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☞ THE EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ ALL LETTERS must be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1851.

At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Prince Albert came once more before the public, in a speech, which we give elsewhere, and which, it will be seen, is replete with the strong, manly [illegible] the public appearance of the Queen Consort. This Prince came into England a very young man, of little note or likelihood, with nothing but his good looks, and an appearance of affable temper, to recommend him; and he was, for a considerable time after his arrival, a common mark to be shot at by the small wits of the more obscure Press and less charactered Periodicals, who all delighted to expend their pointless sarcasms at his "broken English" and his ignorance of English manners; and the young Queen herself came in for a large share of the disrespectful commentaries of these witless wits, who represented her as having been caught by the glittering outside of a young German imbecile nobleman, who might, nay, would, turn out a second edition of Prince Frederick, father of George III. It is no small recommendation to the education, and no little praise to the discrimination, of a very young English girl, placed upon the throne of the greatest nation upon the earth, that, superior to flattery and regal indulgence, she should have had sense enough to penetrate beyond the mere emblazonment of outward appearance, and detect the latent qualities which have gradually developed themselves in the character of a young man previously unknown to the English public, but who, now known, shares with the Queen herself the love and respect of every loyal subject within the four Seas of Britain, not to speak of its dependencies. Prince Albert has had no [illegible] interest, in the [illegible] of the times; his sole aim has been to render his high station subservient to the arts of peace, and the advancement of domestic culture. Wherever agriculture wanted a friend, whenever literature and the arts required a patron, and whatever effort was necessary to advance the manufacturing interests of his country, there this patriotic and intelligent Prince has been ready, with his means and his influence, to be the Mecaenas of every branch of social improvement which came under his notice.

Imbued with so expansive a spirit of advancing the happiness and prosperity of the people, so far as their temporal interests were concerned, it could not be supposed that so philanthropic an individual could be less energetic in the advocacy of the eternal welfare of the subjects of the British Crown. Accordingly we find Prince Albert no less active in the cause of Christianity than he is in the secular interests of his country. We find him presiding, and speaking with moderation, sense, and judgment, at the meeting of a Society which has done more for the spread of the Gospel and the conversion of the heathen, in any given time, than all other Protestant Societies put together. The personal characters of Royal personages have been, in all ages, and especially in England, arising from the greater freedom of the Press there, a subject of favorite remark; and it is to be deplored that these personages have but too often, by their irregularities and weaknesses, presented a prominent mark for the shafts of ridicule and animadversion. With the exception of George III., William IV., and Victoria, there is not a single Sovereign of England, from the time of Henry VIII. included, who would be tolerated at this present day, either in a public or private capacity. It is, therefore, no small recommendation to Princely rank, that we find the scion of a long and remote line of almost Royal ancestors, so intimately identifying himself with the country of his adoption, and entering into the feelings and sentiments and true interests of its people with so much energy and talent. Surrounded by the high dignitaries of the Church and State, and the most talented nobles of the land, the Prince spoke, shortly and pointedly, in a manner so patriotic and thoroughly English, that he was listened to with respect and attention by all. We recommend this speech to the careful perusal of our readers.

A correspondent informs us that a most disgraceful row took place on Tuesday last in the Saloon of the steamer *Highlander* on its arrival at the Canal Wharf from Upper Canada. The boat had no sooner touched the Wharf than a perfect mob of cabmen, porters, and other hangers-on of the different Hotels, leapt on board, and commenced a violent scramble for the passengers' luggage. This ended at last in a brutal conflict between the contending cabmen themselves—two of whom fought a pitched battle in the Saloon—to the alarm and annoyance of the passengers, who could with great difficulty get themselves extricated from the crowd of blackguards who were pressing round the combatants. This is not the first time we have heard of porters and lightermen insulting and dictating terms to passengers at the Canal Wharf, and even to the skippers of small vessels passing through, who are not, we are told, allowed to unload their vessels in their own way without molestation from these fellows. We should suppose that the presence of a policeman or two would have already done at the Wharf of the Laprairie boat. At any rate, it is very certain that if the constituted authorities of Montreal wish to encourage the travelling propensities of the neighboring States, which cause so much money to change hands, and bring so many strangers to the city, they will find it to be their interest not to have strangers mobbed and insulted upon their arrival.

While the inhabitants of every town, and almost every district in Canada, have enjoyed the benefits to be derived from numerous Building Societies, the people of Montreal alone have been contented to live in other people's houses, paying rents which vary from ten to twenty per cent. upon the capital they represent, thus squandering away their spare dollars, in the shape of extravagant rents, which would, if directed into the proper channel, soon put them in possession of a handsome house of their own. The Montreal Building Society was formed at a time when the principles which govern these institutions were little understood; and although its operations have been extensive, and extremely profitable, (shewing, at the last account, a profit of £21 11s. 2d. upon £30 paid up,) there must be many persons who did not then perfectly comprehend its nature, and many others who could not then join, who are now anxiously looking forward to another opportunity. This is now afforded them by the formation of a second Society, whose operations will extend throughout the [illegible] and which is called the Montreal City and District Building Society. We have not sufficient space to enter into details of the practical benefits which may be derived from these institutions by the middle classes of society, nor do we think it necessary, when three of them are now flourishing in Quebec, five in Toronto, and two in Hamilton, all of which cities are considerably smaller than Montreal, besides many others in different parts of the country; but we trust that no respectable tradesman will continue to pay heavy rent for a dwelling when, by an equal yearly expenditure during nine or ten years, he can procure one of his own.

We perceive by the American papers that the deserter Walsh has been acquitted and set at liberty by the Yankee authorities. This is neither more nor less than offering a premium to desertion from the British ranks, and shows us in plain terms what measure of justice we may expect when we have our neighbors of the Model Republic for our judges. It was supposed that as the rascally deserter had feloniously taken property along with him he might come under or within the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty; but the United States Commissioner, Mr. Bridgham, who seems to be a burning and a shining legal light among American Lawyers, acquitted him on the ground that the robbery was *incidental* to the desertion. Incidental! Did this Yankee Daniel ever hear of a robbery or even a murder that was not *incidental* to something or another? If this be the way that treaties are interpreted by American Judges, nothing can possibly be left to us but to treat them as lawless brigands, with whom no treaty can be made. Incidental!! Why, a fellow that robs or murders in the act of running away, may, it seems, according to Republican "notions" of jurisprudence and interpretation of international treaty, be acquitted, because running away is not punishable by law, and the robbery or murder being *incidental* to the running away, the villain must escape punishment. Had this deserter, in the act of escaping, met and shot one of his officers for the purpose of facilitating his criminal intention, this infamous crime would also have been, according to American interpretation of law, an *incidental* one, and the perpetrator of it must therefore have escaped punishment. We hope when the next edition of the American Dictionary is published, the word "incidental," along with its English acceptation, will also be made to signify, "exemption from any crime committed in the act of running away, particularly if the criminal be a Britisher taking refuge in *free* America."

Some time ago a party of the Band of a Regiment stationed at Toronto deserted, crossing the lake with their accoutrements and musical instruments in their possession. Had these vagabonds been found and tried by the personified uprightness of an American Judge, the trumpets, flutes, &c., which they stole from the Toronto Barracks, would have been called *incidental* to their desertion, and therefore both they and their stolen goods being now received as part and parcel of the Model Republic, they could not be given up to justice. We have scarcely ever seen so lively, so striking, or so practical an illustration of the old adage, that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," as this presents to us; and it plainly points out that the American Bench is as hostile to British interest, as the most ignorant vindictive Loco Foco could desire.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE HERON FAMILY.—This evening these talented singers and actors appear in the new vaudeville, entitled "Did you ever send your Wife to Monkland?" a farce which we understand is throughout provocative of laughter. Miss Heron, we perceive, takes the part of "Little Pickle," with songs and a sailor's hornpipe,—a part which she is peculiarly well fitted to fill; the whole cast of this little piece indeed promises a rich treat to the audience. The "Pickles" as a family have been stock characters on the stage for many years, and have chased away care from many a brow and sadness from many a heart wherever they have appeared. In the musical department of to-night's performance, occurs the "Canadian Boat Song, by the Misses Heron," which, as it is likely to be sung by them, is worth the going to hear, though there was nothing else. We hear on all sides that the House is likely to be very crowded to-night.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Panorama is again drawing crowded houses. We remind our readers that it will shut up finally this week. The Upper part of the River, which is now on exhibition, is greatly improved in many ways, and is more worthy of a visit than ever—the Exhibition Room has been very crowded for some nights past.

We are requested, by the Treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to acknowledge the receipt of three pounds, currency, being a donation from the fund contributed for Missionary purposes by the teachers and children attending St. George's Church Sunday School.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY, July 7, 1851.

Present:—His Honor Mr. Justice McCord.

Peter N. Govers, Appellant, *vs.* Philip Durfort, Respondent.—Appeal from a conviction for infraction of License Law. The Court rendered judgment, maintaining this appeal, and reversed judgment of the Court below, with costs.

Joseph Guimond, for larceny, pleaded guilty. Judgment, six days House of Correction.

James Kelly, larceny; pleaded guilty. Judgment, one month House of Correction.

James Kelly, larceny; pleaded guilty. Judgment, one month House of Correction; to be computed and reckoned after expiration of his former sentence.

The Queen *vs.* Simion Sansquartier, *et al.*—Defendants were put on their trial, and acquitted. Messrs. Johnson and Cartier Counsel for Defendants.

The Grand Jury returned True Bills against Syfroid Prud'homme, for house-breaking and stealing therein; Josephine Hogue and François Robert, larceny, on seven indictments; John McMullin, assault, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm; and "No Bills" against Thomas Lapie, larceny; William Hamel, larceny; François Robert, *et al.*, larceny; Michael Murray, *et al.*, larceny.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Charles Bristow, on a charge of larceny, was put on his trial, and acquitted. Messrs. Hervey and Desmaray Counsel for prisoner.

Nicholas Haskin, on a charge of larceny, was put on his trial, and acquitted. Mr. Johnson Counsel for prisoner.

The Grand Jury returned True Bills against William Macdonald, larceny; Marie Forgette, ditto; William Pianen, feloniously shooting, with intent to murder; Toussaint Courville, larceny; John Smith, ditto; Mary Cannon, ditto; Cuthbert Blesse dit Bellehumeur, assault, with intent to ravish. "No Bills" against Domethilde Lind, larceny; James Calbert, ditto; Amelie Giroux, ditto; and Louis Menneur, the elder, *et al.*, assault, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm.

Charles James, on conviction of larceny; judgment one hour's imprisonment in the common jail.—*Gazette.*

Arrival of the Baltic.

On Saturday afternoon the steamer *Baltic*, commanded by Captain Comstock, arrived at her wharf, after a passage of ten days, bringing ninety-four passengers. She brings London and Liverpool papers to the day of her sailing, June 25th.

England.

The Oath of Abjuration bill, or Jews' bill, as it is sometimes called, went through Committee on the 24th of June, amidst some grumbling from Sir Robert Inglis and others, who said that it was an attempt to unChristianize the Government. Some attempts were made to amend the Ecclesiastical Titles' bill so as to make it more severe against the Catholics, but they failed by large majorities.

On the 23d of June, one of the most extensively destructive fires which has occurred in or around London for many years past, took place in the borough of Southwark; four immense hop warehouses were utterly destroyed, and a fifth so much burnt and injured as to render it doubtful whether its entire demolition will not be required.

So great was the destruction as to effect the hop and provision markets of yesterday, the burning of so much stock increasing the prices.

As far as can be ascertained, the offices interested in the losses are the following, and to about the extent named:—Sun Fire Office, £30,000; Royal Exchange, £30,000; Guardian, £20,000; Union, £10,000; other offices, £10,000.

Some days must necessarily elapse before the exact amount of losses can be accurately ascertained. According to the present estimate it can be little short of £150,000.

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND.—The census returns of the county of Inverness for 1851 show a population of 96,[illegible], which is a falling off, as compared with the enumeration of 1841 of 1,[illegible]. The decrease is chiefly confined to the western isles and parishes, the clearance system and famine having greatly thinned those districts. In Kilmuir, for instance, the decrease is 409; in Barra, 460; in North Uist, 494; in South Uist, 1,102. The returns for the county of Argyle also show a still greater decrease in the population. In 1841 the numbers were 97,371; in 1851, 89,[illegible]; being a decrease of 8,[illegible]. This large decrease must likewise be accounted for by the tide of emigration which has long set in from the mainland and isle of the Western Highlands, and which has been so lamentably accelerated of late years by the potato failure and consequent privation of the people.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Ireland.

The crops in Ireland, notwithstanding the cold weather, are said to have a very promising appearance. The potato is healthy in appearance, and just in bloom at the last dates, and some early kinds were already in market. Oats and barley promise well; little wheat has been sown.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says, that "an abstract of the census returns of Ireland, showing the total number of its inhabitants on the 1st of January last, is now in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant." According to the census of 1841, the population of the sister island was 8,175,238. According to the Irish correspondent, this return was impugned, and under the mark; and he calculates that if the former rate of progress had continued uninterrupted to the present time, the population should now be 9,250,000, whereas "it is asserted on good authority that the present census returns show a population of only 6,250,000 in Ireland!"

France.

The law forbidding the existence of clubs was, on the 22nd of June, continued in force by the National Assembly for another year.

M. Colonna Walewski, Ambassador to the Court of Spain, has been appointed French Ambassador to the Court of London.

General Aupick, Ambassador at London, will fulfil the same functions at Madrid.

On the 21st, M. Ledru Rollin was condemned by default by the assize Court of Paris to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000f. for the publication of the two pamphlets, "Le 24 Fevrier" and "Le 13 Juin."

The *Voix du Proscrit*, printed at St. Amand, has been seized for prosecution. The celebrated M. Cabet has surrendered himself for trial on the charge of swindling brought against him by some Icarians.

The Customs returns show a continued decline, but the commercial reports, on the other hand, are beginning to be favourable.

Petitions for the revision of the constitution as well as for the repeal of the law limiting the suffrage are numerous.

It is said that M. Thiers is about to proceed to Vienna, where he will meet the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Bordeaux, and make another effort to bring about a fusion.

[illegible] of the 1st Division of [illegible], as announced some days since, was held on Saturday, in the Champ de Mars. At a quarter to 12 the different corps forming the division took their position on the ground. The President of the Republic arrived on the ground by the bridge of Jena. He was saluted on his arrival, and on his return, by the same cries of "Vive Napoleon," and "Vive le President," and by the same groups that always attend such ceremonies by cries of "Vive la Republique." The latter were invariably followed by more earnest manifestations of the former. The only circumstance that varied the affair was the cry of "Vive la Revision," which was uttered with a great deal of fervor in several places.

The *Patrie* gives 47,648 signatures as the number affixed to the petitions in favor of revision, presented at the sitting of the Assembly on the 21st. 256 petitions for revision, with 18,147 signatures were received yesterday, at Metz, in the Moselle. In the Faire-et-Loire, Socialist department, the signatures were on the 21st, 14,000.

Paris.

The continental and provincial watering-places are doing all they can to attract visitors. They are filling the newspapers with advertisements, the walls with placards, and the shops with books, in all which the wonderful healing power of their waters, the marvellous beauty of their scenery, the splendour of their style of living, the brilliant[illegible] of their amusements, and the recklessness of their gambling tables, are vaunted with fifty-puffing power. But, alas! the watering place entrepreneurs will, for the reason above stated, puff in vain. How, indeed, can they expect that the nobility and gentry will flock to their rendezvous, when they are not certain for a month at a time that the present government will stand; or that their fortunes, liberties, and lives, will remain out of jeopardy!

It has, you are aware, long been the custom for several of the Parisian journals to give books, romances, music, etc., to subscribers, as a sort of premium; but one of them, recently purchased by some "go-ahead" Jews, has hit upon a new plan. It actually offers to supply its subscribers, without extra charge, with railway tickets to and from Dieppe, leaving them the privilege of remaining at the sea-side as long as they may please! This beats the worthy owner of some consumptive Cockney print, who, some years ago, I recollect, scandalized all the English press by promising his subscribers a tea-service with a certain number of lbs. of tea. But what is most extraordinary in the charlatanism is that the paper in question is edited by Lamartine, and that he allows his name to figure on the walls in the same placard which proclaims the visit to Dieppe! Since this man, in a moment of folly, plunged his country into a Republic, [illegible]; but none, I think, have been so gross as this.

Every week brings an accession in the number of arrivals of English fashionables; there is also constantly a goodly gathering of families of the middle class; but none, or at all events very few, of either come with the intention of remaining permanently. In fact, there is little inducement to stay in a city where there is no Court, where little hospitality is exercised by the *beau monde*, where there is constant danger of political disturbances.

One of the "own correspondents" of a daily newspaper sent to London to describe the Exhibition gravely relates as a specimen of English manners that—a great sporting nobleman recently gave a magnificent banquet to his friends, and when it was over told them that they had eaten the winner of the Derby, which he had specially killed, as a mark of respect both to the horse and them!—*Brighton Gazette.*

Portugal.

Letters from Lisbon of the 19th of June, state that Portugal was perfectly tranquil. Sir Richard Pakenham, the new British Minister to Portugal, arrived out in the Severn, and had been duly received by the Queen; and on Saturday, the 22nd, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Haddock, was to have his first audience of the Queen.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid state that the Ministers would not prorogue the Cortes until the final settlement of the question of the public debt. A serious fire occurred at Madrid, on the 16th ult., which destroyed the church of San Lorenzo, and various other buildings.

Turkey.

Constantinople, June 5.—The accounts which reach us from all parts of the country still continue to be unsatisfactory. The dearth of rain is greatly felt. Public prayers have been ordered to be read throughout the country, calling on Providence for the blessing of rain. Added to this the locusts are ravaging the country.

Russia.

An immense fire destroyed a great part of the city of Archangel on the 10th ult. One hundred and fifty houses were consumed in the best part of the city, with two churches and other buildings. The docks were saved as well as the warehouses.

Arrival of the Steamship Canada.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Her news has been kept back over 24 hours.

Cotton has further declined 1/8d. Breadstuffs have lost their buoyancy. Flour declined 6d., but the quotations received are evidently erroneous. Indian Corn has attracted little attention; Yellow 29s. 6d. @ 30s.; White 31s. @ 32s. Corn Meal 14s. @ 15s. Wheat lower; White 6s. @ 6s. 1d; Red and mixed 5s. @ 5s 1d.

The *Canada's* news is said to be kept back east of New York.

Prince Albert's Address.

At the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th June.

My lords, ladies and gentlemen, we are assembled here to-day in order to celebrate the third jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated by Royal charter, and one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid which the Established Church affords to our extensive Colonial Dependencies. We are not commemorating, however, an insulated fact which may have been glorious or useful to the country, but we are thankfully acknowledging the Divine favor which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of 150 years. (Hear, hear.) We are met, at the same time, to invoke the further continuance of that favor, pledging ourselves not to relax in our efforts to extend to those of our brethren who are settled in distant lands, building up communities and states where man's footsteps had first to be imprinted on the soil, and wild nature yet to be conquered to his use, those blessings of Christianity which form the foundation of our community and of our State. (Cheers.) This Society was first chartered by that great man William III.—(cheers)—the greatest Sovereign this country has to boast of—(cheers)—by whose sagacity and energy was closed that bloody struggle for civil and religious liberty which had so long been convulsing this country, and there were secured to us the inestimable advantages of our Constitution and of our Protestant faith. (Loud cheers.) Having thus placed the country upon a safe basis at home, he could boldly meet his enemies abroad, and contribute to the foundation of that Colonial Empire which forms so important a part of our present greatness; and honor be to him for his endeavor to place this foundation upon the Rock of the Church. The first jubilee of the Society fell in times when religious apathy had succeeded to the over-excitement of the preceding age. Lax morals and a sceptical philosophy began to undermine the Christian faith, (hear, hear,) treating with indifference, and even with ridicule, the most sacred objects. Still this Society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American continent, where a young and vigorous society was rapidly growing into a people. (Hear, hear.) The second jubilee found this country in a most critical position. She had obtained by the Peace of Amiens a moment's respite from the tremendous contest in which she had been engaged with her continental rival, and which she had soon to renew in order to maintain her own existence, and to secure a permanent peace to Europe. Since the last jubilee the American Colonies which had originally been peopled chiefly by British subjects who had left their homes to escape the yoke of religious intolerance and oppression, had thrown off their allegiance to the Mother Country in defence of civil rights, the attachment to which they had carried with them from the British soil. (Cheers.) Yet this Society was not dismayed, but in a truly Christian spirit continued its labours in the neighbouring North American and West Indian settlements. (Hear, hear.) This, the third jubilee, falls in a happier epoch, when peace is established in Europe, and religious fervour is rekindled, (hear, hear,) and at a festival of the civilization of mankind celebrating, which all quarters of the globe have contributed their productions and are sending their people (cheers)—for the first time recognizing their advancement as a common good—their interests as identical—their mission on earth the same. (Loud cheering.) And this civilization rests on Christianity—could only be raised on Christianity—can only be maintained by Christianity (cheers;) the blessings of which are now carried by this Society to the vast territories of India and Australasia, which last are again to be peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race. (Hear, hear.) While we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home and peace abroad—we cannot help deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilization we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions (hear, hear,) and attacks from without. (Hear, hear.) I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare (cheers,) so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us the Reformation—the Gospel and the unfettered right of its use. (Cheers.) The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other Church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society in Church as well as State—I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These two conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled. (Hear, hear.) To this country belongs the honor of having succeeded in this mighty task as far as the State is concerned, while other nations are wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which have made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her Church likewise a model to the world. (Hear, hear.) Let us look upon this assembly as a token of future hope, and may the harmony with reigns among us at this moment, and which we owe to having met in furtherance of a common holy object, be, by the Almighty, permanently bestowed upon the Church. (Hear, hear.)

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived.

July 8.

Schr Marie Priscille, Bernier, Quebec, Leslie, Starnes & Co, pig iron

Cleared.

July 8.

[illegible] Routh & Co

Exports.

Per Ship BRANSCOMBE, ELLIS, for Liverpool—LeMesurier, Routh & Co., Agents.

LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 2446 brls flour 300 do pot ashes 8 cks acitate of lime 1688 pcs std staves 3600 do W I do 2 kegs butter; Jas Scott, 20 brls pot ashes; Gilmour & Co, 200 do do; R Way & Co, 150 do do 1000 do flour; Thos Broome, 1 cs preserved bird skins; Leeming & Sabine, 1 do pulverized starch 2 do returned goods; C J Cusack, 67 kegs 33 tubs butter.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.

July 8.

Bark Georgiana, Fahnlock, 25th May, Bourdeaux, A Parke & Co, ballast.

Cleared.

July 7.

Ship Forest Monarch, Griestley, Liverpool, Symes & Co
.... Ottawa, Walsh, Waterford, H & E Burstall
Bark Champion, Cochrane, Greenock, do
.... Colony, Weatherburn, Gloucester, do
.... Finland, Stanford, Liverpool, do
.... Sophia, Williams, Millford, Gillespies & Co
.... John, Atcheson, Liverpool, G Colley
.... William Irvin, Exmouth, Pembertons
.... Alex Hall, Morison, Aberdeen, Symes & Co
Brig Sarah Fleming, Crossman, Torquay, Gilmour & Co

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

GREAT ATTRACTION THIS EVENING!

THIRD NIGHT
OF THE
RE-ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
HERON FAMILY.

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) JULY 10,
The Entertainments will commence with the petite Comedy of
THE SPOILED CHILD!
Little Pickle,—(With Songs and a Sailor's Hornpipe,)..........Miss Heron.
Miss Pickle..........Mrs. Heron.
Maria,—(With a favorite Duett with Miss Heron,)..........Miss Fanny.

AFTER WHICH,
A MUSICAL MELANGE.
Finale to Lucia de Lammermoor.....Miss Fanny.
An Irish Comic Song..........Miss Heron.
Duett—"I know a bank,"..Miss Heron & Fanny.
Neapolitaine—"I'm dreaming of thee,"..Miss Fanny.
Trio—The celebrated Canadian Boat Song—"Faintly as tolls the Evening Chimes,"....The Misses Heron.
"Happy are we,"..........Agnes and Sisters.

To conclude with the New Laughable Farce of
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO MONKLAND?
Honeybunn..........Miss Agnes.
Mrs. Honeybunn..........Miss Fanny.
Mrs. Crank..........Mrs. Heron.

An ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME and CONCERT each Evening.
Admission, 2s. 6d.
Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
July 10. 382

THE OPENING OF THE
SKERRETT BANDBOX
IS POSTPONED until the 12th of JULY, when it will POSITIVELY OPEN, full of the rarest and richest articles ever imported into Montreal.
Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; Performance to begin punctually at EIGHT o'clock.
Price of admission, 2s. 6d.—No free list, unless to the Press, and only then when they puff the Establishment according to the Manager's wishes.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
July 8, 1851. 380

FOR BYTOWN AND RIDEAU CANAL.

THE Steamer *CHARLOTTE* will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf THIS EVENING, at SIX o'clock, for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Canal Basin.
July 10. 382

STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.

THE Steamer *REINDEER*, PURDY, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for PORT STANLEY, PORT BURWELL, and PORT DOVER, early next week.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.,
Canal Wharf.
July 10. 382

FOR PORT STANLEY, AMHERSTBURG, WINDSOR, CHATHAM AND SARNIA.

THE First-Class Schooner *SAMSON*, THOS. CRANSTON, Master, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER, Agent,
Watson's Stores, [illegible]
Montreal, June 19, 1851. 365

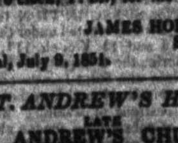
PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
The Fine fast sailing, copper and copper fastened Barque "JAMAICA," JAMES PLEWES, Commander, has room for a few Cabin Passengers,—the Cabin being fitted up expressly for the West India Trade, offers very superior accommodations, and will sail from Quebec on or about the 6th July. Apply in Montreal, to
J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Or in Quebec, to
G. B. SYMES & CO.
June 24, 1851. 367

FOR
RIVER SAGUENAY
AND
SALT WATER BATHING.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The First Class sea-going Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, Captain W. J. JEANS, having undergone extensive repairs, and being now fitted up in an elegant and superior manner, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at NINE o'clock, on TUESDAY MORNING, FIRST JULY, for the above-named fashionable watering places, and will continue to run EVERY SUCCEEDING TUESDAY, at the SAME HOUR, during the remainder of the travelling season, proceeding every other week, (and oftener, if Passengers offer,) up the RIVER SAGUENAY, as far as CHICOUTIMI, visiting the far-famed HA! HA! BAY, and other places of interest on that majestic River.
The *Rowland Hill* will run in connection with the splendid Steamers *John Munn* and *Quebec*, which form a daily passage line between Quebec and Montreal, and Passengers coming from Montreal by the above line will be transferred with their luggage on board the *Rowland Hill*, free of charge.

CABIN FARE:
From Montreal to River du Loup or Cacouna..$ 6
Do do do do and back to Montreal same trip....... 10
Do do to Saguenay and back to Cacouna same trip.......... 12
Do do to Saguenay and back to Montreal same trip.......... 14
From Quebec to River du Loup or Cacouna.. 4
Do do do do and back to Quebec same trip.......... 6
Do do to Saguenay and back to Cacouna.......... 8
Do do to Saguenay and back to Quebec.......... 10
STATE ROOMS HALF A DOLLAR EXTRA.
Children under 12 years..........Half Price
Servants accompanying Cabin Passengers..........Half Price.
MEALS EXTRA.
DISTANCE:
From Montreal to Chicoutimi.......430 Miles.
Do do to Cacouna.......300 "
Do Quebec to Chicoutimi.......250 "
Do do to Cacouna.......120 "
Large and Commodious Hotels have been opened at River du Loup and Cacouna, for reception of Visitors this season.
Passengers leaving Montreal for Chicoutimi on Monday evening per Steamer *John Munn*, will be back at Montreal on the following Saturday morning.
Berths can be secured and information obtained by applying at the Office of
ADAM BURNS,
Napoleon Wharf, Quebec.
Or to E. J. MORGAN,
Steamboat Office, Montreal
Quebec, June 9, 1851. 2m-361

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.



THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will take place at DOLLY'S, Great St. James Street, on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at FOUR o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of business.
JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary.
Montreal, July 8, 1851. 381

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,
LATE
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
ST. PETER STREET.
LEWIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
RE-OPENING OF PANORAMA.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The Public are respectfully informed, that the
LOWER MISSISSIPPI
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON
MONDAY & TUESDAY NIGHTS, July 7 and 8;
AND THE
UPPER MISSISSIPPI
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, July 9, 10, 11 and 12, When it will positively be removed to Quebec.
Admission, as before, 1s. 3d.
Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Picture moves at QUARTER-PAST EIGHT, precisely.
LEWIS & KING,
Proprietors.
July 7. 379

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.
THE FIRST MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of JULY, instant, at EIGHT o'clock, P. M., in the Room over Mr. M'COY'S Book Store, Great St. James Street.
The Subscription book is now open at the Office of J. J. GIBB, Esq., Notary Public, No. 20, Little St. James Street.
I. J. C. ABBOTT,
Sec. and Treas.
July 2. 379

MR. J. YOUNG, *SURGEON*, &c., from London, (Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,) Alexander Street, Montreal.
July 4, 1851. 377

COMFORT AND ELEGANCE
AT THE
NEW YORK
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
(OPPOSITE MR. T. MUSSEN'S,)
NOTRE DAME STREET.
THE Subscriber thanks his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage he has received at the above Establishment, and would respectfully inform them, and the Public generally, that he has on hand a choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he is prepared to make up in a style combining comfort with elegance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloths, &c. will have their garments made up with neatness and despatch.
CUTTING done at the shortest notice.
P.S.—REEVES' PATENT ACTUALMENT MEASUREMENT SYSTEM for Cutting Garments, taught.
ALEX. D. REEVES.
Montreal, July 8. 380

EDOUARD GAUTHIER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
FROM PARIS AND LONDON,
And for four years Established in Montreal.
BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his Establishment into that superb cut stone building, of four stories, belonging to Alex. M. Delisle, Esq., at No. 35, corner of Notre Dame and Bonsecours Streets, nearly opposite Doctor Picault's, where he will, as hitherto, have on hand all articles in his line of business, of the very best quality—namely, English and French Cloths, Cassimeres, Stuffs, Waistcoatings, Cravats Gloves, &c., &c.
Mr. GAUTHIER takes advantage of this opportunity of offering his friends and the public his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement hitherto extended to him, while he solicits the continuation of their patronage.
Persons who prefer furnishing their own materials, will meet with the most prompt attention in having them made up.
Montreal, May 31, 1851. tta3m—348

SELLING OFF
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
THE remainder of M. A. & A. BURROUGHS & CO.'S STOCK of DRY GOODS has been REMOVED from their old stand to No. 228, St. Paul Street, (opposite Greene & Son's Hat and Fur Store.) As the whole Stock is positively to be disposed of, it is offered at a reduction of 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
Purchasers had better call at No. 228, before closing their assortment elsewhere.
June 25. 369

M. SAMUEL,
HATTER AND FURRIER,
HAS REMOVED
TO No. 130, NOTRE DAME STREET, nearly opposite the English Church, where he has on hand a fine assortment of Silk and other HATS, warranted of the best qualities and latest style, consisting as follows: Silk, Drab Beaver Fine Fur Hanover Hats, do Jenny Lind, do Kossuth, do Black and Grey Union; a fine lot of Leghorns of all shapes; and every other article in the above Line.
M. S. will endeavour, by selling a GOOD ARTICLE at a REASONABLE PRICE, to merit a share of public patronage.
May 14. 2m—333

REMOVAL.
W. C. MILES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Shirts, Collars, and Fronts,
HAS REMOVED to No. 162 Notre Dame Street, (opposite Messrs. Gibb & Co.) and is prepared to execute orders with neatness and despatch, cheaper than any in the trade.
W. C. M. begs to intimate that he has in his Establishment some of the most experienced and best Sewers in the country.
Montreal, May 21, 1851. 339

JUST OPENED,
THE MONTREAL
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 150, 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 CASH.
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 Sleeping Shirts
Do Dressing Gowns, in various textures
Do Cotton, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Pants
Do Kerchiefs, Neckties, Gloves, Socks, &c., in every variety
LADIES' Night Dresses, Chemises, Slips, Caps, Pantlets
Do Dressing Gowns, Skirts, &c
Do Mantillas, Visites, Polkas, 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

GIBB & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED a full supply of GOODS for SUMMER WEAR;
—TOGETHER WITH—
A complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY, selected in the LONDON MARKET.
May 22. 341

HATS!
GIBB & CO. have received their usual supply of LONDON VELVET NAP HATS of the latest West End Shapes.
May 10. 331

MRS. HALL having Received, by the late Arrivals, her usual Assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, her SHOW ROOMS, No. 22, Great St. James Street, will be OPEN on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at TEN o'clock.
May 26. 346

REMOVAL.
MRS. GIBSON,
EMBROIDERESS,
54 Craig Street,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and its vicinity, that she has OPENED her Establishment at the above place, and is prepared to execute all orders in superior style.
May 30. 347-1m

STORAGE, STORAGE.
THE Subscribers still have ample accommodation for all descriptions of PRODUCE and MERCHANDIZE, either free or in bond, on the usual moderate terms, in their FIRST-CLASS PREMISES, (Logan's Buildings,) Common Street.
Strict attention will be given to Goods, whether intended for Sale, Shipment, or otherwise.
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON,
Commission Agents.
June 18, 1851. [illegible]

HARDWARE.
CHARCOAL TIN PLATES, IC, IX and DC
Canada Plates
Boiler Plates
Bar Iron
Cut Nails
Rose and Horse Nails
Shot, assorted numbers
Sheet Lead
Dry White and Red Leads
White Paint, (best No. 1)
And Red Ochre.
For Sale by THOMAS PECK & CO.
May 26. [illegible]

AUCTION SAL[ES]
BY J. G. SHIPW[AY]
EXTENSIVE SALE OF G[illegible] On THURSDAY next, the [illegible] the Store of J. G. SHIPWAY, [illegible] various accounts, a general [illegible] GROCERIES. Particulars in [illegible]
☞ Sale at THREE o'clock [illegible]
J. G. S[HIPWAY]

GILBAULT'S TIRAGE, LONG[UEUIL]
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF DEEDS.
IN a case of Bankruptcy, the Bankrupt placed in the hands of the Assignees a Deed for a lot of Land acquired by payment at the above-named Tirage—said Lot was duly advertised and sold, supposed for the benefit of the Creditors of said Bankrupt. On examination of the Record, it was found that Mr. Berthelot had fyled his claim as Proprietor of the said Lot, although paid for by the Bankrupt. On Homologation of the Dividend Sheet, the Court recognised the claim of Mr. Berthelot, and he accordingly received the net proceeds resulting from the Sale of the Lot. From the above, it appears that Title Deeds, given to the Purchasers of Lots, and on which a considerable amount of money has been paid, are of no value!!
A MEETING of HOLDERS of DEEDS will be held at MY OFFICE, on THURSDAY [illegible] day of July, at FOUR o'clock, [illegible] purpose of taking the steps necessary [illegible]. All parties in the C[illegible] are respectfully requested [illegible] meeting. The Subscriber's [illegible]
JOHN G. DI[NNING]
35, Francois X[avier Street]
Montreal, 7th July, 1851.

COMMISSION AG[ENCY]
THE Subscriber having Leased [illegible] STORE, part of "COVILLE[illegible]" fronting on St. Nicholas and St. Sacrament Streets, is now prepared to receive POT and PEARL ASHES on Consignment.
STORAGE:
The rates will be the same as at the Inspection Store.
INSURANCE:
All Goods stored on the Premises will be fully insured; the rate of Insurance, nine shillings per £100 value per annum, and 5 per cent. Commission on the amount of Premium, if in Store less than a year.
JOHN G. DINNING.
June 7. 1m-379

REGISTRY OFFICE,
35, FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
FARMS AND HOUSES TO LET.
[illegible] SHERBROOKE STREET [illegible] HOUSE, lately occupied [illegible]
JOHN G. [DINNING]
June 2.

FARM FOR SA[LE]
FOR SALE by the undersigned [illegible] Farm, within two miles of [illegible] of the Town, containing 90 A[cres] [illegible] 35 of which are under cultivation. [illegible] For particulars, apply to
W. & J. WALKER,
Sherbrooke.
Or to JOHN G. DINNING.
Montreal, June 2. 349

FARM FOR SALE.
THE Farm formerly owned by LEVI A. EDGELL, near the George Brooks Place, about two miles South of Lennoxville, now occupied by JOSHUA FISHER, being Lot No. [illegible], in the eighth range of Lots in the Township of Ascot. Terms,—One-fourth payable at the time of Sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber,
D. B. B. COBB, Agent for CAROLINE BAXTER,
Derby Line, near Lennoxville.
Or to JOHN G. DINNING.
Montreal, June 2.

FARM FOR SA[LE]
[illegible] Miles from the Town of [illegible]
AN Excellent Farm, the Prop[erty of] [illegible] ROBERTSON, Esq., of 100 [illegible] 60 of which cleared, [illegible]
Apply to B. ROBERTSON, Esq., Sherbrooke.
Or to JOHN G. DINNING.
Montreal, June 2. m-349

FARM FOR SALE.
THAT Excellent FARM, belonging to the Estate of the late JASON WRIGHT, situated about one mile east from the Town of [Sher]brooke, containing about 240 Acres, 60 to 70 acres of which are cleared, with a good STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40, and a BARN [illegible]
[illegible] W. B. WILL[IAMS]
Or to JOHN [G. DINNING]
June 26.

TANNERS, OR C[URRIERS]
25 BARRELS FRESH, just [illegible]
JOHN G. [DINNING],
35, François Xavier Street.
June 2. m-349

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
40 SHARES—STOCK—for SALE.
JOHN G. DINNING,
Broker.
35, François Xavier Street,
Montreal, June 19, 1851. m-364

STOREMAN AND COOPER.
A PERSON well qualified to fill the situation is now in want of EMPLOYMENT; would proceed to Quebec, or the Upper Province, if required. Apply to
JOHN G. DINNING.
June 21. 366

MACHINERY OIL, in Casks of 10 and 20 Gallons each. [illegible]
[illegible] TANNERS' OIL, in 30-g[allon] [illegible]
BRIGHT VARNISH.—[illegible]
[illegible] at the Office of the Subscriber.
N. B.—Samples of LEATHER, with Certificates from the Tanner, have been received from the Manufactory, and can also be seen at the Office of the Subscriber.
JOHN G. DINNING,
Sole Agent for Canada East.
Montreal, 7th March, 1851. 303-1

FIRE ENGINES FOR SA[LE]
"RELIANCE," SUCTION EN[GINE] [illegible] Lengths Suction Hose, [illegible] Branch Pipes.
"OCEAN," SUCTION AND TUB [illegible] —Copper Tub, 6 inch Cylinders, 4 Le[ngths] [illegible] tion Hose, 2 Covered Branch Pipes, Branch Pipe, 4 Buckets, 1 Bell and [illegible] Reel, warranted in good order. Ma[de] in Boston, U.S.
N.B.—Apply to JOHN JONES, T[illegible]
May 9.

FURNITURE BAZAAR, *Great* [illegible] *Street.*—The Subscriber begs to i[nform the] Public, that he will OPEN his LON[illegible] for the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FU[RNITURE] and other Articles, on TUESDAY ne[xt] [illegible] of April.
JOHN JO[NES]
March 28.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, COD O[IL]
200 Bags Fine Green Coffee
28 puns Choice Retailing [illegible]
Just landed ex *Ellen*, from Porto Ri[co]
40 barrels Cod Oil
800 boxes, ½ do, ¼ do Muscatel Raisins
10 fraile Soft Shell Almonds
50 kegs 28 lbs each
50 boxes in ¼ and ½ lb papers, tin foil
100 boxes of "J. P. Mott's" Choco[late] Paste, Chocolate Confection[ery]
For Sale by
J. & J. MITC[HELL]
No. 2, Lem[oine Street]
June 21.

CIRCULAR.
[illegible]

CLARETS:
(*Of the first growth's Vintage—in Bottle.*)
Chateau Lafitte
Chateau Margaux
Vieux Listrac
&c, &c, &c.
HOCK AND MOSELLE,
(*Still and Sparkling—in Pints and* [illegible])
Nierstien
Deidesheimer
Hockheim
Muscatel Moselle
Haut Sauterne.
PORT:
(*Prime Old and Tawny.*)
Sandeman & Co.'s
Hunt & Co.'s
Offley, Webber & Co.
[illegible] Guiness's XXX Dublin Stout, in Wood [illegible] Barclay & Co.'s London Stout, Pints [illegible] Campbell & Co.'s Leith Ale, Pints [illegible] &c., &c., &c.
All Wines from our Cellars are g[uaranteed as] represented; and if not approved o[f] may be returned.
375 TORRY, CLARK

COMMERCIAL CHAM[BERS]
St. Sacrament Street.
THE Subscriber is SOLE IMPO[RTER of the] "highly celebrated" CHAMPAGNE, "BOUZY MOU[SSEUX]," which he offers for Sale in Bond or [illegible]
—ALSO—
"GRAND VIN D'AY, [illegible]" and a beautiful lot of HAVANA S[EGARS] worth the attention of Connoisseurs.
E. LAMO[illegible]

BRANDY.
JUST RECEIVED, per "City o[f] [illegible]" and will be Sold, when landed, 20 hhds. Martel's best Br[andy].
GILMOU[R]
No. 9, St. Sa[crament Street]
May 5, 1851.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers NEW BEEF—Prime and Pr[ime Mess], tierces and barrels
PORK—Mess, Prime Mess, and [illegible]
—ALSO—
Liverpool and Turk's Island S[alt] [illegible] and barrels
—AND—
OATMEAL, of superior quali[ty]
GILMOU[R]
No. 9, St. Sa[crament Street]
May 7.

SALÆRATUS.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers [illegible] of 100 lbs.
GILMO[UR]
No. 9 St. S[acrament Street]
April 2, 1851.