, broke a few of her stauncheons, a small part of her bulwarks, &c., and injured the main stay. The Thalia's damage is trifling.

The Stormont lost a topmast and two men during a gale off the Bird Islands.

Penzance, April 7.—Several pieces of American balk have been driven on shore near this place, marked IT, BP, JB, X IS AD, AB, GEGZ ?, MBHR; also the cover of a box, with L. Brown, painted in black letters, and a handspike, with Sarah Maria on it.

St. Ives, April 4.—Nine pieces of American fir timber, some of which are marked AD, were picked up off here yesterday and this morning; also a plank of a vessel about 3½ feet long, and a clamp, or rider, about 20 feet. It is supposed a vessel, timber laden, has foundered during the late gales, as the timber does not appear to have been long in the water.

SAILED FOR CANADA.

Deal, April 6, arrived from the River, Miramichi, Hutchinson; Elizabeth, Bally; Romanoff, Thompson; William Ritchie, Kerr; Geo. William, Growan, for Quebec; 9, Helen Mar, Benson, for Montreal; Ocean, Harrison, for Quebec. Arrived from the river and sailed, 9, James Holmes, Mackenzie, for Montreal; Albion, Nixon, Quebec; Allies, Foster; Princess Mary, Legg; Fanny, Lane; Sophia, Bishop; 10 and 11, Mariner, Steed; Jos. Storey, Whitfield; Hopewell, Dales; Elizabeth, Morwick; Courier, Price; Monica, Thompson, Quebec.

Portsmouth, 10, Lavinia, Martin, for Quebec.

Dartmouth, 6, Calypso, Graham, Quebec.

Cowes, 9, London, Harland; Everthorpe, Stely; 11, King William, Thomas, Quebec.

Torbay, 6, Beaufort, Neagle; 7, Esther, Hill, Quebec.

Plymouth, 9, Industry, Bartlett; Priscilla, Cleverly; Brilliant, Fligg; Springflower, Blower; 10, Bolivar, Richards; William Lushington, Cork, for Quebec.

Falmouth, 4, Bragila, Taylor, for Quebec.

Bristol, 4, Airthey Castle, Curling; Alchymist, Wills.

Gloucester, 3, Briton, Lightfoot; Cybele, Hecklers; 8, Earl Moira, Perry, Quebec.

Milford, 6, Cheviot, James; Pembroke Castle, Quebec.

Penzance, 9, Anne, Davies.

Bristol, 8, Concord, Davidson; 9, Severn, Stirling.

Liverpool, 7, Stormont, Isbister, Montreal; Mary Ford, Barton; Economist, Vinson; Millman, Arnold; Cyrus, Robinson; Indian, Fox; Inlow, Hunter; Canton, Melville; 10, Sir W. Scott, Young; Deveron, Esdale; John, Rasbeck; Clyde, Brown; Lord Canterbury, Tripp, Quebec.

Clyde, 6, Pekin, M'Donald; Pekoe, Laurie; 8, Ann, Pye; Bee, Allan; Ganges, Crawford; Carleton, Colander; Fanda, Primrose; Franklin, Coffin; Gilmore, M'Arthur; Means, Mitchell; Indus, M'Farlane, Sarah Ann, Taylor; Tamerlane, Smith, Quebec.

IMPORTS.

May 23. Brig SOPHIA, Easton, Liverpool—30 bdls 478 bars iron, 3 bales cottons, 1300 bdls hoop iron, 15 bales 2 cases worsteds, 10 cases hats, 3 bales flannel, ... twist, 1 case 3 bales quilts, 24 bales 2 cases coloured cottons, 2 do plain do, 4 bales wick and ticking, 1 case hose, 11 bales plain cotton, 2 cases 10 bales printed cotton, 1 bale 1 case cotton ticking, 2 cases cotton umbrellas, 6 bdls steel, 29 kegs chain, 29 casks 76 bdls hardware, 6 anvils, 12 bdls pans, 180 half boxes raisins, ... moulds, 44 bags nails, 2 cases 2 bales cloth and 5 bales worsted stuff, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 14 bales cotton stuffs, J. Connell; 32 bales 25 boxes cottons, 7 bales 2 boxes woollens, ... and 4 boxes, 1 box umbrellas, Robertson, Masson & Co; 1 case umbrellas, 4 bales woollens, 2 do flannels, 27 bales 2 cases 1 box cottons, J. Torrance & Co; 41 bales cottons, 14 do worsteds, 9 boxes do, 7 do cloth, 1 bale silks and worsteds, P. M'Gill & Co; 23 bales 10 boxes cottons, 4 bales worsteds, 3 do cloth, J. Shuter; 7 bales 4 boxes worsteds, 3 bales 4 boxes cottons, W. Kerr & Co; 2 cases small ware, 1 case umbrellas, 20 boxes cotton stuffs, J. G. M'Kenzie & Co; 1 case small ware, 2 do cloth, 3 bales blankets, 5 cases worsteds, 7 bundles hardware, 2 casks nails, 15 do chains, 67 ... 1 bale cotton twist, Forsyth, Richardson & Co; 3 cases woollens, W. Pawson; 2 cases cloth, 3 trusses 2 boxes cotton, 2 do small ware, Playfair, M'Lean & Co; 1 case cloth, J. Dougall, jun; 1 case silk and cotton, 10 bales 4 cases cotton, Blackwood & Kinnear; 3 bales flannels, W. Stephenson; 19 trusses cotton, D. M'Farlane; 19 trusses cotton, J. Greenshields; 16 tons iron, Messrs. Ward; 1 truss cloth, Henderson & Hooker; 7 cases 1 bale cotton, 1 case silk and cotton, Larocque, Bernard & Co; 36 bales 2 boxes cotton, 2 bales worsted, 17 tons iron, R. Armour; 3 boxes cotton, J. & W. Roy; 12 trusses 1 box cotton, Strang, Adams, Cunningham & Co; 4 bales 2 cases cotton, Murray, Newbigging & Co; 1 bale cotton, 1 case linens, Mr. Stephens; 6 bales 4 case cotton, 1 case hardware, to order.

May 21.—Brig MAGNET, PAYNE, Liverpool—1 bale woollens, 17 bales 4 cases cottons, Robert Froste & Co; 11 bales 2 boxes cottons, 3 bales woollens, Robertson, Masson & Co—30 bales 5 boxes cotton, 10 bales woollens, 10 bales 1 box cottons and linens, 23 casks palm oil, John Torrance & Co.; 3 casks hardware, 36 bundles spades, L. Haldimand; 8 casks 1 case hardware, 18 bundles spades, J. M'Gowan; 4 casks hardware, 27 casks nails, 180 camp ovens, 18 French pots, 90 three leg pots, R. Brewster & Co; 14 hampers cheese, 3 bales 3 cases woollens, 25 bales 2 cases British goods, 1 truss cotton yarn, 15 casks 3 cases 1 truss hardware, 5 casks chains, 1 bundle steel, 1 case glass, Forsyth, Richardson & Co; 2 trusses 3 bales cottons, John M'Pherson & Co; 18 bales 1 box cottons, 1 bale woollens, Alexis Berthelot; 6 bales 5 trusses 15 boxes British goods, 1 box woollens, H. & S. Jones; 40 chests 50 boxes tea, 7 casks mustard, A. H. Vass & Co; 2 bales linens, 2 bales paper, 6 bales cotton, 1 box woollens, 11 bales 1 box woollens and cottons, R. Armour & Co; 16 bales 2 cases 1 box cottons, 4 bales cottons and linens, Fisher, Hunter & Co; 10 cases 1 cask mustard, 26 bales woollens and cottons, 25 bales 3 cases cottons, 10 packages wrought iron, 20 bundles frying pans, 50 do spades, 1 box, 4 bales British goods, Peter M'Gill & Co.; 4 bales 7 cases cottons, 2 cases haberdashery, Larocque, Bernard & Co; 6 casks 2 cases 1 box 14 kegs hardware, Furniss, Cutler & Stacey; 14 trusses cottons, J. Greenshields—5 bales woollens, 7 bales blankets, C. Brooke & Brothers—14 bales 1 case cottons, 24 bales woollens and cottons, 1 crate 1 hhd earthenware, 3 bales 1 box British goods, Shuter & Glennon; 14 bales 6 cases cottons, Alexander Miller & Co; 6 bales 1 case cottons, F. Mercure; 71 casks 1 case hardware, 12 pair smiths' bellows, 3 bdls frying pans, 42 bdls spades and pans, Hedge & Bonner; 6 casks hardware, 1 case saddlery, 7 pairs bellows, 2 trusses, 1 box shoe thread, 4 iron chests, 1 bundle copper bars, 63 casks 2 boxes 350 bdls 42 bags 20 tierces hardware, 15 casks nails, 5 tons 10 cwt wrought and cast iron, 1 cask hair seating, 40 bdls railrod; 10 bales 1 case cottons, 1 case hats, 1 bale carpets, 4 bales 8 cases British goods, 3 bale woollens, Millar, Edmonstone & Co; 160 half boxes glass, Mr. Hall; 4 casks 1 case saddlery, Robert Morgan; 3 boxes linen, Begly, Knox & Co; 2 trusses woollens, Scott, Tyre & Co; 2 tierces 11 bales hardware, R. Mackinnon & Co; 41 bales 1 case cottons and velvets, 1 bale cotton wadding, 4 cases 1 bale linens and woollens, 2 bales 2 trusses 4 boxes woollens, 45 trusses cottons, W. Smith & Co; 2 bales cottons, W. Kerr & Co; 4 bales woollens, D. M'Kay; 2 cases haberdashery, 2 boxes linen, 30 tons bar iron, 20 tons coals, order.

—23. Bark GREAT BRITAIN, SWINBURN, London—10 pipes, 19 hhds Geneva, 5 pipes P. wine, 6 hhds W. do 30 cases starch, 5 do sulphur, 5 kegs brimstone, 12 do saltpetre, 1 do cream tartar 15 do ginger, 12 bags pimento, 25 do pepper, 1 chest indigo, 3 do cassia, 20 bales almonds, 3 butts currants, 9 cases haberdashery, &c. 7 do Windsor soap, 1623 bars 134 bdls 100 boxes iron, 72 chests tea, Peter M'Gill & Co; 2 hhds 6 pipes wine, 10 pipes 20 hhds brandy, 3 trunks 4 cases silks, 394 chests tea, 1 case cards, 7 do stuffs, 59 cases 12 bales 220 boxes 19 trunks 30 bags 1 cask B. manufactures, 10 chests indigo, 20 bdls raisins, 9 bags carraway seeds, 20 catrotecle currants; 59 bags sugar, 138 do ginger, 6 do cloves, 1 cask nutmegs, J. Torrance & Co; 8 hhds wine, 12 do Geneva, 30 do brandy, 5 chests indigo, 1 trunk silks, 4 cases silks, &c. 6 do pepper, 1 bale yarn, 10 pipes linseed oil, 25 casks 6 cases 3 bales British goods, Forsyth & Co; 11 qr casks wine, 10 hhds Geneva, 10 do brandy, 10 do loaf sugar, 10 bales almonds, 15 bags pepper, 10 do pimento, 36 chests tea, 3 cases ribbons, 4 do paper and cards, 1 do yarn, 3 do straw hats, 1 trunk silks, 1 chest indigo, 9 cases 6 bales 25 boxes 22 casks 60 kegs British goods, M'Kenzie & Co; 6 cases French wines, S. Gerrard; 200 kegs white lead, Watson, Black & Co; 50 boxes 17 cases 16 bags British goods, 1 bag cassia, 6 do pepper, 3 do pimento, 1 cask nutmegs, 15 hhds loaf sugar, 40 half boxes 20 boxes raisins, Lemesurier & Co; 14 bales of buffalo hides, 20 do deer skins, 9 do woollens, 14 casks 9 boxes shot, 12 brls gunpowder, 1 box 5 baskets tin ware, 1 brl 1 box hardware, 3 cases guns, 3 casks lines, 2 bales slops, 1 cask blacking, 1 case medicine, 1 box perfumery, 1 case flints, 4 cans oil, 3 casks porter, 2 cases haberdashery, 7 bales cloth, &c., Hudson Bay Company; 3 trunks 4 cases haberdashery, &c., Gibb & Co; 1 case goods, Carter & Cowan; 1 trunk silks, &c. 16 cases 1 bale 2 crates goods, A. Miller & Co.; 1 trunk silks, &c., 1 case playing cards, 3 do French goods, 1 bale linen, 4 cases stuffs, 17 cases 4 bales British goods, J. Miller & Co.; 6 cases 3 trunks stuffs, 1 case 1 trunk silks, 5 cases 2 bales British goods, 30 chests tea, 2 do indigo, Robertson & Co.; 3 cases silks, 12 do British goods, 2 do paper and playing cards, Blackwood & Kinnear; 3 cases silks, &c., 15 cases British goods, 3 chests indigo, 3 do bandannas, Gillespie & Co.; 4 cases hosiery, &c., 1 bale leather, 1 bag ... 4 cases British goods, W. Wilson; 1 case, 1 bale British goods, 2 do silks, Ritchie & Co; 1 case silks, &c., 2 bales 3 cases, J. A. Strang; 3 cases silks, &c. M'Intosh & Co.; 5 cases silks, &c. 6 bales 14 cases 3 crates British goods, Scott & Tyre; 6 cases 5 trunks silks and cottons, 29 cases 4 bales 3 cases British goods, 1 bale bandannas, Smith & Co.; 1 case silks, M'Pherson & Co; 1 case silks, 4 do British goods, Howard & Co; 3 cases British goods, F. Farah; 2 cases silks and cottons, A. Ferris & Co; 1 bale 1 case British goods, Scott & Co; 1 case cards, 1 trunk silks, 3 cases British goods, 5 cases silks and cottons, J. Shuter; 1 bale nankeens, 1 trunk 1 case bandannas, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 3 cases British goods, Mac Cameron; 1 box British goods, C. Derwin; 15 cases British goods, Begly, Knox & Co; 3 cases stuffs, &c. 26 cases 3 bales British goods, J. Connell & Co; 1 case British goods, Thomas Mason; 1 trunk bandannas, 9 cases British goods, 3 do silks and cottons, W. Kerr & Co; 3 bales 16 cases 1 crate British goods, 3 cases silks, R. Armour & Co; 1 bale 3 cases British goods, D. M'Kay; 5 cases mock fetches, 3 do leather caps and peaks, 3 do furs, S. Jacobs; 1 basket lamb skin, 6 cases British goods, Henderson & Hooker; 9 cases British goods, H. C. & A. Seymour; 5 cases 4 trunks British goods, 3 trunks silks, Playfair & Co; 17 cases 5 trunks 3 crates, Bryson & Buchanan; 50 casks beer, 2 bales cloth, 3 casks wine, 7 cases 1 bale 1 cask 2 boxes British goods, 2 tierces refined sugar, order.

EXPORTS.

May 14.—Schooner John, Benjamin Lesperance, St. John, New Brunswick, 10 puns 6 brls spirits, 3 rolls leather, 40 boxes candles, 13 bags malt, 186 barrels fine flour, Larocque, Bernard & Co.; 1 box wearing apparel, 1 box Canada preserves, R. H. Hamilton; 2 cooking stoves with pans, &c. 1 do packed in a box, Frothingham & Workman.

May 24.—Schooner HESIONE, J. Rodd, for Halifax—1000 barrels flour, 1 chest, 1 trunk, books and ... E. Kellogg, ... 1 box books, Tobin & Munson; ... barrels flour, ... W. ... Burke & Co.; ... 8-10 dozen rough do, John Torrance & Co.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

The election of Delegates to represent the Constitutionalists of this city in the approaching Convention, is close at hand, and it is high time that suitable individuals should be thought of, who are to be invested with the important trust. There will, we own, be some difficulty of selection among the many who have laboured zealously and perseveringly for the good of the Colony, and who may be well adapted to discern and maintain its true interests. But if we may presume to offer any advice upon this subject, we would urge upon our fellow Constitutionalists to elect only men of sound liberal principles. A sober common-sense view of our affairs, a steady adherence to the laws of equity, and a freedom from the trammels of prejudice, are infinitely superior to that flashy zeal which flares and dazzles at a distance, but which is destructive of the cause it appears to defend. Let, therefore, those men be chosen Delegates, whose knowledge, enlightened views, inflexible regard to justice, unflinching independence of spirit, and respectability of character, may make their counsels of weight in the deliberations of the Convention—in bringing into a beneficial focus the hitherto too straggling efforts of the large body of Constitutionalists throughout the Province. Let them be such as will discountenance any rash projects that would injure the cause here, and bring ridicule upon it abroad.

In spite of the scoffs of our opponents, and the subdued sneers of false friends, we anticipate no little benefit from the deliberations of the Convention, if conducted with ordinary zeal and ability. The meeting will, it is to be hoped, tend to produce a greater degree of cohesion among the widely spread members of the Constitutional body. Intercourse, the collision between different views and opinions, and free debate, may completely clear away the rubbish of prejudice which still in parts encumbers the only basis on which the cause of civil and religious liberty, and national prosperity, can rest with security.

In our columns of today will be found the Report of a debate in the House of Commons, upon a motion of Mr. EWART, one of the Members for Liverpool, for leave to introduce a Bill, abolishing the law of Primogeniture. It is creditable to the King's Ministers, that the insane proposition, as it was correctly designated in the course of the debate, was met by a direct negative.

We are no blind admirers of the institutions of European communities; but we perceive in the proposed measure, the first stage in the progress of a conspiracy to break down institutions which are consecrated in the estimation of the people of England, by long use, and by their beneficial, although perhaps unnoticed, effect, upon the prosperity of the country. An abolition of the law of Primogeniture, followed in all probability, by the destruction of the existing system of entails, would speedily impoverish the great families of the kingdom, without benefitting the community to the extent of one farthing.

The measure is directed against the independence, and as a consequence, against the weight and efficiency of the House of Lords, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

Those who have cultivated an acquaintance with the domestic history of England for the last century and a half, uninfluenced by the prejudices of party, will concede that the monarchical and aristocratical parts of the Constitution, have yielded considerably to the democratical part of it.

To the extension of the popular influence in one branch of the Legislature, we are amongst the last to object—but we are hostile to any measure which, in its effects, will bring down mankind to the same common level, and impair the respect which attaches to family—to the remembrance of public services—and to the rank which is sustained by property, the revenues of which are lavishly diffused.

Property, combined with intelligence, is ever averse to abrupt changes in the structure of government. A depreciation of the influence arising from wealth and established character, is almost universally fatal to the interests of the lower orders. The political liberties of a people are not within the keeping of the multitude. It was the better classes of England who invariably defended the Constitution; and its subversion upon one occasion, was the result of a patriotic resistance to tyrannical proceedings, sustained, and in part instigated by those classes, which entailed upon the country all the horrors of anarchy and rebellion, when the only faithful depositaries of public opinion abandoned the field of agitation to the venal and unprincipled, who rose to distinction by appealing to the passions, and not to the virtues, of the people.

Any scheme which would facilitate the transition of landed estate in England, would not improbably tend to raise the interest of money. It is the difficulty of investing pecuniary wealth in the acquisition of real estate which has kept the rate of interest in that country so reduced. Whenever, under any material change, large quantities of land have been brought into circulation, money rose to an unnatural height of interest. The temptations which an increase in the quantity of this description of property offered for sale would invite for investment, would tend in England to enhance the interest of money.

It was a remark of the eminent Statesman De Witt, the justice of which is assented to by LOCKE, that one advantage which Holland eminently possessed over other nations, was, that she had but little land to withdraw her merchants from commerce.

The preceding remarks are limited in their application to the existing state of things in England; to the country where the discussion was provoked.

PICARD, one of the two prisoners who lately broke the prison and escaped, was arrested a few days ago near the Tanneries, and re-committed. Mr. DELISLE, the High Constable, has requested us to state that he might have escaped but for a soldier of the 32d Regt., who recognised him and immediately arrested him. The other, who was only imprisoned on suspicion, has gone to Quebec.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, *April* 12.

LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE.

Mr. EWART expressed a hope that his hon. friend the member for Truro would allow him to go on with his motion for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the law affecting cases of intestacy. He knew his hon. friend was averse to the measure, but he trusted that he would meet it by a straitforward opposition, and not attempt to defeat it by a side blow.

Mr. TOOKE said he was desirous such an important measure should receive the consideration of a fuller house than the present.

Mr. EWART trusted, that at all events, he might be allowed to give his reasons for moving for leave to introduce a bill, the object of which was "to provide, that in cases of intestacy, and in the absence of any settlement to the contrary, landed property be equally divided among the children, or next of kin, of the deceased." He observed that it was surprising that this was almost the only country in Europe in which the same law did not prevail with regard to both landed and personal property. In Prussia, France, and Austria the law was uniform, and even the United States of America, who had adopted the laws of the mother country, had altered them in this respect. He knew that many hon. gentlemen would consider his proposition to be an innovation on what they considered to be a principle of the constitution, and that therefore they would object to any alteration. It was argued that the present law of primogeniture had the effect of throwing the younger branches of the aristocracy into the mass of the people, and of mixing up their interests with those of the community, to the encouragement of pursuits and occupations which required the exercise of talent and industry. But the fact was otherwise. There was no member of the aristocracy engaged in medical science, and but very few indeed had arisen to legal eminence who had sprung from the aristocracy. But in the church, in the army, and in the navy, where patronage and not talent was the way to promotion, the younger branches of the aristocracy were found in abundance. It was also argued that the present law tended to create great estates which were favourable to reproduction, and great stress was laid on the case of France; but even in France, where property was not only divided in cases of intestacy, but where the testator was restricted from arbitrary distribution, there was a great accumulation of landed property. He believed his bill would have the effect of making owners of estates resident cultivators, and of encouraging industry, and promoting a beneficial distribution of capital.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion. He believed the measure proposed to be introduced by his honourable friend would be hailed with satisfaction from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. TOOKE said, that while he had expressed no wish to prevent the honourable member from having an opportunity of stating his views, he had reserved to himself the right of protesting against such a measure being entertained in the absence of any report of committee, or petitions in its favour, or any information whatever before the house. (Hear.) Indeed he thought that a question which went to alter one of the principles of the constitution ought not even to be agitated in that house under the existing circumstances of the case. ("Hear," from the Opposition, and ironical cheers from the Ministerial side.) He thought that at least before such a proposition received any countenance from the house, it ought to be introduced under different auspices, and strengthened in some degree by the report of a committee, or the judgment of some competent authority. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK supported the measure, on the ground that it would have the effect of breaking down the power of the aristocracy, who were now able, in consequence of their extensive landed possessions, to clog the wheels of legislation and to prevent the progress of railroads and public improvements. He thought the day would come when the law of primogeniture would be abolished; indeed, justice would never be done to the people until it was so. (Hear.) It was on that ground he supported the motion.

Mr. RICE did not consider the object of the measure contemplated by the honourable member for Liverpool to be to go to the length to which the honourable member for Bath was disposed to advance it—namely, to the subversion of one of the fundamental principles of the constitution, an object in which he could not at all participate. (Hear, hear.) He had understood the object of his honourable friend the member for Liverpool in a very different sense from what it had been described by the honourable and learned member for Bath, but taking it only in the sense in which it had been put by the former, he would ask whether, in the then state of the house, and at that period of the session, they ought to entertain a question of so much importance. For his part, he saw nothing in the state of the law with respect to property which could tend to impede the prosperity of the country. The subject had been brought under the consideration of the commissioners on the law of real property, who had not thought it right to recommend any change with respect to this state of the law. The honourable and learned member for Bath had expressed a confident hope that the time would come when hereditary distinctions would be abolished. If the honourable member thought that such a question ought to be discussed, let him bring it forward, and he would find that, however it might be supported by a certain party, it would receive the opposition of the great mass of the wealth and intelligence of the country.

Mr. AGLIONBY, in supporting the motion, protested against the inference that he thereby adopted the opinions of the Hon. and learned member for Bath. He supported the motion on totally different grounds. He supported it on the grounds which had been so temperately urged by the Hon. member for Liverpool, to which he must say that he had not heard any answer given.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in explanation, said, that his remarks with respect to primogeniture, and hereditary honours were in reply to the remarks of the Hon. and learned member for Truro.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it expedient to occupy the time of the House with a measure of this kind, in the present state of the business of the Session, and also in the present state of the public opinion on the subject. He admitted that the motion of the Hon. member for Liverpool did not go to anything approaching the length mentioned by the Hon. and learned member for Bath. It applied only to cases where the deceased party made no will, in which case it sought that the property should be equally divided amongst all the children. But then cases of that kind would be of such rare occurrence, that the bill would not touch one in a thousand of the instances where the property was left, for in 999 cases out of 1000 the division of property was not regulated by law, but by the special arrangement of the parties bequeathing it, or making settlements respecting it; and in order to come at the results which the Hon. member for Bath thought so desirable it would be necessary to change the law respecting testamentary grants and marriage settlements. As the present law would touch only a few cases, he thought, without going into the merits of the question, that it would be delaying other more important matters to take up the time of the House with this bill.

Sir R. H. INGLIS opposed the motion, and strongly objected to the doctrines broached by the hon. member for Bath.

Colonel THOMPSON supported the motion, and said that many persons objected to the law of primogeniture, not merely as it related to the House of Peers, but on the ground that, by throwing large masses of property into the hands of the elder branches of families, it enabled them to support the younger branches at the expense of the public.

Mr. A. TREVOR said, he lived in times when any proposition, however outrageous and insane, did not surprise him; but he must say, that if the proposition of the hon. member for Bath were to be realised, it would bring about a chaos of confusion. He hoped the House would not entertain the question.

Mr. WARBURTON said, that if the principle were adopted of opposing any measure on the ground of the conclusions which some hon. members who supported it might draw from it, there was no measure brought forward which might not be defeated. The same arguments as those of the hon. member for Bath, might have been and were urged against the Reform Bill—namely, that it would destroy the power of the House of Lords. If this was a question of moderate reform, as he thought it was, the opinions which any hon. member might entertain as to the results, ought not to be allowed to weigh against it.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that if it could be proved to him that this was a question of moderate reform, or any reform at all, he would not allow the enthusiastic feelings of any hon. member respecting it to weigh with him against it; but he objected to the measure because, as had been shown by his hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General, it would be altogether nugatory. (Hear, hear.) He understood that cheer; he understood it as meaning to ask, then why not vote for it? He would answer, that it would be a most crude and clumsy mode of legislation to vote for a measure merely because it would be of no effect. (Hear, hear.) He would vote against it for the very reason that it would be nugatory as related to the general practice of the country. The partibility of property, for which the hon. member contended, did prevail in a district, namely, Kent; and what was the state of feeling with respect to the law of gavelkind in Kent? Was the hon. member for Bath aware that a bill had been introduced into that house, and was now upon the table, which proposed by one fell swoop to annihilate gavel-kind all over the kingdom? (Cries of "We know nothing of it.") The title of the bill was "A bill to abolish customary descent in certain cases," or something like it. He believed it was printed last session. This, then, was a proof that the country felt very little interest in the measure of the hon. member for Liverpool, and deservedly so, and this was quite ground enough for him on which to oppose the motion.

Mr. J. S. O'BRIEN also opposed the motion, on the ground that the hon. member who brought it forward had himself admitted that he did not look for a final settlement of the question this year, and as hon. members were not prepared to discuss the question, he should, not wishing to put a negative upon the motion, meet it by moving the previous question.

Mr. JERVIS seconded the amendment, as he wished, for the reasons stated by the Attorney-General, that the consideration of it should be postponed.

Mr. GROTE considering that the question was of some importance in point of principle, although he admitted of very little in a practical point of view, could not but state in plain and distinct terms the perfect acquiescence in the motion made by his hon. friend the member for Liverpool. Whether the instances in which the law would operate were few or many, the law of the land should on the subject of division of property follow a rule which was consonant with justice. When a testator died possessed of large landed property, and left that property to his eldest son, while the rest of his family was totally unprovided for, that did not agree with the views of justice. He thought that every thing which was prescribed by law had a most important influence on the actions of men in their private relations, and therefore he was for altering the law as it now stood in this particular. He wished the thing could be carried further, but so far as the law could set an example, so far he thought it ought to go, and so far his hon. friend had done well in going.

Mr. VILLIERS contended that settlements of property did follow the law, and that the general custom was that landed property was given to the eldest son, and the personal property was equally divided among all the children. He did not think, therefore, that the law would be inoperative if altered. He should support the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it had been sufficiently proved, both by his hon. friends the Attorney and the Solicitor-General, that if they considered barely the bill which it was proposed to bring in, the effect of that bill must be nearly inoperative, and the hon. member for London had very fairly admitted that such would be the operation of the bill. But the question which the hon. member for London went on to state was this—that although the bill of the hon. member for Liverpool would, if passed, be almost inoperative, yet it was right that we should have the opinion of the Legislature expressed, that a division of property upon the principles recognized by the present law of real property was unjust. Now, he could not agree with that view of the subject. (Hear, hear.) The house had two propositions submitted to it. One was, that leave should be given to bring in a bill which would be almost inoperative; the other, that the Legislature should, by assenting to this step, issue a declaration that the present law respecting distribution of property was not founded on justice. Why, if they did so, would they stop there? (Cheers.) If they were to agree that, under the present law, there was an unjust division of real property, they could not avoid the argument which was so successfully urged by the friends of the present French law of property in the French Chambers, namely, that when a father had a certain number of children, he should only be at liberty to leave a certain portion of it to one child. The bill, then, was not to be wholly inoperative, but was intended to carry us one step further, the reasons for which the hon. member for London and the hon. member for Bath knew so well how to urge, and they would contend, that the Legislature having declared that the law which regulated the distribution of real property was unjust, the law should be made general and uniform, and should not apply merely to one case out of 100. As, therefore, it appeared to him that the bill as a measure would be inoperative—he did not oppose it because it was brought forward in a thin house, and because he did not wish to give any encouragement, as far as his vote went, to any prospective alteration in the law of the country as it regarded real property—not wishing to get rid of the motion by voting for the previous question, he should give a direct negative to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. PEASE supported the motion, and mentioned that in some cases which had come to his knowledge, persons in trade who had made large purchases in land, had been obliged to make their wills annually for five or six years together, which was a great expense and trouble to them, in order to distribute their landed property with some equality of proportion among their children.

Mr. WYNN did not consider this motion ought to be got rid of by the previous question, but the House ought to give a direct opinion upon its merits. The effect of the measure, by itself, would be nugatory, and on that ground alone he should have voted against it, but it was also meant for a declaration of a principle, and if so, as in all cases of a declaration of principle, it must be carried much further. The present law was interwoven with all our habits and institutions, and if the principle to be established by the bill was just, it must lead to the overthrow of all our institutions, and to the destruction of the other body of the Legislature. It would not be possible to maintain an aristocracy if land was to be equally divided among the children of a family, for why should all other rights and privileges descend to the eldest son, when his right of inheritance to land was taken away? It was the self-same principle which pervaded all our institutions, and you could not shake this part of the edifice without endangering the whole fabric. Nothing but an agrarian law would effect the objects which the hon. member had in view. He should meet the question with a direct negative.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN said, that having to choose between the alternative of negativing the question, or debating on a principle of great importance, he begged leave to withdraw his amendment of the previous question, and he should now vote for the original motion.

Mr. JERVIS had thought it desirable, on the grounds mentioned by the hon. Attorney-General, that the discussion of this question should have been postponed, and he had therefore seconded the amendment of the previous question, but he should now vote for the motion.

Mr. EWART briefly replied, after which the house divided.

Ayes.—H. A. Aglionby, E. G. Barnard, Major Beauclerk, T. Bish, Dr. Bowring, W. B. Brodie, J. S. Buckingham, Hon. P. Butler, J. P. B. Chichester, H. Elphinstone, G. Grote, A. Hastie, B. Hawes, J. H. Hawkins, C. J. Hector, J. Hume, J. Jervis, J. T. Leader, Sir W. Molesworth, W. S. O'Brien, J. Pease, J. A. Roebuck, J. Scholefield, E. Strutt, Colonel Thompson, T. Thornely, C. A. Tulk, T. Wakley, H. Warburton. Tellers—Ewart, Villiers.

Noes.—Sir C. Adam, Sir A. Agnew, J. Angerstein, M. Archdall, E. Baines, T. F. Baring, T. Baring, E. F. Bonham, Sir John Campbell, A. Chapman, Sir G. Clerk, J. Crips, Dick Quintin, Hon. T. Dundas, Sir W. Follett, C. S. Forster, F. French, Sir J. Hay, Sir A. L. Hay, Sir J. Hobhouse, Lord Howick, Sir R. H. Inglis, H. Jamieson, Dr. Lushington, R. M'Leod, J. Mangles, Capt. Pechel, Rt. Hon. W. Y. Peel, Hon. C. Pelham, Lord Pollington, Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice, Sir R. M. Rolfe, Lord J. Russell, E. A. Sanford, R. Stewart, Lord D. Stuart, Mr. Serj. Talfourd, H. W. Tancred, Sir W. Trelawney, Hon. A. Trevor, Horace Twiss, Sir C. B. Vere, I. N. Wigney, H. Wilson, Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn. Tellers—Tooke, Stanley.

Strangers' List.

RASCO'S HOTEL, May 20.—Rev. N. B. Curry, Ireland; May 22, John J. A. Ebbets, New York.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, May 22.—A. Murray, Niagara Falls; G. Strobridge, Hamilton; L. A. Moreau, Lapriarie.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, May 22.—J. Racey and lady, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, do; C. Stuart, Kingston; Mr. Stuart, Quebec; C. H. Stewart, Upper Canada; G. Roycall, Lockport; Roderick Mathieson, Perth.

OTTAWA HOTEL, May 22.—T. H. Moore, Sherbrooke; Colonel Heron, Malone, New York; Mr. Pentland, Huntingdon; Mr. Norman and lady, Beauharnois; Mr. Bigelow, Buckingham; E. Nye, Lacolle; W. Swayne, West Williamsburgh.

BIRTHS.

...

MARRIED.

...

DIED.

...

BELFAST HOTEL,

COMMISSIONER STREET.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the patronage he has received from his Upper and Lower Canada friends, as well as from the citizens of Montreal in general, begs leave to inform them that, *for the present*, he confines his business to his old stand, BELFAST HOTEL, *Commissioner Street*.

The BELFAST HOTEL is fitted up in the best style for Boarders and Lodgers. The table is well kept and the Wines and Liquors of superior quality. He, therefore, solicits a continuation of that patronage which the public has hitherto conferred upon him.

THOMAS B. ENGLISH.

May 24. 90

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