MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1836.

French papers to May 8th, have been received at New York by the ship *Charlemagne*, from Havre. London dates to the 5th ult., are obtained by this circuitous route, but the news possesses little importance.

A debate had taken place in the House of Commons, upon the subject of the admission of Ladies to the gallery of the House, during the debates. The motion to effect this object was carried by a majority of 42.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY TO THE TUESDAY, *May 3.*

THE LADIES.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley moved that the Clerk do read the Report of the Committee upon the subject of the admission of the ladies to the gallery of the House. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to state that he did not see there could be any objection to his motion, and he did not think that the presence of ladies would in any manner interfere with the business of the House. Some Hon. Members thought that it would be a means of prolonging the debates; but he thought, on the contrary, that it would be the means of preventing many Hon. Gentlemen from inflicting the tedious speeches they did upon the House.

Mr. Poulett seconded the motion. He was of opinion that if ladies wished to be present and hear the debates, they had no right to prevent them. He did not see why the wife or daughter of any Hon. Member should not be present when he brought forward any motion. In the Chamber of Deputies, ladies were admitted, and in every other Legislative Assembly in the world, except England. He therefore hoped the House would not perpetuate this exclusive system.

Dr. Bowring said that in France and Germany, and in all the cantons of Switzerland, except Geneva, the presence of ladies at debates had been productive of good. Their presence would serve to repress violence of language and ill-breeding.

Mr. O'Connell said that ladies had been admitted to the Irish Parliament. It was found that a number of persons came drunk. The remedy proposed for this was to admit the ladies, and after this was done, not a single drunken individual ever came.

Mr. Villiers thought the introduction of ladies would affect the constitutional privileges of the House. They could not admit as many ladies as members, and, perhaps, some of the Irish members would wish to introduce two, as they were so tenacious of their rights. Perhaps the Noble Lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, would have an undue preference for ladies of a peculiar description. (A laugh.) It would be a great innovation, and the House ought to pause before they agreed to it. (Divide.)

Mr. G. Berkeley, in reply, denied that he had any ulterior object in view, and concluded by moving, in the precise terms which he had given notice, "that the recommendation of the Select Committee appointed last Session, with respect to the admission of ladies into a portion of the strangers' gallery be adopted."

The House then Divided.

For the motion	132
Against it	90
Majority for the motion	42

"On our re-admission we found Mr. G. Berkeley giving notice of a motion, which we understood to be to the effect, that it should be an instruction to the architect of the new House to provide for the accommodation of ladies in the strangers' gallery."

London, *May 5.*—Mr. Robinson had four petitions praying for the repeal or the reduction of the duties upon marine insurance—one from Beaumaris, two from Carnarvon, and the fourth from 900 of the merchants, underwriters and insurance brokers of London. He would say a few words on these petitions, particularly the last which was of great importance. He would state a few facts to show that in the proposed alteration of the Stamp Duties it was impossible that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could with justice decline to admit some reduction of the Stamp Duties upon marine insurances. The whole tax did not produce more than £300,000, which was a small proportion, considering the magnitude of the transactions over which the stamps were spread, and the very injurious consequences of them to the trade and commerce of the country. In the year 1822, when the exports and imports did not exceed £88,000,000, sterling, the stamp duties on insurances yielded to the revenue only £360,000; and in the year 1833, when the exports and imports of the revenue had advanced from £80,000,000, sterling to £123,000,000, and when in the same ratio, the revenue for stamps should have increased from £300,000 to £400,000, it had absolutely diminished to £360,000. That fact alone proved the impolicy of the tax; and he had always understood on the true principles of finance, that a better test of the impolicy of a tax could not be at present produced than that which he had now ventured to allude to.—(Hear.) He would not trespass much longer on the time of the House. But he wished to state a reason why the revenue had fallen off, and that was that foreigners, who otherwise would insure their property in this country, were deterred from doing so, because they did not like to contribute to the revenue by paying the tax. It would be his duty to propose a reduction of the tax if the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not do so, and then he should venture to make these observations which he knew he could not make then without infringing on the rules of the House.

We were yesterday (says a letter of Tuesday, May 24, from Cowes) visited by one of the most violent gales of wind, accompanied by the heaviest sea ever remembered; few of the small craft escaped without injury, and most of the unstaunch lighters were sunk. The causeway belonging to A. Corbet, Esq. is great part swept away, with that part of the Parade which joined it, as far as the house of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in front of which the sea wall was ten feet thick, yet not strong enough to withstand the waves that rolled in on it. The spray flew over the Parade as far as the Kings House, the summer residence of the Earl of Listowel; the South Parade is almost impassable; great part of the quay in front of the late H. Yorke's property thrown down; indeed, all the quays have sustained serious injury. The sea, dashing over the tops of the houses in many places, fell in the street. The vessels in the harbor could be seen, one minute with their bowsprits under water, the next with their keels out, while the ships in the Roads seemed to be little affected by the gale.—Sun.

Spain.

A letter of the 24 instant, from Bayonne, states, that military operations in the North of Spain have been almost entirely interrupted by the snow, hail and rain. The horrannan on the coast of Cantabria prevent any vessel putting to sea. The capture of Balmaseda and Portugalete by the Carlists, with the loss of 4000 men of the Christinos made prisoners, is ranked of late, our correspondent considers that the rumour has great need of confirmation.

There is every probability that the war in Spain will soon be brought to a close in favor of the Queen. In addition to the steps taken by the British Government to bring about a treaty for restoring peace to the British dominions, the King of the French is co-operating in the same cause, and we are enabled to announce on good authority, has consented to the augmentation of the "Foreign Legion," now in the service of the Queen of Spain, from 2000 to 10,000 men, by recruits from France. Louis Philippe will also allow officers and soldiers on furlough to volunteer for service in Spain, and not only consents to the purchase of horses necessary for the equipment of the force to be raised in his dominions, but will afford every proper facility to the conveyance of the horses into Spain.—*Liverpool Times.*

Extract of a letter from Rome of the 23d ult. —"Our city is full of strangers, among whom are a great number of Americans, who by their purchases encourage the Fine Arts.

There has been recently found in the mine of Michno Tagilsk, in Russia, a solid mass of malachite carbonate of copper, which is 17 feet 9 inches long, 9 feet broad, and 7 feet 10 inches thick. There does not appear to be a single crack in it. The greatest mass of malachite hitherto found is that from the Quarry of Furchaninoff, now in the museum of mines at St. Petersburgh.

Vienna, *April 21.*—His Serene Highness Prince John of Lichtenstein, died yesterday evening of the effects of the apoplectic fit which he had lately. It is said that the Archduke Charles, the illustrious companion in arms of the deceased prince, has offered to attend the funeral as chief mourner.

We understand the new Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, and his suite, have taken their passage in that fine ship the *True Briton*, Captain Beach, which is to leave Gravesend June 15.

A new species of savings bank has been introduced into the canton of Appenzel by the excellent Mr. Zellweyer—a savings bank against famine only. The payments made are six kreuzers, or about 2d. a week, until the sum amounts to the value of a cwt. of flour, when the flour is purchased and warehoused. In Switzerland the cantons have frequently been obliged to provide food and to lay in stocks for the population, especially in times of dearness or dearth; but by these savings a supply is constantly at hand, collected by the economy of the people themselves. It has been already observed that this new sort of deposit has diminished the consumption of spirituous liquors, and that the principal sufferers are the wine and spirit dealers. The plan has met with great success among the peasantry.

A Toulon letter of the 23d inst. says—"According to recent accounts from Italy the cholera is confined to Venice, but a sanatory cordon has been re-established along the frontier of the Pontifical States near Ferrara, which renders communication between the different Italian States very difficult. The Bellona frigate has arrived from Greece, with despatches for the Government, which are supposed to be of an urgent nature. Everything shows that the ministry views affairs in the Levant in a serious light, and there are the strongest reasons for believing that the great naval force assembling at Toulon is destined to act in the east."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

We are pleased to perceive by the following extract from the *Toronto Courier*, that the beautifully situated village of Oakville is so rapidly increasing in wealth and population. It stands on the bank of Lake Ontario, twenty-four miles from Toronto, and twenty from Hamilton, and has the superior advantage of a harbor in which vessels can lie with safety all weathers. The steamboats between Toronto and Hamilton stop going and returning every day.

Oakville.—We understand the sale of building lots in this village went off on Thursday last with great spirit, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, and the unfavorable period of the season. The lots sold from £10 to £79, and from the great improvements now carrying on, embracing extensive hydraulic privileges in the centre of the town, and the immense back country now opening, we think Oakville bids fair to be one of the largest towns on our side of the Lake. By our advertising columns it will be seen only one more sale will take place this season.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is engaged in amending and consolidating the several Acts relative to a general system of Common School Education. By a new Bill, a tax of half a dollar is levied upon every taxable inhabitant, the proceeds of which, with other revenues, will be expended for the support of Schools.

The attention bestowed by many of the States of the Union upon general education, is among the most favorable features of their policy. But were less care given to this vitally important subject by States, the well-working and the very existence of whose political institutions are dependent upon the virtue of and knowledge possessed by the people, their statesmen would be acting the part of madmen and traitors to the institutions of their country. The only foundation on which these can be permanently maintained is general education; and the States in the Northern portion of the Union by being scrupulously careful on this point, shew their knowledge of the genius of their common government, and at the same time consult the best interests of the inhabitants.

Who is there who would not most cordially respond to the following toast, which was given lately at a public meeting in Springfield, Massachusets? We only wish that the spirit which pervades it, were breathed into the souls of our public men.

"By G. Ashmun, Esq.—The true sources of the elevation of New England character: Her School Houses, dotting almost every acre of her soil—and like light houses, scattering far and wide the lights of virtue and knowledge. Let the sons of the pilgrims cherish the institutions which the wisdom of their fathers established."

A Mutual Fire Insurance Company is about to be established in the Niagara District. Subscription books have been already opened at St. Catherine's. It is gratifying to witness the spread of these Companies, as they afford undoubtful evidence of the increase of native capital, and a growing spirit of enterprise among the inhabitants.

"A new work, by Sir Francis B. Head, entitled, "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England, in 1835," is about to be issued in England.

Henry Bolte, William Benson, James Meagher, and C. A. Hagerman, Esqrs., have commenced canvassing for the representation of Kingston in the next Parliament.

The *Journal of Commerce* of Wednesday, has the following extract of a letter from a forwarding house at Oswego:—

"We are flooded with business; about 60 lake schooners are now in the harbor lading and unlading, and nearly as many canal boats, and each side of the river lined with craft from the bridge to the Cove three or four tiers deep. Our house received 10 canal boats yesterday with about 350 tons merchandize for the lakes from New York. Our public houses are crowded, and all the Steamboats throunged with passengers."

The Steamer *St. George* arrived on Saturday evening with the Bark *James Holmes*, McKenzie, from London, the Ship *Mary Tucker*, from Bristol, and the Brig *Rusa*, Sanderson, from London, all with general cargoes.

By the Steamer *Canadian Eagle*, which arrived on Saturday evening, we received from an attentive Correspondent the *Quebec Gazette* of Friday afternoon, which enables us to give all the shipping intelligence of that day and the preceding evening.

The annual religious procession yesterday was conducted with more than usual pomp.

From the *Quebec Gazette* of Friday we are glad to learn that Chief Justice Sewell was somewhat better on that day.

Lower Canada.

We noticed, some time ago, that easterly winds had not been frequent this spring, nor of their usual long duration. We have now had one which has not been interrupted since Friday week last, the 20th instant, till yesterday, being full eleven days, in which, occasionally, it blew severely enough, the general temperature being below the average at this season. It does not, however, appear to have extended to the distant parts of the ocean. The vessels outward bound have had long passages, which would not have occurred, if the easterly winds had prevailed at sea.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We are requested by the author of the placard, respecting Mr. Pozer, to state that it was printed without the sanction of any of the gentlemen connected with the *Courier Office*, or of any of those named on the different tickets as delegates to the Convention.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Our attention has been directed to a practice now prevalent in this city which may result in some inconvenience to our mercantile body at this season. A number of individuals from the surrounding country parishes are now occupied in carting goods from the ships in port, without taking out licenses, and are therefore encroaching upon the regular carters. Should any of these make an error, accidental or intentional in the non-delivery of their loads, their names cannot be ascertained, as they are only registered at the Town Office who have obtained licenses. As unlicensed carters have no rights to claim cartage, and it would soon put an end to this system, if, after delivering their goods and claiming their pay, a few were asked to produce their licence as they are bound to do, on their receive their expected remuneration.—*Ib.*

Lieut. Douglas, who left this with despatches and sailed for Liverpool in the packet ship of the 24th March, arrived in 26 days. He was the bearer of the speech of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief on closing the Session of the Provincial Legislature.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Letters were received today, which mention Lord Aylmer having been required to attend in London, during the Parliamentary investigation on Mr. Roebuck's motion into the affairs of Canada.—*Ib.*

An official letter, from the Horse Guards, has been received by an officer in this city recently appointed to the Royals, directing him to join the regiment in Quebec.—*Ib.*

The adjourned meeting for the election of a Delegate to the Select General Committee at Montreal, for the Suburbs of St. Lewis and St. John, was held last night at Stoppleham's. Mr. J. H. Kerr presided, and Mr. A Hawkins was appointed Secretary. The general impression among the persons present was that Mr. John Duval would be nominated, but their expectations were disappointed by the reading of a letter from Mr. Duval, setting forth that if elected he would be unable to attend the meeting of Delegates. Mr. T. A. Young was then proposed as the Delegate. After a short discussion as to the propriety of electing Mr. Duval, after the declaration which the meeting had just heard from him, Mr. Young was elected, there being but one dissentient voice.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

The dispatch with which goods are this year forwarded from Quebec and Montreal, does great credit to the forwarding merchants, as well as to our Steamboat communication. Goods which arrived by the *Canada*—(the first ship of the season)—reached Toronto and were on the shelves of the merchants within the week. Macpherson and Crane have repeatedly shipped goods for this City in Montreal on Tuesday, and on Monday morning they were delivered to the merchants at Toronto. The *Cobourg* has also delivered goods here which have been no longer in transits. The last goods brought by the same route (the St. Lawrence) by the *Great Britain* were only 6½ days on the passage. Such dispatch is of the utmost importance to our merchants at this period of the year, and deserves the highest commendation.—*U. C. Albion.*

United States.

Canal Tolls.—From the 1st to the 14th of May, two weeks, the amount of tolls collected on the several canals, is as follows, viz:—

Erie Canal	$111,278 03
Champlain Canal	4,068 38
Oswego Canal	1,172 78
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	1,792 43
Chenango Canal	276 62
Crooked Lake Canal	555 17
Total	$119,544 81

Geraniums from Williams' Annual Register.—The number of Post Offices in the State of New York is 1,719. Increase since 1835—16. Total amount of postage in the State for the year ending March 31, 1836—$433,496 19. There are in the State of New York 56 counties, 793 towns and 9 cities. There are published in the State of New York 320 newspapers besides magazines. The number of daily papers is 27, viz:—15 printed in the city of New York, 1 in Brooklyn, 4 in Albany, 2 in Buffalo, 2 in Rochester, and 3 in Troy. In the city of New York 56 papers are printed, exclusive of magazines—12 daily, 10 semi-weekly, 2 bi-weekly, 26 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly. The average circulation of the 10 large daily papers, is about 1,700, or 17,000 numbers of sheets issued daily. The state owns 663 miles of canal navigation. The amount of canal money, held on loan by the Banks of this State, is $2,336,984 38. The amount on deposit $791,591 75. The total canal debt is $6,322,130 19. The total amount of canal funds in hand $2,406,809 72, leaving a balance to be reduced by the receipts of future years of $2,915,203 47. The total capital of railroad companies incorporated, previous to the recent session of the Legislature—is $34,405,000. (This capital has been immensely increased at the recent session.) The total value of real and personal estate in all the counties of this state is $530,653,534. The total amount of sales by auctioneers in the city of New York during the year 1835 was $34,311,609 62. The total amount of auction duties paid by auctioneers in New York city in 1835 was $270,996 32. There are 89 banks in the State with a capital of $31,781,461. (This does not include the banks incorporated at the present session.) In the New York City Custom House, there are 51 clerks, 109 inspectors, 11 night watch and 8 boat hands. The total number of arrivals at the port of New York from foreign countries, during the year 1835, was 2044. The present number of whale ships owned by companies in this State is 45. Tonnage over 12,000 tons, employing a capital over $1,200,000, and crews of about 1,000 men. The total value of raw materials used and manufactured in the State during the year 1835, was 43,460,932. The total value of manufactured articles $99,569,067. The total number of attorneys and counsellors in the State in 1836, is 2,127. The charter of the city of Albany was granted by James II. 1730, confirmed by George II. 1730, and by the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, Oct. 14th, 1732. Present amended charter passed by the Legislature, April 7th, 1830. The city of Schenectada was incorporated in 1798, the city of Hudson in 1785, the city of Troy in 1816, the city of Utica in 1832, the city of Brooklyn in 1834, and the city of Rochester in 1834. There are in the State of New York 2824 practising physicians and surgeons, and 2338 clergymen.

Summary.

How to Cheat the Doctor.—Some years since a physician was called to a young woman very sick. After a careful examination, he left two kinds of powders to be given her alternately. One of the powders contained opium, and when administered, produced quiet to the patient. The next powder was somewhat nauseating, and the patient was less quiet under its operation. A convention of the women in the neighbourhood was held, and addressed by one of their number in this wise: You see just how it is—the doctor must have a living, and must get it by his trade—one kind of powder makes her better, and the other makes her worse. If he only gave her the bad kind, he would soon kill her—and the good alone would soon cure her—so that in either case he would have but a small bill—that is why he gives two kinds. Now let us act according to common sense, in disregard of the doctor's orders, whose interest it is to keep her along; let us give her only the good powders. This proposition was well received, and after an amendment at the suggestion of another, who proposed giving two of the powders at a time, was adopted. The patient was easy, and slept quietly under the operation, but she never awoke.—*Bangor Advertiser.*

Execution of Sophia Ebsen.—This young woman was executed at Ilchester on Thursday last, having in the interval made her condemnation without becoming penitence and resignation acknowledging the justice of her sentence, and fully confessing the facts of her crime as disclosed on her trial. It appears that she was but 16 years of age when she married her husband (whose age has been erroneously stated,) he being then 61 years old. To this ill-concerted match, without the slightest inclination on her part, she was persuaded by her friends. She lived at that time in Bristol, in a very humble service, and Edney supplied the house in which she lived with eggs, butter, and poultry. About two years and a half ago she became attached to a young man, and in the hope that he would marry her on the death of her husband, she perpetrated the horrid crime for which she forfeited her life. The individual on whom she had placed her affections was not in the remotest manner accessory to her guilt. She had resorted to the use of poison for the accomplishment of her purpose, I on having, as she said, read the particulars of the crime of Mary Burdock, who was executed for poisoning her victim at Bristol, a twelve-month ago. Her execution, from the shortness of the interval since her sentence, was not attended by very many persons. The body was buried within the prison.—*Taunton paper.*

Suicide of Mr. Seymour.—Yesterday morning, soon after seven o'clock, the maid servant of Robert Seymour, Esq., was proceeding into the garden of her master's residence, situated at No. 16, Barnsbury-place, Barnsbury-park, Liverpool-road, Islington, when she discovered her master stretched across the path a lifeless corpse with a gun lying by his side. Assistance was immediately called in, and a surgeon sent for, when it was discovered that the deceased must have been dead nearly an hour. On lifting the body up it was ascertained that the contents of the gun had passed through his heart, and made his way out through the back, perforating his clothes. The gun must have been charged with bullets, as three distinct holes were visible in the folds of his cloak. Some hundreds of caricatures, published under the title of Sketches by Seymour, the Political Looking-glass, and many other productions of the like nature, were by this gentleman. Mr. Seymour was about forty years of age, and has left a wife and two children. A coroner's inquest will be held on the body this evening.

Scotch Judges and Trial by Jury.—During the greater part of the last week the Bench of the Nisi Prius Court at Liverpool presented the novel spectacle of three Judges sitting at one time in the same Court. Two of them were robeless and wigless, being merely spectators—Lords Cockburn and Fullerton, Lords or Judges of the Scotch Court of Session. The object of their present visit to this country is to witness the working of the English constitutional system of trial by jury in civil cases.

We are glad to learn that the enrolment of seamen for the newly-constituted ships is proceeding favourably. It is expected that they will be ready for sea early in May. The Admiralty have ordered receiving ships to the various out-ports, one of their leading objects being to make the new system of voluntary enrolment as generally known among the merchant service as possible. So desirous have able-bodied men evinced themselves to serve on board the King's ships, that the merchants in most of the ports, particularly Liverpool, have found it necessary to raise the wages of men in their service considerably.

Banker's Pauper Stolen.—A robbery was committed at Kendal on Saturday last, which is unique as regards the amount. It appears that owing to the absence of the regular guard, another person, a stranger, was substituted. A parcel was sent by the coach from the Whitehaven Branch Bank to Kendal, containing notes to the amount of £300. On entering Kendal, the guard says that a person got up behind, who asked him if he had not a parcel for the bank, of which he was a clerk? upon this he gave it him. The passengers, however, declare that they saw no such person, and the guard was taken into custody; but as no case could be brought home to him he has been set at liberty.

The Bank of England has at length come to the resolution of making public an authorized list of unclaimed dividends. Such a list is now in the course of publication, and will for the future be regularly published, without interruption or delay. It is now, we believe, thirteen years since a list of unclaimed dividends has been promulgated, and we understand that the public is now indebted to the persevering exertions of Mr. Bainbridge, member for Taunton, for this resolution on the part of the Bank to lay before the public that most useful information which such a list must necessarily afford.—*Observer.*

Decrease in the Number of Divorces.—The number of debtors who rendered in discharge of bail during the first week of term, has generally averaged from 200 to 300; but during the present term, it is said there has not been more than a tenth part of that number.

Last week a couple presented themselves to be married at the parish church of Elham. The clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hoggins, had partly performed the ceremony, when, as our informant states, on some little blundering in making the responses on the part of the bride, he immediately threw off his gown and walked away, leaving the parties to console themselves for their disappointment as best they could.—*Kent Herald.*

Polish Turnspits.—Bears are very common in Poland; the peasants catch them when quite young, and teach them to perform all sorts of domestic labours. These animals, possessing great intelligence, and dexterity, particularly with their fore-paws, many inkeepers have bears who adroitly turn the spits for roasting meat. It is an extraordinary sight to a stranger who enters one of the Polish kitchens to see a bear seated gravely on his hind-legs, and turning with his fore, an immense spit, by means of a handle artistically constructed.—*La Camélion.*

The German journals announce that Prince Metternich has intimated to the company formed for improving and extending the navigation of the Danube, that the Russian Government objects to the establishment of a depôt for coals on the right bank at the mouth of the river; and in order, as it states, to maintain the treaty of Adrianople in all its integrity, it also refuses other accommodations, without which this navigation cannot be effectually completed. This refusal raises an insurmountable obstacle to an undertaking, in the accomplishment of which Austria has the greatest interest; for if, after having excited Hungary and all the south of Germany to exertions in constructing iron railroads to the Danube, having cleared the bed of the river from Passau to Belgrade, and having already established a steam-navigation for transporting the produce and manufactures of Germany, Austria, and Hungary to the Black Sea, the Emperor Ferdinand is told by his friend and ally, Emperor Nicholas, that the passage is stopped, Austria will become liable to many and heavy demands and complaints. The Germans will accuse this empire, formerly so powerful, of being too weak to protect them, and will turn to Prussia; the Hungarians and Transylvanians, already disposed to form a union with the Gallicans, will probably think of opening a way for themselves to the Black Sea. Consequently, the Cabinet of Vienna will be greatly embarrassed by this want of good-will in that of St. Petersburgh, and hence it may be inferred that the great intimacy between the two, which the German journals took so much pains to celebrate at the period of the invasion of Cracow, exists only on paper, and that the triple alliance is tending towards a dissolution.

Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

825	brls Flour,		C. & J. M'Donell & Co.
510	"	"	Lacoque, Bernard & Co.
500	"	"	W. Ritchie & Co.
302	"	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
81	" Ashes,		P. M'Gill & Co.
13	"	"	Mittleberger & Platt.
70	"	"	J. Frothingham.
19	"	"	M'Intosh & Co.
2	"	"	A. Simms.
42	"	"	Order.
66	" Pork,		W. Smith & Co.
113	"	"	W. Bradbury.
100	"	"	Mittleberger & Platt.
100	"	"	W. Bradbury & Co.
625	boxes Starch,		P. M'Gill & Co.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

499	brls Flour,		Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
556	"	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
128	"	"	Mittleberger & Platt.
40	"	"	W. Bradbury
490	"	"	P. M'Gill & Co.
8	"	"	C. Bowman.
100	"	"	H. & S. Jones.
6	" Ashes,		J. Torrance & Co.
20	"	"	Burnet & Howard.
20	"	"	P. M'Gill & Co.
200	" Pork,		Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
4	"	"	P. M'Gill & Co.
14	"	"	C. Bowman.
100	"	"	Mittleberger & Platt.
10	kegs Tobacco,		Mason, Strang & Co.
200	bushels Peas,		J. Torrance & Co.
109	" Indian Corn		W. L. Whiting & Co.
1469	" Wheat,		C. Bowman.

Montreal Auction Sales, June 1.

Wine Bottles, 100 cases, at 27s 6d @ 28s per gross; Newcastle Grate Coals, 50 chaldrons at 32s 6d per chaldron; Cinders, 40 chaldrons at 22s per chaldron; Coal Tar, 5 barrels at 12s @ 14s—withdrawn at the former rate.

Carolina Rice, 9 tierces at 26s 3d @ 26s 9d; Wrapping Paper, 150 reams at 3s 9d @ 3s 11d; English Cheese, 15 baskets at 71d @ 10d; Olive Oil, 7 pipes at 3s 1d @ 3s 4d; Rum, bright, 25 brls at 12s; Molasses, 1 pun at 2s 6d—Brandies, withdrawn.—

Wednesday Sales, as follows:—7 half tierces 14 x 10 at 12s 6d, 1 do 14 x 12 at 15s, 4 do 15 x 10 at 12s, 3 do 15 x 12 at 14s 9d, 4 do 16 x 12 at 15 6d, 7 do 16 x 11 at 15s, 7 do 13 x 10 at 12s 9d, 2 do 20 x 13 at 61s, 2 do 22 x 16 at 17s, 10 do 12 x 10 at 10s, 10 do 12 x 11 at 9s 6d, 10 do 12 x 11 at 7s 6d, 10 do 12 x 13 at 5s 9d.

Montreal Auction Sales, June 3.

44 mats cassia, 11d ⅌ lb; 15 tns Digby herrings, 4s 6d; 19 do shelled almonds, 14d @ 1s 1d; 19 vessels salad oil, 35s @ 36s; 50 doz corn brooms, 20s @ 20s 6d; 14 bags cayenne, 11d ⅌ lb; 8 kegs plug tobacco, 10½d @ 11d ⅌ lb; 7 bbl U. C. leaf do, 5½d per lb; 8 tns Carolina Rice, 26s @ 26s 3d per cwt; 17 chests ratafia of turpentine, 3s 10d @ 3s 11d per gal; 1 tce 1 bbl red wine, 78d per ⅌; 40 cases twenty ounce, free trade, 6d @ 9d; 24d per ⅌; 1 do Company's do 8s 7d; 250 lbs R. I. indigo, 6s 10d @ 7s; 1 pun 4 bbls U. C. whiskey, 1s 2d @ 1s 10d; 4 bbls Bordeaux brandy, 3s 6d @ 3s 7d per gal; 21 brls whale and cod oil, 3s 3d.

Montreal Auction Sales, June 4.

Liverpool Salt, ex ship, 2500 minots at 16d per minot.

Oranges, 220 boxes at 16s 10d @ 18s 9d per box; Crown Window Glass, 1000 tenes 64 x 71 @ 16 x 22 at 21s @ 23s per box; Carolina Rice, 26 tierces at 25s @ 25s 9d per cwt; Tea, 15 chests Free Trade Twankay, at 2s 6d per ⅌; Figs, 100 drums at 3d @ 3½d per ⅌.

Quebec, June 2.—Twenty-two bbls. bright Trinidad Sugar sold at 53s 3d, ex *Hypolite*. A lot in bbls. and tcs. (equal to 30 bbls.) ex *Gemlin*, sold at 53s 9d. Molasses by the latter vessel at 2s 2d, and Demerara Rum 1 @ 4 at 3s 6d; Jamaica 1 @ 3 at 4s 3d. The Sugar by the Sarah sold at 52s, and another cargo sold at 54s, being an advance of 7s @ 8s on the prices of May 1835. In England the advance last year was over 10s. Yesterday, about 95 pipes Bordeaux were sold at £10 10; holders now ask £11, being a very considerable advance on last year's prices.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday evening says, "Flour is doing well; holders of Western are firm at $7 for all good brands. Exchange on England for the packets calling on Wednesday 6¼ @ 7 premium.

The *Philadelphia Herald* of yesterday says "We understand an agency has been established in New York by the Bank, for the purchase and sale of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, which from three to five millions will be employed."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Philadelphia Market, May 28.

The stock of Flour continues light, and during the whole week the market has been extremely dull, holders demand $6,50 ⅌ brl. Corn Meal in brls. has been sold at $4. Small sales of Wheat in store at $1,37, since at 1,34½.—*S. Gazette.*

Baltimore Market, May 27.

Flour.—Howard-street holders are now asking $6,50.—Inspections 9979. A sale at Susquehanna Wheat was made a day or two ago at $1,40 ⅌ bushel.

Corn.—Sales have been made at 70 cents for white, and at 73 @ 74 cents for yellow.

Small sales of Mess Pork at $23 ⅌ bl.

Boston Market, May 28.

During the past week the pressure in the money market has somewhat abated, the quantity of paper for discount has not been so large, and lower prices have been taken. The rates for Bank securities, on 6 months, have ranged from 1 @ ½ ⅌ cent; and prime paper 1½ @ 1¾ ⅌ cent ⅌ month.

Flour.—The sales of Genessee reach about 1500 brls—$6,79 @ $6,93¾ ⅌ brl. cash. 500 brls. Philadelphia, $6,62½ @ $6,75, and one at $6,50 ⅌ brl. part cash to short credit, and 3, 4 mos. 3 @ 400 Susquehanna $6,75 ⅌ brl. cash.

Georgetown (D. C.) Market, May 30.

Flour.—There has been a better demand for Flour since our last report, and prices are somewhat better. We notice sales yesterday and to-day of common brands at $6,25 and $6,27; prime to prime brands are worth $6,31½ @ $6,37½. We therefore quote the article in good demand at $6,25 @ $6,37½.

The following from the latest Philadelphia paper and copied into the evening edition of last Wednesday's *Journal of Commerce*, will, if confirmed, materially affect the Canada Markets for bread stuffs:—

"We have learnt from a source worthy of entire confidence, that the reports from all parts of Maryland with regard to the grain crops, are discouraging. They all speak of great damage from the Hessian fly to the wheats, and represent the destruction as total. The accounts from the western part of Virginia are to the same tenor. Letters from Washington in Md. the best district for wheat in the State, represent the crop as most seriously injured. In Lancaster county, Pa., the crop is not expected to be equal to one fourth of an average crop; so also in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania. The wheat crops of the State of Delaware are also represented as equally unpromising with the above. In reply, says our informant, to an enquiry made of a most respectable farmer of Lancaster county, whether the present wet weather would not retrieve the crop, he said it would not, that the wheat was not there to grow. The Rye crop throughout is bad. It cannot be estimated at more than a quarter of a crop."

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THE DAYS PRECEDING WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1836.

Ashes.—Since our last report sales have been made of Pots at $5,50; and Pearls at $6,87½ and a few at $6,25; demand rather inactive, and at these rates we now fix our quotations.

Flour and Meal.—The demand for Flour has been active, and we advance our quotations for all descriptions. Sales of Western Canal at $6,87½ for common, to $7,25 for fancy brands, and at the close of business yesterday there were none to be had under $7. No Troy here. Sales of Philadelphia at $7; Richmond Country, $7 @ $7,12½; Georgetown and Howard-street $7,25 @ $7,37½; and Richmond City Mills $7,75.

Grain.—3000 bushels very handsome White Dutch Wheat, received from Rotterdam, sold at $1,44; and 1300 handsome Rye, from the same place, at 91; and 3000 bushels English Oats at 54½ cents; sales of Northern Yellow Corn at 90 @ 92; very little Southern here; sales Northern Rye, 90. By auction, 485 bags prime White Naples Beans sold at $1,42 @ $1,44 per 60 lbs., 90 days. The Canada Barley offered in our last was sold for 60 cents per 56 lbs.

Provisions.—Supplies of Pork are moderate, but Beef continues to arrive very freely, and the transactions in both continue quite limited without variation in rates. Lard has further declined; a sale of 60 barrels fair Northern was made at 12 cents. In Butter there has been more doing, but prices have not altered. Cheese continues dull, but the stock is small.

Tallow.—10,000 lbs Rio Grande, rough, sold at 8; and 3000 Marrow, 9 cents per lb. Stearine. No Foreign remaining unsold.

Exchange.—The transactions for the past day of today were to a moderate extent only. On London, 6¾ @ 7 per cent premium, which is a reduction of ¼ per cent.

New York Market, *Wednesday Evening, June 1.*—The lowest brands of Western Flour sell at $6,87; good brands at $7; and fancy $7,25.—*Journal of Commerce.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—MAY 31.

Bark Sophia, Pierce, Dartmouth, Maitland, ballast.
Mile, Hodgson, 19th do Liverpool, Brock, ballast, 197 do.

June 1.

Bark Acis, Carr, 19th do London, W. Price & Co, ballast.
Mariner, Shaed, 6th do do, Wm. Patton & Co, do.
Cymanus, Menton, 11th do do, Sharples & Co, do.
Brig Regard, Cropton, 20th do, order, do.

June 1.

Bark Glasgow, Stevenson, W. Price, gen cargo.
Royal William, Wilson, Liverpool, T. Ryan, ballast.
Brig Simon, Jacques, Workington, H. Gowan, do.
Terry, Matthew, Maryport, W. Price.

June 2.

Ship Sir Howard Douglas, Hunter, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co, ballast.
Bark James Holmes, M'Kenzie, London, Mountain, gen cargo.
Clarkston, Harris, Lancaster, H. Webb, ballast.
Brig Thetis & Mary, Potts, Sunderland, W. Price, do.

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