violas, one only (Mr. Moralt;) of the eighteen violoncellos, one only (Mr. Lindley;) and of the eighteen double basses, seven (Messrs. Dragonetti, Howell, Brown, Hill, C. Severn, T. Haggart, and C. Smart.) Of the wind-instruments the greater number are of course professional, these instruments (except the flute) being little cultivated by amateurs. Of the three hundred and eighty chorus singers, only twelve names are distinguished as having professional engagements. In the list of gratuitous performers some professional names, indeed, occur; but they are not professional in the characters in which they appear; and, with the exceptions we have mentioned, this immense vocal instrumental orchestra is to be considered as composed of amateurs. The professional names are veterans of the highest distinction, and necessarily contributes essentially to the steadiness of the new levies to whose ranks they are placed; but still there remains sufficient matter for wonder, not only at the number of these volunteers, but at their discipline and proficiency.

A company is about to be formed in the city, chiefly among the merchants connected with the West Indies, for an "Colonial Bank," an undertaking of a higher character and with more extensive objects than the common run of projects with which the money market is inundated, in this high tide of abundant capital and prosperous commerce. The plan is not yet fully detailed, but it is understood that a bank will be fixed at Kingston, in Jamaica, and that its operations will extend over the whole of the West India Islands. The want of such an establishment has long been felt by all persons who have money transactions to conduct in these colonies, where terms are occasionally submitted to, both in drawing and in taking up bills, with greater disadvantage, perhaps, than any other part of the British possessions. There seems to be no reason why banks, having their origin in London, should not be established for the business of the colonies as much as for Ireland, and with equal advantage to the parties concerned.

One of the conditions of the charter obtained is, that £25 per cent. of the capital subscribed shall be paid up within a very short time. Its sphere of operations will be confined in the first instance to the West India Islands, but may possibly be extended hereafter to Canada and other British Colonies. The want of such an institution is, however, greater in the West Indies than in any other part of our colonial possessions. The chief places of business will be Jamaica and Barbadoes, but a branch will be established in each of the Islands. The business is intended to be confined to banking operations, such as the discount and drafts of bills, or advances on Government securities, and it is neither intended to lend money on goods, ships, houses, nor freehold property. An office will be established in London for the transfer of shares and the payment of dividends.—*Times.*

It is said that John Smith, Esq. of Grosvenor-square, and Dale-Park, Sussex; W. T. Copeland, Esq. M. P., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Leyton, Essex (the present Lord Mayor); and T. W. Beaumont, Esq. M. P., of 144, Piccadilly, and Hexham Abbey, Northumberland, are to be created Baronets.—*Sun.*

Earl Grey took his seat in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, which was the first time he had made his appearance, we believe, during the present session. He sat on the cross benches beside the Duke of Richmond.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration runs strongly this year. Already have five vessels sailed from this harbour, and our quays are daily crowded with multitudes preparing to take their departure for the New World. Canada seems to be the general destination. Two of those vessels, which have sailed on Tuesday, carried on nearly 400 passengers.—*Cork Constitution.*

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—An old man at Pau, in France, having, after many years of toil, amassed a sum of money which he considered too large to keep in the house with safety, resolved to place it with the mayor of the district for security, and waited upon him for the purpose of asking his permission to be allowed so to do. Permission was given by the mayor without hesitation, and the old man returned with a quiet mind to his house. On the evening subsequently to his interview with the mayor, a gendarme, who lodged in his house, returned home as usual, supped with the old man and his wife, and then retired to bed. About midnight a knocking was heard at the door. "Who is there?" was the question. "Friends!" was the reply; and the door was opened, when two men wearing masks rushed in and demanded of the old woman, whom they first encountered, all the money in the house. She pretended to go and get it, but at this moment the gendarme appeared at the top of the staircase, and discharged two pistols at the robbers, who instantly fell wounded on the floor. The officer immediately ran to the house of the mayor, but he was not at home. He returned to the wounded men, raised them up, and took off their masks, when the robbers were discovered to be—the mayor and his son!

EMIGRANT VESSELS.—Several persons connected with the emigration shipping, were yesterday summoned before Messrs. Earle and Ewart, at our Police Court, and were compelled to pay to two of their passengers, the sum of 1s. a-day, being their claim since the 6th instant, agreeably to the 14th section of the regulations for emigrant vessels; which enacts that any captain not sailing at the time stated in the contract with his passengers, shall pay each and every such passenger so detained, one shilling per day, for every day they are so detained.—We have heard of several impositions practised upon these poor defenceless and penniless creatures, who, in great numbers, are quitting their native shores in quest of food and raiment, which, we are sorry to say, bespeaks little sympathy towards their penurious brethren; but, we trust, that where such heartless conduct is pursued, the law, as in this instance, will interpose its authority for its suppression.

Spain.

Madrid dates are to the 6th of April inclusive. The *Journal des Debats* continues to contend that M. Mendizabel will be compelled to retire from the Spanish Ministry, notwithstanding that the address of the Chamber of Procuradores had been positively, and that of the Proceres negatively, favourable to him.

The unfortunate mother of the Carlist chief Cabrera by order of Mina, had been executed by the sentence of a regular tribunal, in consequence of her conviction as a party to conspiracy: This disgraceful act of butchery on the part of the Queen's officer, has been the subject of debate in the Chamber of Procuradores, while discussing the address to the Queen. M. Isturis nobly stigmatized, as it merited, the savage cruelty of the act, although committed by his old friend and companion in exile, Mina.—"Why," asked M. Isturis—"why does not the address notice the atrocious reprisals, of which the mother of Cabrera has been the object? Why does it not contain in respect of it a single word of reprobation or of indignation? Who is it that does not see at this moment the mother of Cabrera struck, as well as a crowd of other victims, whose blood falls drop by drop on the heads of Ministers."

A schism broke out between Mendizabel and his party in the Chambers on the first day of their meeting. Letters from Madrid speak with great disgust of some of the "friends of freedom" in the new Chamber. We quote a specimen:

"All the friends of good order and sound liberal principles are disgusted at the tag-rag and bob-tail members of the new Cortes. The election of Corlaze for Malaga, and Gonzalez for Salamanca, has given great discontent. The former you cannot fail to remember, last year, headed a revolutionary mob, and assassinated the lamented General Canterac; and the latter, a native of Bilbao, was chief of the staff to the ragamuffin army of Las Navas. Indeed, so exalted are the principles of this man, that he refused his submission to Mendizabel, although his worthy chief had compounded matters with the *ne plus ultra* of prime ministers. It is a fact that this man was returned for Salamanca by Las Navas, who possesses some property in that city. This is only one sample out of many others of the respectability of our Legislative Assembly:

"'Be not deceived by appearances: Mendizabel must fall; the Exaltados must come into power, and blood! much blood must flow!'"

A rumour was circulated on the Paris Exchange, that Galicia had risen in favor of Don Carlos, and that the two provinces of Portugal, the nearest to the Spanish frontier, had declared for Don Miguel. Not credited.

The Barcelona Journals to the 5th of April, state that Mina was still at Cervera, with about 4000 men under the orders of General Alvarez. The military operations were so combined, that the latter could thence march to the assistance of any of their columns that might be attacked by a superior force.

Letters from St. Sebastian stated that the British squadron off that coast had landed a reinforcement of 120 artillerymen for the garrison.

Portugal.

The Prince had not arrived in Portugal on the 29th of April, but was hourly expected. His marriage to the Queen is not popular, and the Ministers will resign, on his arrival. A letter from Lisbon states that this is understood even by himself. Indeed the *Patriotic* Association, who by the way were refused admission into the Palace, when they went the other day to present their remonstrances to the Queen on this very subject, have come to the magnanimous resolution of hissing and pelting him should he land in the uniform of that rank. The same letter says there is a growing feeling of dislike to England, and a determination to give superior commercial advantages to other nations, particularly to Spain.

It appears by a statement in the *Liverpool Chronicle,* that 7518 persons have emigrated from that port from the 1st of January to the 5th of April, during the present year, and that of these 6854 went to the United States, and 130 to the British North American Colonies, and the remainder to the West Indies, &c. During the corresponding quarter of the previous year, 2835 emigrated, shewing an increase on the quarter of the year of 5168.

No direct emigration of course can take place to the Canadas during the quarter of the year referred to above.

We perceive by the London *Gazette* of the 8th April, that His Majesty has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Justice BEDARD.

Lord ELPHINSTONE has been appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras. His Lordship, who is only in his 28th year, was to receive a grand farewell Dinner from the Directors of the East India Company, on his departure.

The celebrated GODWIN, died in London on the 9th of April, at the age of 81.

Dr. VALPY is also dead.

A writ has been issued from the Court of King's Bench to the Sheriff of the Midland District, commanding him to put the Episcopal Methodists in possession of the Chapel in Belleville, lately held by the Wesleyans.

The *Hamilton Express* in referring to the increase of emigration to Michigan this year over any preceding one, so far as the season has advanced, mentions that, "Not less than 500 waggons, filled with men, women and children, have passed through this town during the last fortnight, bound to the Far West."

The *Coburg Star* gives the following account of the elongation of the pier and improvement of the harbour of that village:—

"The improvements upon our Harbour are now rapidly progressing. The cribs which were sunk last season, at the end of the eastern pier, are being floored, and before the present season is far advanced, will be completed. These cribs give an additional length of about 300 feet to the pier, which, when finished, will project 1000 feet into the lake, to nearly four fathoms' water.

"The Western pier remains yet in an unfinished state, but we hope that means will be obtained to complete it shortly.—It is intended that the western pier shall take an angular direction, from near the centre crib towards the south east, and extended far enough to cover the Eastern, from the heavy swells which prevail with the westerly winds. The distance between the two pier heads, will be nearly 200 feet, which will afford an easy entrance into a secure basin, for a Steamboat or other vessel, during stress of weather.

"The piers will form, perhaps, the most extensive and finest promenade of the kind, to be found in the two provinces."

Between three and four thousand buildings are now in progress of erection in New Orleans.

A report that was current in New York of a demand for specie for New Orleans to the amount of two millions of dollars, has been contradicted.

The last American papers state, "that the Indians had commenced hostilities against the whites in the interior of Alabama, under the most atrocious and barbarous circumstances, cutting off whole families, and committing the worst depredations."

It was supposed that all communication would be cut off with New Orleans and those ports, so that no mail could be received.

Yesterday afternoon, the degree of M. D. was conferred by the Medical Faculty of M'Gill College, in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen, in the room of the Natural History Society, on the following gentlemen:—WILLIAM SUTHERLAND and WILLIAM FRASER, of Montreal; LOUIS HENRY GARNEAU, of Quebec; and ROBERT TODD REYNOLDS, from Upper Canada.

The chief business of the meeting was introduced by the Principal of the College, the Rev. J. BETHUNE, by some appropriate remarks on the claims of this institution upon Government support. A Petition to his Majesty on the same subject was also read.

Immediately before the honour was conferred, Dr. STEPHENSON addressed the candidates as to the nature of the duties of the profession they were about to enter upon.

Several attempts at house-breaking have been lately made in the City and Suburbs. On Monday night the store of Mr. L. NATHAN, adjoining the premises of Messrs. A. L. & J. MACNIDER, was broken into, but the thieves did not succeed in carrying off any thing, having by their noise awoke Mr. MACNIDER, just as they had forced the door open. On Mr. M'N. calling out to them they went off. An attempt was made early yesterday morning to force open the shop door of Mr. MACLAREN, tailor, opposite the Post Office.

Yesterday was rainy and miserably cold, with a strong easterly wind.

Affairs of Lower Canada.

NO. VI.

It is now pertinent to the subject, to make some remarks upon the Government of Canada, during the period that it was a French Colony.

Had we the requisite time and talents, we might here embark in a very learned disquisition, and inquire how far the government of a country is modified by its measure of civilization, and its social institutions, and vice versa—which of the two is the *primum mobile*, or in other words, which is cause, and which effect. On the one hand, we have seen Governments far superior to their people; and on the other, in more numerous instances, the people far in advance of their several Governments. There is no doubt that that of PETER the Great was not only superior to, but hardly within the comprehension of the bulk of his subjects. The same may be said of STANISLAUS, during the short time that he reigned in Poland. Even after he had lost the crown of the Poles, and was transferred to the Duchy of Lorraine, under the auspices of LOUIS XV. of France, his son-in-law, his Government was a model for princes and a blessing to his subjects, who could not, nevertheless, appreciate its value. But in support of the opposite hypothesis, we have only to look at France. The lights and improvements of every description progressively displayed in that country, from at least the middle of the reign of LOUIS XIV, and downward, exhibit a people far superior to any Government that they have enjoyed, whether royal, revolutionary, republican, or imperial.

In what manner this question applies to Great Britain or the United States, we will not, upon this occasion, venture to say. It comes, perhaps, too near home, to become, for the moment, a subject of free discussion.

The case now before us, however, affords us with no dilemma, and is susceptible of no difficulty. The Government of the Colony not merely [illegible], but created, its character; and that, not because its institution was anterior in point of time, but because the Colonists had no voice in it whatever. In a word, the Government was absolutely and without qualification, military; and to this species of rule, however hostile to the rights of mankind (of which, by the way, the poor Colonists knew nothing), they were required to pay a prompt and unlimited obedience. Laws, (that is such as are framed by a regular process of legislative discussion, and afterwards executed by a judicature), were totally unknown in a country where there existed neither a Legislature nor a Court of Justice. The will of the Governor was the supreme law, unless it was that of his delegates, who tyrannised by procuration. "Delays, representations, excuses of honor (says the Abbe RAYNAL) were so many crimes in the eyes of a despotic ruler, who had usurped a power of punishing or absolving by his bare word. He held in his own hands all favours and penalties, rewards and punishments—the right of imprisonment without the shadow of a crime, and the still more formidable right of enforcing a reverence for his decrees, as so many acts of justice, though they were but the irregular sallies of his own caprice."

The good Abbé, in all his pictures, lays his colours upon the canvass with a heavy hand, and seems to give more scope to his fancy than to his judgment. His description is doubtless, for the most part, true; but when he accuses a Colonial Ruler of "usurping a power," it must be of course a power not legitimately possessed. He affords us, however, no clue by which this is to be ascertained. It does not appear from any records of the Province, of public notoriety, that any French Governor communicated the instructions given him by the King or the Ministry, for his conduct. We have not indeed a single hint that any such instructions even existed. At all events, if there were any such, they were, as far as I know, confined to his own bosom, and that of his European constituents.

The Canadians, naturally quiescent, born under the pressure of arbitrary power, and nurtured in habits of feudal homage, peaceably submitted to the Government sent them, like any other commodity, from France. They knew, not only, none better—but no other.

Although possessing so tranquil a temperament, and their collisions with their Government were few, there were, nevertheless, some. Such is the nature of military despotism, that however submissive may be the subjects of its sway, it must end in discord and discontent. Its pride and rapacity are never to be satisfied. And this, because it is a child of that dire ambition, which still unsatisfied, after the conquest of a world, cries, as it did in the person of ALEXANDER, for new worlds to vanquish and secure.

Such was its history in Canada. Their Government was found to be so intolerably oppressive to the Colonists, that on multiplied complaints to the Mother Country, a kind of tribunal was finally erected in the Colony—and the *coutume de Paris* became the law of the land. The direct taxes upon the people, under the old regime, were few and trifling. The inhabitants were obliged to contribute, according to their ability, to the structure and repair of fortifications, necessary for public safety—and certain duties, levied upon imports and exports, supplied the remainder. These, it seems, were excessively high, and furnished matter for much complaint. Nevertheless, with all these items of income, the revenue afforded no more to the Treasury than a few thousand pounds annually. The year 1747, which was the most prosperous hitherto known, yielded little more than eleven thousand pounds sterling.

P. S.

Lower Canada.

We regret to announce, that the splendid Union Bridge over the Chaudiere Falls, which connected the Upper and Lower Provinces, and which cost the Government something about £8,000, gave way on Wednesday last, and was totally swept away. The bridge had been for some time, what is technically called *Settling*, and the event of course, anticipated. A Negro was passing at the time, and narrowly escaped with his life. The inconvenience, now irremediable to that section of the province, will be seriously felt.—*Irish Advocate.*

Upper Canada.

CHARGE OF POISONING CATTLE.—William Smith, residing in Loughboro, was charged on the oath of William Scott, with poisoning a Cow and a Bull. There appears to be a dispute in that quarter about the lines, which causes much ill will, and parties are formed having similar objects in view. William Scott lives with his father John Scott, who is disputing with his next neighbour about land. This neighbour told the son to take care of the cattle and himself to; this, William Scott swore, induced him to watch the cattle during the fore part of the night, to see who might turn them out of the field they were in—says he had a gun with him, and when secreted behind a log, saw William Smith come to the fence only a few paces from him, and call "sush, cush," he then strewed something along the grass which the cattle licked up, and the next morning a Cow and a Bull were found dead. It is thought they licked arsenic, mixed with salt. Witnesses described the burning of the entrails, as sending forth an offensive smell, and a blue flame; but they neglected to save a part of them for a chemical inspection. It was also stated that these cattle had access to a sap bush, and that cattle frequently die after drinking large quantities of sour sap or syrup, and it might be the case with Scott's cattle. Scott could not tell the time when Smith came to the fence, and it was proved to be too cold an evening to remain long in a concealed position, but he was positive Smith was the man at the fence, although it was dark. He underwent a long cross examination by Counsel, to try if he varied in his testimony. Evidence was produced who did not speak very favorably of the character of the lad, and the Magistrates by acquitting Smith, doubted his evidence. Magistrates have often very painful duties to perform, and where it is impossible to know how to act justly. In the present case a man is charged with felony, on the oath of a person who swears positively that he committed the crime. No doubt there are men base and wicked enough to do either. It is hard to doubt the truth of what a person declares under oath as positive facts; but there are persons who for revenge would not scruple to swear falsely, and the same spirit of revenge might induce a man to destroy his neighbour's property.—*Kingston Spectator.*

MURDER.—A man named Christopher Kennedy, a tailor by trade, was found murdered in Rock Street, Buffalo, on Sunday morning. He was about 35 years of age, formerly of Quebec, and has left a widow and three children at Frampton, in Lower Canada. The perpetrators of the horrid deed are unknown.—*Hamilton Express.*

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

417 brls Flour,	To Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
524 do do	P. M'Gill & Co.
344 do do	Mittleberger & Platt.
750 do do	C. & J. Macdonald.
2 brls Ashes,	Howard & Thompson.
20 do do	Mittleberger & Platt.
31 casks Whiskey,	Howard & Thompson.
16 do do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

130 brls Flour,	Bancroft & Holbrook.
694 " "	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
62 " Ashes,	Do. do.
5 " "	F. Faush.
50 " Pork,	Do do.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1836.

Owing to the prevalence of easterly winds for some days past there have been few arrivals from Upper Canada, and the business done in produce from thence has been limited. Some auctions of Groceries, &c. have taken place during the week, at the which the attendance of the Trade was good, but there appeared little disposition to purchase, and most of the articles offered were withdrawn. Although but few Upper Canada dealers have as yet made their appearance in the market, the auction sales of new Dry Goods during the last two days have gone off with spirit, at what are said to be remunerating prices.

ASHES.—The quantity brought to market during the past week is trifling, and an advance of 6d. ⅌ cwt on small bills of Pots, which are at 35s, may be noted. The most considerable holders evince no disposition to give way in their demands of 38s. for large parcels, but no buyers have as yet been found. As the regular traders are now dropping in daily, a short time must determine how prices are to rule. In Pearls there is no alteration; we have not heard of any sales above 45s. ⅌ cwt.

FLOUR.—The detention of the boats from Upper Canada, by the easterly winds, having left the market bare, and a good demand existing, Fine, which had been sold in large quantities last week at 38s. 9d. has realised, within the last two days, 39s. 6d. ⅌ brl. Middlings are worth our quotations, according to quality.

GRAIN.—There has been no demand for Upper Canada Wheat. A parcel of Rice red was placed last week at 5s. 4d. ⅌ 60 lbs, quality not prime. About 4000 bushels Upper Canada Barley have been sold at 3s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a steady demand for Pork, and sales have been made within the range of our quotations, but the transactions have not been upon an extensive scale. Holders appear desirous of realising, and the market may be considered a shade lower. Beef is scarce and would readily command our rates. Lard in fair demand—sales of old at 7½d and of new at 8¼d ⅌ lb.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—There have been some speculative purchases of Jamaica Rum, which is now held at 4s. 6d. ⅌ gal, for proof 1 @ 2½. In Leewards no alteration. Holders of Sugar appear sanguine of realising higher prices, and prime lots could not be had under 55s, (at which the cargo of the *Isles* is held,) as there appears every probability that the supply we shall receive in the early part of the season will be light.

REFINED SUGAR.—At Auction 7¾d. has been realised for Glasgow; at private sale 8d. is demanded.

IRON, &c.—For English Iron, £17 @ £17 10 is generally asked; but this cannot be considered the established price, as the stocks of the Dealers are very low and ill assorted, and none of the new Importation yet landed. Some Scotch Pig, No. 1 ex *Canada*, has sold at £12 10 cash. For Nails, Chains, &c. we abstain from making any quotation, until the rates shall have been fixed by actual transactions.

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

A detailed Prices Current will be found in our last page. The articles of which the prices are merely nominal, we have left blank.

The advices from New York are up to Friday evening last. The Banks were selling Bills on England at 10 ⅌ cent, and taking in payment notes at 4 and 5 months. *Western Flour* had declined 12½ cents, the current price being $6.37 *for good brands*. This article arrived freely, and went off quicker than the week before. *Ashes* had become heavy. A very large sale of Coffee had taken place at auction, which went off with much spirit; about 5000 bags Rio were sold at 12¼ for fine @ 11¼ for good light colored.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* says:—

"We have large importations of Oats from London, and of Hay from Canada. What a wise policy it is in England to refuse to buy Oats of us, and what wise men we have among us, who would retaliate by refusing to buy calicoes of them!

"Seven thousand bushels Wheat from the Baltic have been sold at $1.31½ cents. Indeed it would seem that we are determined to eat up the supplies of the whole world."

NEW YORK, *Friday, May 20.*—Money is still scarce, as much so perhaps as at any time during the last six months. Our wonder is, that there is not more distress. Indeed, as to distress, it can hardly be said there is any, though there is a good deal of perplexity. It will be seen by the statement below that the curtailments of the Bank of the U. S. are still large, amounting in the month of April to $1,263,830 in this city alone. In Boston they were $836,189. There would seem to be almost no bounds to the capacity of our merchants to pay. It is, however, ninety days since the regular discounting of the Bank ceased, and its business paper must be nearly all paid up. The specie which was here, and nearly all the immense payments of this community, have been transferred to Philadelphia, where it will be seen the loans were increased $2,027,761, a sum just about equal to the curtailments here and in Boston. We hope in all conscience, and we believe, that this course of draining will soon be ended, and the opposite process commenced. Whenever it is, the money market will be essentially relieved.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, May 21, 1836.

ASHES.—The market remains without any variation. The sales are steady at $6.50 for Pots and $7.50 for Pearls. Advices from Liverpool to 16th April state Montreal Ashes as very dull, and prices hardly sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Wheat Flour continues to exhibit but little animation, but prices since our last report have undergone no essential variation; sales of Western Canal at $6.37½ @ $6.50 for common to good brands; and some at a reduction from the former price; sales of Troy, $6.25; Georgetown, $7.25; and 100 bbls Richmond Country at $7; Rye Flour has declined to $4.50; and 100 hhds. Corn Meal sold at $20.

GRAIN.—Sales of 4000 bushels good Dantzic Wheat at $1.31¼; 4500 good Baltic White, and 1200 German, both at the same rate; Northern Yellow Corn, 90 @ 93; a few hundred bushels Northern White 91; a cargo of Maryland, 81; Northern Rye, 87½ @ 90; Northern Oats, 58; and Southern, 40 @ 42 cents.

LEATHER.—Three public sales, embracing 10,100 sides, have taken place this week, which went off without variation from previous rates.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork are now arriving in more moderate quantities, but the demand still continues limited; and for Mess Pork we make a further reduction in our quotation of 25 cents ⅌ brl. Lard has further declined. Sales of good Northern have been made at 14½ cents. Butter is rather more animated, but for Goshen we make a further reduction. In Cheese there is very little doing. Hams are plenty, and dull at 12½ @ 13½ cents.

RICE.—The sales embrace about 200 tierces at $3.75 @ $3.87½; and a few first quality at $4 ⅌ 100 lbs. The market continues heavy.

TALLOW.—A lot of about 20 brls. Country Hard was sold yesterday at 10 cents. City rendered is selling at 9¾ cents.

EXCHANGE.—Since the sailing of the last packets but little has been done. Some Bills on England have been sold at 6¾ @ 7 ⅌ cent. premium.

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, MAY 18.

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

GRAIN.—Wheat arrives slowly and sells at $1.33 @ $1.37. Corn, 75 @ 76 cents. A cargo of Virginia Oats sold yesterday from the vessel at 46 cents, from wagons or boats they would command 50 @ 51 cents.

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

FLOUR.—The article continues dull and declining. The receipts today have been about 1000 brls, but it is all going into store for account of the country owners, consequently we hear of no sales—6¼ is offered but more demanded—we therefore reduced our quotation to $6.25 @ $6.37½, demand limited.

GRAIN.—Wheat has declined to $1.30. 90c. offered for Rye and 85c. asked, no sales. Corn continues at 70 @ 76c. Oats sold freely today from wagons at 51 @ 53c.

The arrival of the packet ship *South America* puts us in possession of advices from Liverpool to the 16th ultimo. Ashes are reported as extremely dull, and declining in price. On the 16th, sellers of Montreal Pots appeared at 36s. 6d., and of Pearls at 46s. In Wheat heavy speculations continued to be made at better prices. The best Upper Canada white is quoted at 7s. 6d. ⅌ 70 lbs. The other details of the Liverpool markets have been anticipated by the news received by the *Pacific*, which we published last Friday.

LONDON MARKETS, APRIL 12.

SUGAR.—We stated on Tuesday last the probability of a general revival in the Sugar trade; it has occurred at an earlier day than even we anticipated; there were only three Market days last week, on Wednesday about 300 hhds sold, on Thursday 600, and on Friday above 1100 hhds, making above 2000 hhds and tcs. for the week, with each day an increasing demand, and at rather higher prices. The stock of West India Sugars is now 11,691 hhds and tcs, being 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. 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, and a considerable business was prevented from being done, owing to the supply at Market being all very small. There is a good export demand for Geneva at 1s. 8d. @ 1s. 11d. Brandy as last quoted, and in demand for shipping.

OILS.—There are several export orders in for the low and black descriptions of Fish Oil, but owing to the stocks of these kinds being very small, but few of the orders have at present been executed. Pale Seal, Cod and Southern Whale are in brisk request for the home trade at gradually improving prices.—The demand for Linseed 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 91¾ @ 92 for Money and accounts. Exchequer Bills have risen to 20 @ 22. Money is by no means scarce, and discounts on good bills easy at 3¼ ⅌ cent.

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

"Our present stock of Ashes has been diminished by about 500 barrels, sent last month to London, and there are probably about 1200 Pots, and 300 Pearls left. We expect a return of demand for Pot Ashes, before the new arrive, that will completely take off the stocks. 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."

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—MAY 20.

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

May 21.

Ship Toronto, Collinson, London, Montreal, gen. cargo.
Bark Eleutheria, Wheatley, London, do 7 settlers.
Miramichi, Hutchinson, do Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Indus, Nicol, Glasgow, do ships' rigging.
Brig Sophia, Easton, Liverpool, Montreal, gen. cargo.
Mary Bell, Brown, Newcastle, Pembertons, do. settlers.
Ship Marmion, Hopper, London, W. Patton & Co. ballast, 196 do.

The weather is so hazy today that the Telegraph is unable to work.

May 21.

Schr Maria, Gerior, 2d May, Arichat, Leaycraft & Co. plaister 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, Sumpton, 5th do do G. B. Welch & Co. gen cargo.
Robert, Gibson, 5th do do, Montreal, do.
Resolution, Moore, 16th do Plymouth, Pemberton Brothers, do.
Priscilla, Cleverly 6th do Plymouth, W. Price & Co. do.
Canton, Melville, 9th do Liverpool, Gilmour & Co. do.
Ship William Lushington, Cook, 10th do Plymouth, Lemesurier & Co do.
Esther, Sparks, 4th do Liverpool, do.
Bark Concord, Davidson, 3d do Bristol, Lemesurier & Co. do.
Ship Sir 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.
Gleaner, Dowkin, 29th March, London, W. Price & Co. ballast.
Milliam, Arnold, 10th April, Liverpool, W. Parke, coals.
Industry, Lennox, 47 days Belfast, W. Parke, ballast.
Schr Leo, Rose, 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.
Volante, Salmon, 27th April, order, timber.
Bark Clyde, Brown, 10th do Liverpool, Sharples & Son, salt.
Brig Tagus, Caruthers, 1st do order, ballast.
Symmetry, Ritchie, 49 days London, Atkinson & Co.
Ship Esther, Hill, 1st April, do do.
Bark Industry, Bartlett, 9th do Plymouth, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Bolivar, Ballard, 8th do Waterford, Neilson & Co. [illegible] Jones, do.
Carleton, Anderson, 15th April, Liverpool, Tucker & Co. salt.
Europe, Noble, 1st April, London, order, ballast.
Reaper, Rowe, 45 days, Poole, Pembertons, do.
Ocean, Ballard, 8th April, Waterford, W. P[illegible] & Co ballast, 35 settlers.
Everthorpe, Storey, 1st April, London, Lemesurier & Co, ballast.
Ganges, 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.
Falcon, 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, Maxey, 1st April, London, Gilmour & Co, ballast.
Schr Industry, Brown, 10th May, Miramichi, order, ballast.
Bark London, Harland, 28th March, London, Pembertons, ballast.
Mary Ford, Barton, 8th April, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, salt.
Brig Margaret, Balfour, Fitzsimonds, 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 Austin, Thivierge, Arichat, F. Sheppard.
[illegible], Fournier, Guysborough, […]
Brig [illegible], Dunn, Liverpool […]
Schr Martha, Boulanger, Baie […]
Marie Julie, Talbot, Ga[…] Noad.
Catherine, Joncas, Bathurst […]
Seaflower, Joncas, Miramichi […]
St. Laurent, Desjardins, C[…]
Marguerite, Talbot, Bathurst […] Co.

May 23.

Schr Julie Marguerite, Blais, […] Noad.
Bark Glasgow, Burke, Liverpool, […]

PASSENGERS.

In the Toronto,—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Brenchley, Miss Hannam, 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 […] on the Banks by the Sophia arr[…] has lost her topmasts.

The Esther, from Liverpool, […] from London, were spoken by […] Bird Islands.

The bark Ruckers, on the 29th […] turion, from London for Quebec […] 20, with loss of fore and mizen […] She also spoke the Bengalla, fr[…] 3d May, on the edge of the […] Marmion and the Charlotte, […] their pilots on board the same day.

The Alcyone, Muir, from S[…] numbers with the ship Robert, of […] 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, Dunn. 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 Ba[…] from that port to Quebec, off the Scilly […] ultimo.

The Sophia, Easton, from […] bark Prince Regent, from Lon[…] lat. 46, 8, with loss of fore-topm[…]

The Canadian, from London, […] the brig Dalrymple, in long. 54 […] N. B. with loss of foremast and […] was loaded and declined receiv[…]

The Cosmopolite and Jane […] instant, at New York for Quebec.

PORT OF MONT[REAL].

ARRIVED—MAY […]

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, [illegible] son & Co. general car[go].

CLEARED—[…]

4. Schr John, Leapenance, St. […] Bernard & Co.

May 24.

5. Schr. Hesione, John Rodd, H[…]

PASSENGERS.

In the Earl Dalhousie, Wil[…] Duncan M'Farlane, and Thoma[…]

SHIPPING INTELL[IGENCE].

The Esther and Great Britain […] saved the owners the expense of […]

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 30 feet long, and a clamp, or rider, about 20 feet. It is supposed a vessel […] has foundered during the late gale […] not appear to have been long in th[e …]

SAILED FOR CA[NADA].

Deal, April 6, arrived from th[…] Hutchinson; Elizabeth, Bally; […] son; William Ritchie, Kenn; […] for Quebec; 9, Helen Mar, Be[…] Ocean, Harrison, for Quebec. […] river and sailed. 8, James Hol[…] Montreal; Albion, Nixon; Que[…] Princess Mary, Legg; Fanny, L[…] 10 and 11, Mariner, Steel; Jos[…] Hopewell, Dales; Elizabeth, […] Price; Monica, Thompson, Quebec.
Portsmouth, 10, Lavinia, Martin, for Quebec.
Dartmouth, 6, Calypso, Graham, Quebec.
Cowes, 9, London, Harland; Everthorpe, Stelly; 11, King William, Thomas, Quebec.
Torbay, 6, Beaufort, Naugle; 7, Esther, Hill, Quebec.
Plymouth, 9, Industry, Bartlett; Priscilla, Cleverly; Brilliant, Flinn; Springflower, Blower; 10, Bolivar, Richards; William Lushington, Cork, for Quebec.
Falmouth, 4, Bragila, Taylor, for Quebec.
Bristol, 4, Airsley Castle, Curling; Alchymist, Wills.
Gloucester, 2, Briton, Lightfoot; Cybele, Hecklers; 8, Earl Moira, Perry, Quebec.
Milford, 6, Cheviot, James; Pembroke Castle, Quebec.
Penzance, 6, Anne, Davies.
Bristol, 6, Concord, Davidson; 9, Severn, Stirling.
Liverpool, 7, Stormont, Isbister, Montreal; Mary Ford, Barton; Economist, Vimes; Milliam, Arnold; Cyrus, Robinson; Indian, Fox; […] ton, Melville; 10, Sir W. Scott […] Estdale; John, Ransbach; Clyde […] terbury, Tripp, Quebec.

Clyde, 6, Pekin, M'Donald; Pye; Bee, Allan; Ganges, C[…] ender; Faside, Primrose; F[…] M'Arthur; Mearns, Mitchell […] rah Ann, Taylor; Tamerlane […]

IMPORT[S].

May 23. Brig SOPHIA, Ea[ston …] 478 bars iron, 2 bales cottons, […] 15 bales 3 cases worsteds, 10 […] [illegible]

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