THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1851.

The Steamer "America" arrived at Halifax on Monday afternoon, but no general news has been telegraphed.

We promised to look into farming matters occasionally, and we think we cannot do better to-day than recommend to the agriculturist a methodical arrangement of his various labors, since nothing tends so much to simplify and facilitate the work of the farm. This is a rule which, indeed, will apply to every business; but it is, perhaps, more absolutely necessary to the farmer than to any other whatever. A certain person being asked how he contrived to get through with so great a variety of business in so short a time, and with so much accuracy, replied that he never did more than one thing at a time. It may not perhaps be possible for farmers to be undeviatingly methodical in all their operations upon the farm, because there are various interruptions necessarily arising from weather, disease, and other contingencies and accidents rendering abortive his best laid schemes for the conducting of his labor; but when there is a disposition towards regularity and method, much can be done in spite of these interruptions. However, the farmer has at least the mercantile part of his profession completely in his power; he can buy and sell by any given rule that may be most convenient for him, and to render this the more easy, we would recommend to all farmers to keep a regular set of books, in which all their transactions, cash or otherwise, may be properly entered. It is not to be supposed, indeed, that all farmers are, or can be, regular accountants, or that they can keep books exhibiting all the minute mechanism of the counting-house, but they can all keep, or cause to be kept, such books as may be necessary for their simple affairs. They can easily have a book in which may be entered all their cash transactions, Dr. or Cr.; and another in which their several buyings and sellings may all be noted, so that they may be referred to at any time. We would also recommend a careful preservation and proper arrangement of receipts and other documents referring to the farm or to household transactions, and that no money should be either received or paid away without giving or receiving a receipt, as the case may be. Were some such arrangement as this observed among farmers and cattle dealers, many a dispute would be prevented, and many a lengthened and expensive litigation avoided. We often hear Counsel complain that they never can get more than an *ex parte* statement from their clients, and that, among farmers in particular, their statements are so warped, confused, and contradictory, that it is impossible for any lawyer, however skilful and industrious, to discover whether his client be right or wrong in his appeal to a Judge. This puzzles and mortifies an honest lawyer—for there really are such men, whatever witlings and general libellers of human nature may say to the contrary—and renders him altogether unable to give a sound advice, however willing he may be to avoid ambiguity and chicanery. It brings him, as well as his client, into Court in a false position, and not unfrequently throws a shadow of doubt upon the uprightness of his intentions and the general character of the profession, which neither the one nor the other deserve. We fear much that, however proverbially a certain character may be attributed to lawyers, their morals are not very greatly improved by any lengthened intercourse with the generality of their clients. But were proper books kept, and proper documents obtained upon every transaction, and afterwards carefully preserved, so that they might be submitted for the inspection at any time of all whom they might concern, much trouble and anxiety, as well as much expense, would be prevented, and the Judges would no longer be overwhelmed with a load of business which they can scarcely, with all their zeal and activity, find time to overtake.

A Fire broke out this morning, about two o'clock, in the stables in rear of the double cottage occupied by Messrs. Lyman and Vennor, Bleury Street, by which the whole of the outbuildings were destroyed. The wind being high at the time, the flames soon communicated with the dwelling, but by the exertions of the firemen were speedily got under; not, however, before considerable damage was done.

"Shall we Retain our Colonies?"

This is the title of one of the articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, and contains matter of great importance, so far as the relative position of Great Britain and her Colonies are concerned. The Reviewer states the population of Canada to be 1,500,000, and of these 1,100,000 are of British descent. The Cobden school of Economists argue that the Colonies should be abandoned as a measure of economy. Under the old mercantile system, they tell us, that our Colonies were outlets for our manufactures, and supplied productions which we could not obtain at all, or to advantage, elsewhere. We, therefore, bound them to the Mother Country by a mutual system of Custom Duties, and to trade with an exclusively. This was a mutually fair system, under which our Colonies were contented, who could not escape us, and vessels who could sell to us alone. But a new system, based upon a different system of commercial policy, has sprung up. We found that under this system our Colonies have been very expensive appendages, and we have therefore, in consistency with our new views of commercial policy, abolished all discriminative and protective duties, and consider them now only as friendly trading communities. We, having abandoned the object for which we governed and defended them, can no longer incur the cost of their maintenance. Being then, so far as tariffs are concerned, free and independent, they yield us nothing which we might not obtain to as much advantage from an independent State. Besides, even as store-houses of waste land in which our dense and suffering population may seek a refuge, they would be more valuable as independent States than as Colonies. The Colonial Empire, it has also been said, on which the sun never sets, is an important element of national greatness and power, but it is plausibly argued that this "prestige of Empire" is baseless and hollow, draining us of the forces necessary for our own defence, dissipating our army and navy, and wasting the funds which should be devoted to the protection of the Mother Country. It is idle to pretend that a system, which multiplies our territorial possessions without giving us the means of defending them, can ever be anything else but a source of weakness, and that, if we had no Colonial possessions, we would be not only invulnerable at home, but that half our navy, and a fourth part of our army, would be sufficient to protect us from foreign aggression or internal disturbance. If, indeed, the Colonies paid tribute into our treasury, if they furnished contingents to our military force, or supplied a certain number of ships to our navy, the case might be different; but they supply none of the expense of all these sources of expenditure. England, over-burdened and overtaxed as she is, pays for a great part of their civil government, and nearly the whole of their naval and military requirements. The poor and struggling English artisan must contribute to the civil rule and the domestic safety of the comfortable Australian farmer, the wealthy Canadian settler, or the luxurious idle Jamaica negro. According to Sir William Molesworth, our Colonial Empire costs us four millions sterling per annum, which is a sum equal to the Malt Tax, the Income Tax, or the Sugar Tax, any one of which might be repealed to the great relief of the people, provided the Colonies were abandoned.

The last argument urged by the Cobden party against holding the Colonies, has somewhat more in it than any of the others, specious and conclusive though they seem to appear. This argument is, that they are badly governed. Situated at so great a distance from the Parent State, and ranging over so many different degrees of climate, the laws necessary for their proper guidance and government are made to apply to them with the more difficulty, and even these laws, however wise and salutary they may be, are weakened and denuded of their preserving power from the distance at which the people subjected to their authority are removed from the Parent State. The native Government, powerful as it is, is not strong enough to drive the vital fluid of wise legislation and protective law to the distant extremities of so vast and complicated a body; and therefore of necessity they must experience but a feeble sense of the pressure of that vast machine which guides the majestic destinies of the British Islands. Hence they must be perpetual sources of difficulty and dispute; they are always complaining of us, quarrelling with us, and sometimes breaking out into rebellion against us. They are ever casting a longing look towards independence, and would gladly purchase immunity from our vexatious interference, and ignorant control, though they might thereby encounter all the risks and difficulties to which a severance of the Imperial connexion might expose them.—Since then the Colonies are commercially as free as America or Spain; since they are no longer favored or enforced customers for our productions; since they would be at least as available to our emigrants if independent as if still subject to our rule; since they refuse to receive our convict population; since they are sources of weakness, not of strength, in time of war; since they pay no part of the expenses of the Mother Country, and only a small portion of their own; since we mismanage their affairs, and impede their progress, and since they themselves wish to be set free from a galling yoke;—what argument, which will bear the test of close investigation, can be adduced to warrant our retaining them in tutelage any longer?

Such is the reasoning we have to meet—such the conclusions deduced to all appearance from the premises, says the Reviewer, and we shall follow him in a concise recapitulation of his reply to these arguments to-morrow.

We proceed with the notices given in our yesterday's issue, of the topics of debate in the House of Assembly on the 6th instant. After Mr. Merritt's motion, Mr. Robinson, in amendment, submitted a series of nine Resolutions, recommending a Federal Union of the British American Provinces, and furnished an appeal to Her Majesty in favor of a return to a general Protective policy. He also advocated differential duties in favor of the St. Lawrence, and increased duties on all articles capable of being manufactured in Canada. Mr. Hincks replied on behalf of the Government, and opposed the last speaker. He declared himself a Free Trader, and thought it was foolish in any nation to throw away the opportunity of negotiating commercial advantages from other nations. He was decidedly opposed to differential duties on the St. Lawrence, but hinted that the Government might be forced to adopt an aggressive policy towards the States. He advised the House to postpone its decision on the question, in the expectation that Ministers will shortly be enabled to communicate more satisfactory information from Washington than has yet been received; at which place more powerful influences are now coming into play in behalf of the Canadian application for Reciprocity. Other speakers took part in the discussion, but eventually the House adopted the suggestion of Mr. Hincks, and deferred its decision to a future time.

During a debate in the House of Assembly on Thursday last, Mr. Hincks applied the word *crooked* to the conduct of the hon. member for Norfolk,—upon which Mr. Boulton rose and said the remarks of the Inspector General were extremely impertinent, and that the Speaker should have called him to order, when he said that his (Mr. Boulton's) policy was crooked. The Speaker said, *his defective knowledge of the English language made him hesitate when the hon. member used the word "crooked," whether he was in order or not.*

Mr. Boulton might very justly have objected to the Speaker the language which Mr. Turin used to Mr. Irving in the Legislative Council the other day, with this difference, however, that Mr. Tache's remark was characterized with the most unparalleled effrontery, applied as it was to an English gentleman, in an English Assembly; whereas, such language used by Mr. Boulton to this Speaker, who does not understand the language of the body over which he presides, would have been a just repeal to the glaring absurdity of having a foreign tongue spoken in a British Legislative body. If the Speaker does not understand the proper and legitimate language of the House in which he is Chairman, let him, to use Mr. Tache's words, "learn it," or vacate the Chair. There ought to be no other alternative. By his own shewing, he, from his ignorance of the English language, is perfectly unfitted to preside over any body of men among which that language is spoken, nor should any other language ever have been permitted to be spoken in the Provincial Parliament. We wonder what would be said in England if a Welch or Irish Member of the House of Commons was to address the Speaker in ancient British or Celtic; or if any of these Members were to bring in a Bill to render these dialects lawful and patent when legislating for a British people. Such a proceeding would carry the grossest and most laughable absurdity in the very face of it, and would be treated only as a piece of Irish facetiousness, or a Welch joke. Here we have a Gallic *effronterie* erected into an authorized practice, and our native Members insulted if they choose to decline speaking this foreign jargon.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We again refer to this interesting exhibition, and recommend our readers to make good use of their time by paying an early visit to the "father of waters," whose banks furnish a greater diversity of landscape than any other river in the world. In comparison of it, the much-boasted of rivers of Europe sink into insignificance. The Panorama, we beg to repeat, will only be open three days longer. In connexion with this subject, we cut out the following amusing morceau from one of our exchanges:—

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RIVERS COMPARED.—In the memoranda of Dr. Breckenridge's travels in Europe, some ten years ago, the following anecdote occurs:

A gentleman-like and well informed Englishman, who was in the stage coach with me, and who found out I was an American, after dilating on the greatness, the beauties, the majesty, in short, of this noblest of British rivers, (The Thames,) concluded thus:

"Sir, it may seem almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that this prodigious stream is, from its mouth to its source, not much, if at all, short of one hundred and fifty miles long!"

I looked steadfastly in his face to see if he jested; but the gravity of deep conviction was upon it. Indeed, John Bull never jests. After composing myself a moment, I slowly responded,

"Perhaps, sir, you have never heard of the Ohio river?"

"I think I have."

"Perhaps of the Missouri?"

"I think so; though not sure."

"Certainly of the Mississippi?"

"Oh yes, yes."

"Well, sir, a man will descend the Ohio, in a steamboat of the largest class, a thousand miles."

"Of what, sir, how many sir?"

"A thousand miles; and there he will meet another steamboat of the same class, which has done in an opposite direction twelve hundred miles down the Missouri, and then after going fifteen hundred miles more down the Mississippi, he may see that flood of waters disembogue by fifty channels into the sea."

I had made up my mind to be considered a cheat; so I went calmly and emphatically through the statement! As I progressed, my companion seemed somewhat disposed to take my story as a personal affront; but at its close he let down his visage into a contemptuous pout, and regularly cut my acquaintance.

The powder mill of Samuel M. Hobbs, in Barre, Mass., was blown up on the 2nd inst., with a tremendous explosion, shaking everything for miles around. The only person in the mill was an Irishman, named Thomas Doyle, and he was thrown into a stream some six or eight rods below the mill, in a shockingly mangled state. He will not live. This mill has been blown up once in about two years for several years past.

The Weather.

When people in other countries or in the South of this continent talk about the weather in Canada, though they ascribe to us a very sharp Winter, yet they generally allow that at least our Springs and Autumns are delightful; but whatever may be said of the Autumn, the less we say about the Spring the better, unless we give her fitful ladyship credit for *cooling breezes*; of these we have enough and a little more. The poets, fibbing fellows that they are, cover her garments with opening flowers, and dress her up in the most engaging shape—but this is all a mere poetic license, without a single particle of reality. The fact is, that Spring has retained so strong a spice of the temper of her elder brother Boreas, that she goes frowningly on during the whole of her journey—she has done so this season at least—without a single smile lighting up her rigid countenance, or abating, in any very considerable degree, the stern coldness of her manner. She has hitherto usurped the very prerogatives of Summer herself, and instead of smiles, the latter lady salutes us with a cold brow, and warm clothing. For tepid breezes, we have sharp winds and sore throats; and for clear skies and sunlight, we have rain agues and black clouds. Master Damon sends a perfumed gilt-edged note to the beautiful Miss Cloe, inviting her to an airy evening walk, or a drive round the mountain, while, as he vainly expresses it, "the gentle breeze is blowing," and "the cool Zephyr perfumes the air with the breath of its fragrance." Out goes the unconscious Cloe to enjoy the "gentle breeze," and the "cool Zephyr,"—but the aforesaid "gentle breeze" is found to be as rough as a high wind can make it, and Madame Zephyr turns out a stiff North-Easter, which compels Master Damon to button his coat up to the chin, and pinches poor Cloe's nose till it is both red and blue. Our most genial Spring is a cord of hard wood, a cast iron stove, and a kettle of boiling water—to mix as we please. As for the hammer, we have not seen her yet, we fear she has gone off in a pet to sunnier climes.

WRITING INK.—Mr. Campbell Bryson has obligingly sent us a bottle of Blackwood & Co.'s Writing Ink, which is to be found at his Store, St. Francois Xavier Street. This Ink is a very great improvement upon any other we have ever tried, both as regards its consistence and color. The writing becomes, in a very little time, of a beautiful jet black, and the Ink itself flows so easily from the pen, that it is really a pleasure to use it.

ASPARAGUS.—Mrs. Swinburne, who says very many good things, and knows a world more that she does not tell, discourses as follows about asparagus:—

"From the kind of stalks served up at Pittsburg tables, and called 'asparagus,' one would conclude our gardeners never rear, and so there is no use talking to them; but somebody who has tried and like this excellent vegetable, might be tempted to tell them to salt their beds. Asparagus beds never require weeding, for there should be just as much salt put on as will kill every vegetable except asparagus. The weeds should be all killed with salt; and then the soil is in proper order, if rich enough, to bear asparagus like toot-handles. We this spring put half a peck of salt, and three or four inches deep of well rotted stable manure to a bed 140 feet and a half square. The stalks shot up there about as thick as an ordinary lead pencil, and of them about every two days. They will not bear more than ten minutes boiling; then reduce them to a proper size, and serve up with melted butter. The asparagus is entirely free from that little pungent taste which remains on the palate, and has that delicious flavour peculiar to itself."

Proceedings of the Corporation.

MONDAY, June 9, 1851.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor; Aldermen Fabre, MacFarlane, Grenier, Homier, Lynch; Councillors Prevost, Leclair, Lamarche, Leeming, McDonald, Frechette, Whitney, McCambridge, Larkin, Bronsdon, Montreuil.

PETITIONS READ.

From proprietors and others, in St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, for improvements.

From proprietors and others, in Cemetery Street, for improvements.

From Mr. Thos. Hanley, to be exempted from the tax on his hand-ball court, for which a Judgment has been rendered against him in the Mayor's Court. Disallowed on a division of 9 to 6.

A letter was read from J. T. Bagley, Eq., on behalf of the Harbour Commissioners, declining the offer made by the Corporation relative to the proposed establishment of a Wharf Police. Referred to the Police Committee.

A letter was read from T. Peltier, Esq., tendering his resignation as Attorney for the Corporation.

On motion of Alderman Fabre, seconded by Alderman Grenier, it was

Resolved,—That the resolution to appoint Rodd. Abraham, Esq., as associate Attorney and Counsel of the Corporation, with F. Peltier, Esq., be rescinded.

On motion of Alderman Fabre, seconded by Alderman Grenier, it was

Resolved,—That T. Peltier, Esq., be requested to withdraw his letter of resignation as Attorney of the Corporation, and that he be continued in office with the understanding that he will appear in all cases when the Corporation may be interested, and that he will consult with Robert Abraham, Esq., as Counsel, when he shall deem it advisable.

This motion was strenuously opposed by Councillor Leeming.

A Report was brought up and read from the Road Committee, for an appropriation of £350 for the purchase and laying down of planks for footpaths.

Resolved,—That said Report be received and adopted.

A Report was read from the same Committee for an appropriation of £196 19s 8d, to complete improvements on Viger Square. Received and adopted.

The order of the day having been read to appoint a Special Committee on over charges of assessments,—His Worship the Mayor proposed the following names, which was agreed to: Councillor Leeming, Chairman; Aldermen Homier and Lynch; Councillor Bronsdon and Montreuil.

It was then moved by Councillor Larkin, seconded by Alderman Lynch—

That Councillor Whitney be appointed Chairman of Police Committee in the place of Councillor Hall, resigned.

Alderman Fabre moved an amendment, seconded by Councillor Lamarche:

That Alderman Homier be appointed to that office. The Council divided thereon.

For the motion—Councillors Frechette, McDonald, Lamarche, Leclair, Aldermen Grenier, Fabre, 6. Against it—Councillors Bronsdon, Larkin, McCambridge, Leeming, Alderman Lynch, 5.

On motion of Alderman Fabre, seconded by Alderman Grenier, it was resolved, That Councillor McDonald be appointed a member of the Police Committee, in lieu of Councillor Hall, resigned.

His Worship the Mayor's plan of a proposed City Hall and Offices in the upper part of the Bonsecours Market, together with the estimates of the work, was laid on the table. The Council then adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 10.

The only business of importance done this evening, was the appointment of a Committee, for the purpose of reporting on the subject of converting the upper part of the Bonsecours Market into a City Hall and offices. The following are the names of the Committee:—Grenier, Chairman, Fabre, Leclair, Frechette, Whitney, Leeming, Bronsdon. The Council adjourned at 8½ o'clock.—*Herald.*

The Lord Bishop of Quebec has returned to Town, after the absence of a week at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, to which he had proceeded, in order to attend a meeting of the College Corporation, and the annual examination of the students. His Lordship was in company, on the way up, as far as Port St. Francis, with his Late grace the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Mrs. and Miss Fulford, who have returned to Montreal.—*Quebec Mercury.*

INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul (Min.) *Pioneer*, of the 16th May, speaking of the feuds among the Indians of that territory, says:—The quarrel commenced about the middle of April upon disputed hunting grounds, between a party of Sioux hunters and a party of Chippewa hunters. The hunting ground in quest of is ground which the Chippewas claim to own by conquest from the Sioux, but which the Sioux seem determined not to relinq ish. Early in April, upon this disputed ground, the Sioux fired upon and killed a Chippewa half-breed. Soon after, one of a party of Chippewa hunters, of the Pillager band, having spied out a lodge containing five Sioux, retired to his three companions, who went by his guidance to the Sioux lodge in the night, and who surrounded the lodge and fired upon the inmates, who were asleep in their blankets, killing two men and one child at the first discharge, when the lodge fell down and the Chippewas continued to fire through the skins of which it was made, wherever they could perceive any motion. One of the Sioux squaws crept out from under the lodge and tried to crawl off. Two Chippewas followed her up and discharged their rifles at her; but, discovering that she was only a squaw, one of them magnanimously stepped forward and knocked her brains out with the breech of his rifle. They took prisoner a little child; but, finding him too troublesome, one of them took the little fellow by the heels and dashed out his brains against a tree. Gov. Ramsey has written to the Chippewa agent, Mr. Watrous, requesting him to demand of the Chippewa chiefs the surrender of these murderers; but it is not probable they will be given up. In the meantime, the various bands of Sioux, hearing of these atrocities, are stirred up with full purposes of vengeance. A few days since, a band of 120 Warpeton Sioux warriors, armed and painted, took the war path, and, by the last accounts, were directing their march against the Chippewas at Mille Lac. About the same time, another small war party of Sioux, from another band, left, and, it is believed, are gone to attack the Chippewas who live near the river St. Croix. What further barbarities may result from these movements, we are fearful of conjecturing.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—In a late number of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* is an episode of childish heroism, which will go straight to the hearts of parents:—

You are fond of telling stories of children, (writes H. F., an old friend and contributor,) of their loves, rogueries and heroism. Let me make an addition to your stock of tender anecdotes. A beauty, gentle boy of my acquaintance, between six and seven years old, in a neighboring town, was afflicted with a dangerous chronic disease, that rendered a surgical operation necessary. The little fellow bore his periodical attacks bravely, but his parents saw at each return his sufferings increase, until at last, yielding to the advice of the attending physician, they consented that their darling should undergo the necessary operation, although they knew that it would be at the peril of his precious life.

"The father told his boy, with an anguished heart, that he must submit to a dangerous and painful operation, and asked him if he would, for his mother's sake, consent. The little fellow listened heavily, and replied that he would do as his father requested, but he must allow him to name the day. Nothing more was said to him on the subject, but at the end of a week he said to his father, 'Now I am ready, papa; let them operate on me.'

"Notice was sent to the surgeon, who came, attended by his students and assistants. The preparations were all made, the child was undressed, and a loose gown put over his shoulders, when he was taken into the room, where the surgeon was to be performed. He, at the request, placed himself upon the table to catch his sister, and permitted himself, without a murmur, to be laid upon the board, and voluntarily stretched out his little arms to be bound. The surgeon was about to commence his body; then, looking up to his uncle, he said—'Now tell my poor sister mamma to go out of the room, and I shall be ready.' The parents were already gone, and we told him they retired by his cries. But he would not be satisfied. Either she must remain in the room, or he would not suffer. Rather than little sore never again opened his eyes to those dear whose happiness was bound up in his existence."

COMMERCIAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of Upward Produce via St. Lawrence Canal, for the years 1850 and 1851, from the Opening of the Navigation to the 31st May, inclusive:—*

ARTICLES.	1851. Tons.	1850. Tons.
Brick, Lime, Sand	136	39
Gypsum and Cement	55	7
Salt	145	97½
Coal	189	94½
Railroad Iron	3551	763
Pig Iron	1411	685
Flour	50	29½
Pork and Beef	360	132½
Cider and Vinegar	3	14
Fish	90	22
Whiskey	11	12
Stone, Earthen, and Glassware	539	113
Furniture and Baggage	163	238
Carts, Waggons, and Sleighs	17	16½
Sugar	395	282½
Molasses	65	
Stoves and other Iron Castings	165	62½
Nails and Spikes	320	1139½
All descriptions of Iron not elsewhere described	1523	
Tin and Steel	145	9
Window Glass	80	48
Merchandize	3265	2417½
Miscellaneous Articles	20	55½
Total Tons	12738	6221½

Empty Barrels	No.	442	273
Passengers, 21 years and over	No.	2364	3873
Do Under ditto	No.	49	271
Aggregate Number of Vessels		483	335
Do Tonnage of do		35867	26494
1850—Amount of Tolls		£1189 9 2	
1851—Amount of Tolls		£1713 10 1	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of Downward Produce via St. Lawrence Canal, for the years 1850 and 1851, from the Opening of the Navigation to 31st May, inclusive:—*

ARTICLES.	1851. Tons.	1850 Tons.
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	47	19
Potatoes, Apples, and Onions	109½	24
Bran and Ship Stuff	81	6
Barley and Rye	154½	0
Indian Corn	14½	75
Oats	398½	2½
Oatmeal	112	110
Corn Meal	152	
Clover Seed	35	22½
Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs	9½	60½
Pork and Beef	2676	1684
Bacon and Hams	145½	166½
Lard	141½	306½
Ashes	1286	1297½
Flour	14420½	12952½
Butter	80	57
Cheese	3	4½
Tallow	291	67½
Wheat	2313	641½
All other Agricultural Produce	161	257½
Whiskey	232	166½
Furniture and Baggage	38½	83
Merchandize	175½	2¼
Miscellaneous Articles	88	183½
Total Tons	23254½	18410

Empty Barrels	No.	10	0
Passengers, 21 years and over	No.	1265	1545
Do Under do	No.	10	17
Aggregate Number of Vessels		444	344
Do Tonnage of do		36517	29340
1850—Amount of Tolls		£1979	4 5
1851—Amount of Tolls		£2294	8 7

Lumber, &c.:—

Timber, Square, M C feet		73	10
Do Round or Flat, under 12 x 12 M L feet		76	13
Boards, Planks, &c., M feet, inch measurement		2704	3104
Pipe Staves, M		71	95
West India Staves, M		166	519½
Barrel Staves, M		63½	69
Shingles, M		766	803
Barrel Hoops, M		136	0
Fire Wood, Cords		4244	2539
Sawed Sash, Hoop Poles, &c., ton measurement of 40 C feet		63½	9
Summary:—			
Total Tons of Produce		35992½	24661½
Total Number of Vessels		927	679
Total Tonnage of do		72384	55824
Total Number of Passengers		3688	5706
1851—Total Amount of Tolls and other Dues		£4118 3 0	
1850—Total Amount of Tolls and other Dues		£3260 15 9	

A. GOUGH,
Collector.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TIMBER MEASURED TO THIS DATE:

Supervisor of Culls' Office,
Quebec, 10th June, 1851.

	1851.	1850.	1851.
White Pine, feet	972,200	661,273	288,900
Red Pine	169,070	320	14,033
Oak	67,627	71,145	13,490
Elm	208,747	106,349	62,979
Ash	28,587	9,381	19,157
Basswood	1,234	314	4,011
Butternut	353	320	925
Tamarac	57,760	71,214	146,878
Birch and Maple	65,071	45,082	62,920

JOHN SHARPLES,
Superintendent.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,
June 10.

Bark Brance mbe, Ellis, Liverpool, LeMesurier, Routh & Co, general cargo

June 11.

Brig Richard Brown, J Rivelutton, Sydney, (Cape Breton,) 20th May, Ryan & Co, plaster of Paris

.... Mary Taylor, J Callender, Antwerp, 1st do, do, general cargo

.... Empress, Diamond, Liverpool, 1st do, do, do

The steamer Alliance has just arrived with a schooner and a brig in tow.

Cleared,
June 10.

Ship St. Andrew, Arthur, Liverpool, J G MacKenzie & Co, ballast

Brig Beacon, Turner, Quebec, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, ballast

Brigt Jacques Cartier, Blais, St Johns, (NFd), Holmes, Knapp & Co, flour, &c

June 11.

Brig Mary, R Watson, Glasgow, J R Orr, staves

Exports.

Per Brigantine JACQUES CARTIER, Blais, for St John (NFd.)—Holmes, Knapp & Co., Agents. Holmes, Knapp & Co, 50 bls pork 161 kegs butter 20 brls oatmeal 205 bags biscuit 100 bags corn; Jas Harvey, 50 bls & 15 do oatmeal 5 do split peas 1 do corn meal 4 kegs butter; G. & J. Gilmour & Co, 30 brls pork; Wm Hunt, 100 brls flour; Capt Blais, 50 do do.

Per Ship ST. ANDREW, Arthur, for Liverpool—J. G. MacKenzie & Co.

C J Cassels, 12000 bush Indian corn; J Buchanan & Co, 4400 minots wheat; J Gordon & Co, 90 brls ashes; J Gilmour & Co, 60 do pearl do; J G MacKenzie & Co, 274 do pot do 34 kegs butter; J W Weld, 4 brls flour; Macpherson, Crane & Co, 1 keg molasses.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Cleared,
June 9.

Bark St John, Dick, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co

.... British Queen, Lord, Bristol, A Pitman

Shipping Intelligence.

New York, June 4—Cleared—Ship Refuge, Wilson, Quebec; Rivulet, Hersey; Zion's Hope, Conner; Dispatch, Dobb, for Quebec.

The bark John Bell, cleared at Philadelphia for Quebec on the 5th inst.

The ship George, Gordon, with salt and passengers, bound for Quebec, arrived at New York on the 4th instant, to land passengers.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 9th instant, by Mession Hemmings, Esq., Mr. Thomas Hemmings, to Miss Jane Sarah Lagrange, eldest daughter of Mr. James Sarah Lagrange, all of this city.

In Quebec, on the 9th instant, Mr. Barnes Vesey, to Miss Cecile Justine Belanger, third daughter of Mr. C. Belanger, both of that city.

HATS.—For Sale by the Subscribers and cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS.
GILMOUR & Co, 3, St. Sacrement Street.
May 14. 320

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, Bracelets, Bands, Ear and Finger Rings, and will attend, when required, Ladies at their Residence, for the purpose of Hair Dressing, in all its varieties of Ancient and Modern Style.

Gentlemen's Wigs, Moustachios, and other accompaniments of Fashion, furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All Articles warranted, and sent with despatch to the Residence of Purchasers.

ROBERT J. BOYCE.
No. 137, Notre Dame West.
Montreal, June 12, 1851. 358

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 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

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION of GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT and BIRDS, will be held in the HALL above the BONSECOURS MARKET, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at ONE o'clock, P. M.

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

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

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

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

HUGH ALLAN,
President,
Montreal Horticultural Society.
June 11, 1851. 357

BLACKWOOD & CO.'S
HIGHLY IMPROVED WRITING & COPYING INKS!

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—Assorted Sizes, of BLACKWOOD'S HIGHLY IMPROVED WRITING and COPYING INKS.
CAMPBELL BRYSON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
24, Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, June 10, 1851. 356

Subjoined is one of the numerous testimonials with which the proprietors have been favored from parties residing in Liverpool and the neighborhood, where these Inks were originally introduced:—

Extract from the British Army Despatch, March 29th, 1851.

BLACKWOOD & CO.'S INK-BOTTLES.—This is decidedly the age of inventions. Man's genius seems ever on the stretch to fashion something new: something that will supersede and cast into shade for ever what our forefathers acknowledged as permanently staple, and never dreamt of improving. Among the multiplicity of needful adjuncts to our comfort which refinement has rendered necessary, how many trifles, insignificant in themselves, but troublesome by mismanagement, are of necessity resorted to daily, and yet though the inconvience experienced by the ill-fashioning of the article is loudly commented on, how seldom a rectifying principle is attempted. It is not every one who would turn their attention to the manufacture of an ink-bottle, and yet we may venture to assert, that not one of our readers but has at some period stained their fingers and their garments with the sombre liquid, through difficulty in pouring it forth from the awkwardly rounded mouthed jars in which this particular substance has been vended from time immemorial. At all events, we can answer for ourselves, and many a malediction have we uttered on the stone bottles, impervious to the most searching scrutiny of eyesight, on the person extracting the contents as almost certain emersion in a color anything but fashionable or generally regarded as improved die for a lady's fingers. To rectify this abominable nuisance, Messrs. Blackwood & Co. have invented an ink-bottle, elegant in form, yet extremely simple in construction, which wholly obviates the annoyance complained of. This capital article can be procured at any price, and from the smallest to whatever size may be required, and as some are constructed of glass as well as others of a more durable material, the evils we have enumerated can readily be guarded against. "There is a time for all things," we are told, and assuredly the obnoxious stone ink-bottles have had their day; and in brief time, when Messrs. Blackwood's patent becomes more generally known, the earthen cist receptacles for the "dingy fluid" will be numbered among the inventions of a by-gone age.

LIVERPOOL, 1851.

We, beg to bear testimony to the excellent quality of your Writing and Copying Inks. The latter gives us great satisfaction, and, as respects its fluidity and copying qualities, is equal, if not superior, to any we have ever used. We need hardly say that your new description of bottles cannot but be considered an immense advantage to all who use them.

Yours, very respectfully,
PETER LINCHSTER & Co.

JUST OPENED,
THE MONTREAL
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 138, NOTRE DAME STREET,
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the above Establishment, just opened with a WELL SELECTED STOCK of the following articles, which they will dispose of at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FOR SALE,

From their long practical experience in the OUTFITTING TRADE, J. A. & Co. are confident of their ability to produce articles of such material and workmanship, as will insure satisfaction to those who may favor them with a call:

GENTLEMEN'S Dress, Fancy, Regatta Striped and Flannel Shirts
Do Dressing Gowns, in various textures
Do Cotton, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Pants
Do Kerchiefs, Neckties, Gloves, Sock, &c, in every variety
LADIES' Night Dresses, Chemises, Slips, Caps, Pantes
Do Dressing Gowns, Skirts, &c
Do Chemisettes, Vestees, Pelerines and Jacquets
Do Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars, &c
BABY LINENS, complete
CHILDREN'S DRESSES
MISSES' UNDER CLOTHING
MARRIAGE OUTFITS, to order
TERMS—CASH ONLY, and ONE PRICE.
Montreal, June 6. 353

BRANDY.

PRIME COGNAC,

IN 10, 20, and 30 Gallon Casks, just imported, an excellent article for Family use, on Sale by
JOHN O. DENNING,
38, Francois Xavier Street.
June 5. 352

FOR PORT STANLEY AND OTHER PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

THE Steamer REINDEER, Parry Master, will LEAVE the Subscriber's Wharf for the above Ports, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at SIX o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
June 10.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

FOR TORONTO A