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THE COURIER.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1851.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Badgley moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the management of the Church of England in the Diocese of Montreal. This motion afforded an opportunity for the enemies of the Church to come forth in opposition to the hon. mover, not with any hope of success, but for the very salutary purpose of getting quit of a little of that superabundant bile with which they are usually charged. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Chauveau, among others, spoke in favor of the Bill, and took occasion to say, with great truth, that the portion of the Press with which Mr. Mackenzie and his party seemed to be connected were the most scurrilous, fanatical, and intolerant, that he ever knew. We are always happy when we have it in our power to express ourselves in complimentary terms of a political opponent, and we are of opinion that the hon. member for Quebec never in his life uttered a sentence containing a more palpable truth than the above. The Roman Catholic members in the House, generally, as well as the two members for Quebec and Montmorenci, will find it their interest by-and-by to support the influence of the Church of England, as they may be assured that she at this present moment stands between them and a vigorous attempt at spoliation. Were her hornworks and little patrimony swept away,—were she put upon the same footing as "Baptists and Quakers,"—the ruins of her ecclesiastical and civil rights would only be made a lever by which a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, would be made by these "scurrilous fanatical intolerants" at the then tottering walls of Roman Catholic vested right. This is not the question, or even a part of the question, of "Popish Aggression;" it is only for them to consider, whether or not they will act upon the Reserve question, or any other question involving the interests of the English Church, so as to leave themselves the doubtful, but no less inevitable, privilege of being last devoured.

We are requested to notice the meeting, on Wednesday evening next, of the Royal Mount Cadets of Temperance, for the election of office-bearers to the Society—to meet above Mr. Becket's Printing Office, Great St. James Street. This is, we understand, a Society of young lads who have formed themselves into a union for the promotion of Temperance principles, than which nothing can be more praiseworthy. Drinking ardent spirits is in all cases an acquired, not a natural, habit, and when a course of Temperance has been adhered to throughout youth and early manhood, abstinence also becomes a habit from which there are but few lapses in maturity and declining years. If all the youth of the present generation would persist in abstaining from intoxicating drinks, there would be no need of Temperance Societies in the next. These institutions would have finished their benevolent work, and might repose upon their laurels with more honor than he who boasted that he had found a city of brick and left it of marble. They could say that they found a world of drunken sots, and they were leaving a generation of sober, industrious, and God-fearing citizens.

Horticultural and Moral Society.

We promised to call the attention of our readers again to this Exhibition, which takes place in the Upper Hall of the Bonsecours Market, on Thursday next, 3rd July, and we now proceed to perform that promise. We made some remarks on the love of flowers, as evinced by the ancients in their dress, the decorations of their apartments, their feasts, and public ceremonies; but, we remarked, the orientalists seem, of all others, ancient or modern, to have the keenest perception of the gracefulness and beauty of these favorites of nature. With them, the pursuit is not a taste indulged at intervals—at this feast or that assembly—but a passion which enters into and mixes with every action, whether of business or of pleasure. In their architecture, their furniture, and the decorations of their houses, flowers are the types from which their artists have borrowed their ideas, and drawn the materials of their combinations.—The allusions which their poets make to flowers are not casual, but constant, nor are they spoken of metaphorically, but positively and precisely; as if in themselves not only the objects of high and deserved admiration, but in some degree sensible of the pleasure they are calculated to afford. And not content with their own adulation—if we may so use the word—of the floral kingdom, they represent the nightingale—"the bulbul of a thousand tales"—as actually enamored of the rose, and courting it to his embrace with all the wild witchery of song, and all the tenderness of impassioned caress:—

"There—the rose o'er song and gift,
Sultaun of the nightingale,
The maid for whom his melody,
His thousand songs are heard on high,
Blooms blushing to her lover's tale."

The rose indeed seems to be an especial favorite everywhere—it was in ancient times the emblem of silence and secrecy; poets and painters have contended in singing its praises and portraying its beauties. But of all that has been written of it, nothing perhaps is more beautifully fanciful than the celebrated "Origin of the Moss Rose," which has been so often paraphrased in prose and verse. This graceful allegory is taken from the "Parables of Krummacher," and though repeatedly rendered into English by various writers, no translation has ever yet equalled, or perhaps can equal, the exquisite simplicity of the original German. Many years ago we tried to add one to the number, with which we hope our readers will excuse us for inserting as a conclusion to this article:—

The angel of flowers, upon rosy wing,
From Paradise gate took his airy flight;
He wandered along 'mid the blossoms of Spring,
But who! morning arose on the flowery glade,
He slumbered beneath the rose-bush shade.

A rose-bud, fanned by the zephyr's breath,
Bent over the cherub, like one who grieves;
As if fearing his sleep was the sleep of death,
And kissed his cheek with its opening leaves;
But with radiant brow the angel awoke,
And thus with silvery voice he spoke:

"Oh! best and brightest!—thou child of my heart,
Whose colors are borne on the balmy air!
For the shade I thank thee thy blossoms impart,
I thank thee for all thy dutesous care;
Ask me some boon—if thou hast a voice—
And thou shalt receive the gift of thy choice."

The rose-bud bowed its head to the earth,
And blushed with a deeper—warmer glow;
And a spirit's voice came murmuring forth
From the stem of the rose-bush, sweet and low:
"Adorn me," it said, "with some charm unknown,
Some new grace impart to be mine alone."

The cherub smiled on his favorite flower,
As the rose from the grassy couch where he lay
He gathered some moss from a neighboring bower,
And dressed all its buds in simple array;
And it stood in its beauty, the pride of the grove,
The rose—the moss rose—the flower of love.

The public are very anxious to know when the Corporation purpose repairing the planked foot-paths. The American ladies are in the habit of taking short, rapid steps in walking, and really the holes are so big, and so numerous, that we hope the Road Committee have fingered the £500.

ASSIGNEES IN BANKRUPTCY.—We are informed that a suit is at present pending in the Court of Queen's Bench between two Assignees, which may prove of vital interest to Assignees in the closing of the estates still remaining open. We are also informed that it is intended to publish the proceedings from the very commencement, viz.: the preliminary correspondence, verbatim, also copy of the evidence adduced on both sides, in the examination of witnesses, &c., &c.

CALEDONIA SPRING WATER.—We are requested to call public attention to the Water of this Spring, it is said to prove highly serviceable in the treatment of various Chronic diseases, being possessed of those happy natural combinations of Medical ingredients, which are almost universally acknowledged by Medical men to be more beneficial as remedial agents than any imitation of them which we are capable of forming. As a general drink, they cannot be too much recommended, being preferable to Soda, or Seidlitz Water, or any others of the same class, leaving no prejudicial effects from their use behind them; but, on the contrary, the most healthy may receive benefit from their use. As a Summer drink, it cools and cleanses the blood, and dissipates the lassitude generally felt in times of excessive heat.—*See advt.*

THE HARMONEON TROUPE will give an entertainment this evening, at the Concert Hall, St. Gabriel Street, (better known as the old Odd Fellows's Hall,) when will be produced an original Ballet Pantomime by the Rabble Family, received in Boston with great applause for a long succession of nights.

Chief Justice The Hon. Sir James Stuart, Baronet, leaves for England in the American ship *New England*, Captain Munson, for the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by his daughter—Miss Stuart. We wish him a pleasant and speedy passage, trusting that he may soon be back again much invigorated.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Yesterday morning two joiners, Benoit Marcoux, of St. Isidore, Roberts, and another whose name we have not ascertained, being engaged in raising a roof at Mr. Atkinson's, Cap-Rouge, something gave way and it fell upon them. Marcoux was carried home in a dying state. The other was not seriously injured.—*Ib.*

The town is still Exhibition mad. I am afraid that *I*, too, partake in the general insanity. I can only say, that I find it utterly impossible to resist going to the Crystal Palace whenever I am within a mile of the building, and that the oftener I go the more I find that I have yet to see. I have spent six hours this day in the building, and about sixty thousand persons were there besides me! The interest felt in the whole affair has grown at length into a perfect fever—a mania! The Exchange, the Markets, the Shops, the Streets, the Theatres, and all other places, are positively deserted, all the little streams and rills that make up our London population have effected a junction into one vast tide which flows day after day as regularly towards the centre of attraction in Hyde Park as the ocean runs towards the moon. Fancy sixty thousand persons under one roof, and that roof the most gorgeous ever seen on earth. Fancy all the most magnificent things of every country under heaven all pulled into this selected place with a profuseness that no language can describe. Fancy every conceivable hybridism of form and colour—every applicable of mechanism—every embodied thought of poetical genius placed at once before the astounded eye—and even then you can have no idea of the gorgeous and overpowering nature of the scene. I for my part do not wonder at the rapture people feel about the matter, for I own to as much weakness as anybody "therein ext."—*London Correspondent of the Colonist.*

Legislative Council.

(Abridged from Toronto Patriot.)

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

The Hon. Speaker reported that the Council had waited on His Excellency with an address founded on the resolution of the Hon Mr. Ross on the Clergy Reserve question, and that His Excellency had declared his intention of forwarding the address to the Colonial Secretary.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Grand River Navigation Company's Bill; the Bill to incorporate the Burlington Ladies' Academy, and the Bill to preserve the independence of Municipal Councils, were read a third time and passed.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to substitute salaries for fees in certain public offices in L. C.; the Bill for the further amendment of the Criminal Law; and the Bill to amend the Rivere du Chene Act were read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Ross said he was not prepared to go on with the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence and should accordingly move that it be discharged from the order of the day, with the understanding that he should have the right of taking it up hereafter. In justice to the very eminent member of the E. C. Bar, who had introduced the Bill into the Lower House, he would say that there could be no doubt that any measure, introduced by him, whether it affected Criminal or Civil Law, would be prepared with great care. But this Bill was of such a sweeping nature, that he (Mr. Ross) could not consent to surrender all his preconceived opinions on the Law of Evidence, without opportunity for consideration. The preamble declares that it is desirable that no person should be excluded from giving evidence—thus admitting the testimony of the wife of the plaintiff or defendant. Now he found that when a similar Bill was laid before the English Lords, Lord Brougham gave it as his opinion that a proviso ought to be added to the effect that it should not be compulsory on a wife to give evidence against her husband in a Court of Justice. Lord Campbell concurred in the opinion of Lord Brougham, and with such weighty authority against the principle of this Bill, and in support of his own opinion, he did not feel justified in urging the second reading at that moment.

The House then adjourned.

Legislative Assembly

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Several petitions were brought up.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the reference of the petition of Mr. Campbell, of Thorah, which was opposed by Mr. Price, who said that Mr. Campbell was a squatter.

In the course of the conversation which followed,

Mr. Lafontaine accused Mr. Mackenzie of being influenced by personal pique, upon which,

Mr. Mackenzie exclaimed—"Order! the hon. member has no right to accuse me of bad motives."

Sir A. N. McNab here stood up very hastily, and called upon the Speaker to preserve order.

The Speaker declared that Mr. Mackenzie should not be allowed to go further, and maintained his decision in spite of Mr. Mackenzie's demand to be allowed to explain.

Mr. Mackenzie then moved for a return of the affairs of the Great Western Railway Company. He said that this Company had been long established, and had hitherto succeeded in doing almost nothing. They professed to require a capital of £150,000, while, with all their exertions, they had hitherto raised no more than £58,000. This showed that the public had no confidence in the work, or in the management of it.

Sir. A. McNab read the names of the Directors of the Great W. Railway, and asked whether there were any circumstances connected with them that should make the House doubt their honor, or the correctness of their conduct. He showed that the fullest information had been given to Government on the application of the Board of Works; and asked whether, after doing so, the Company was to be made to throw open all its books to satisfy the curiosity of the hon. member for Haldimand? He concluded by laying on the table some reports, which he said contained most of the information sought for.

Mr. Sherwood gave a short history of the Company in question to show that it had been kept back,—first, by political troubles in Canada, and then by commercial panic in England.

Mr. Merritt contended that the information should be given, at least, as to the stockholders. At present, under the Railway law, any company might get contractors to take stock at £5000 per mile, when the rest ought only to be £3,000 per mile and thus make the public pay for the whole line! He confessed he had been humbugged with relation to that guarantee bill.

Mr. Sherwood asked whether he was humbugged by his colleagues?

Mr. Merritt said, no, by himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mackenzie returned the taunts which had been made with reference to the rebellion, which, he said, besides doing him a great deal of harm, had done some people a great deal of good—amongst other things, making the only hon. and gallant knight in the house. Some time hereafter, he might talk about the rebellion, when he could talk coolly, for he did not wish to have another civil rebellion like that at Montreal in 1849; of which the London *Times* averred, that while the rebellion of 1837 was a rising of freemen for their rights, it (the civil rebellion at Montreal) was a rising of discharged placemen, to overturn the very government which had pampered them.—(Laughter.) He did not know if that were true, as he was not in the country at the time; but, if true, it was a fine commentary on the events of 1837. He contended, that as the government was to pay half the expense of the road, the house had full right to information, which ought not to be smothered before a packed committee.

Mr. Richards thought that no private company should be called on for information, unless some parties interested in the company should ask for the enquiry.

Mr. MacDonald declared his entire satisfaction with the accounts of the company.

Messrs. Chauveau and Cauchon spoke against the motion, the latter alleging that he had had great prejudices against the Great Western Road, but that these had been entirely removed by the open information given by the company.

The vote was then taken, and they were found to be ayes 2, nays, 42; the ayes being Messrs. Mackenzie and MacFarland.

The Bills to amend the Montreal Firemens' Benevolent Society's Incorporation Act, and to amend the Montreal Act of Incorporation, were read a first time.

Sir Allan MacNab moved the reference of the Great Western Railway Consolidation Bill to a Committee.

An irrelevant conversation took place, that had no reference to the motion before the Chair, in the course of which,

Col. Prince hoped the hon. member for Haldimand would be a little less diffuse and more grateful, as he was indebted for his very existence to the Sovereign of these realms.

Mr. Mackenzie rose to order. He did not think such language proper. He was not the question before the House.

Mr. Speaker said the hon. member was not in order, unless he connected his allusion to the subject of the motion. (Loud laughter.)

Col. Prince said, he would connect it with the motion. He would do it in this manner—if it were not for the magnanimity of the Government, and also of the people of Haldimand, the hon. member could not be there. He was proceeding to remark on the sum proposed to be paid Mr. Mackenzie, when—

Mr. McFarland called him to order.

Mr. Speaker decided the hon. member was out of order.

Motion carried.

Mr. Badgley moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the management of the Church of England in the Diocese of Montreal.

Mr. Mackenzie would simply call for the yeas and nays. He objected to the bill and wanted to vote against it.

Mr. Badgley said he wanted to make no new law; but simply to provide for division of the Diocese of Quebec and Montreal.

Mr. Morrison said that he objected to the principle of the bill. He did not see any necessity for such a bill at all.

Mr. Hincks said he knew that he was going to give an unpopular vote; but he should nevertheless do justice. He regretted to see the bad feeling that existed in Upper Canada against the Church of England.

Col. Prince said the hon. member's words were magnanimous and became him as a statesman. He (Col. P) also regretted to see the bad feeling that existed against the Church of England. He believed it was in consequence of the Clergy Reserves. He exclaimed God help the Church of England. She was his Church and he loved her; but he sometimes could not help thinking that it would be better for her if all the Reserves were sold and applied to the construction of the Quebec and Montreal railroad.

Mr. Sanborn objected to the principle of giving exclusive privileges to any Church, but he had carefully looked at the present bill, and found nothing objectionable.

Sir Allan McNab shewed that Mr. Morrison had voted for twenty-four religious Corporations within the last few years; and he asked why he should object because the present bill was for the Church of England?

Mr. Morrison said, this bill was different, as it made a corporation sole.

Mr. Baldwin with some warmth asked why the Church of England should not be allowed to manage her own affairs as other Churches were. He only asked perfect equality for his Church.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the Bill be read this day three months. He made a speech of some length condemning State Churches and Lord Bishops. The Church of England should have no farther privileges than Baptists, Quakers, &c., had.

Mr. Badgley explained at length that the bill asked for no money nor any exclusive privileges. The hon. member for Haldimand must not have read the bill with care, as it did not confer the title of Lord upon the Bishop. The Bishops of the Church of England were called Lords in this colony by courtesy only. Bishops were not entitled to be called Lords any more than members of that House to be called *honourable* gentlemen.

Colonel Prince ridiculed, amid loud laughter, the system of calling Lords in this Province with reference to the Judges. He said, we saw these gentlemen advertising in the newspapers as practising lawyers (a custom which did not obtain in England) one day, and called "my Lord" the next, because one happened to be of the same money as the party in power, and were elected to the bench. He instanced the creation of a brace of Chancellors a few months ago. The ridiculous practice of "my Lording" such men almost choked him; he had hardly words to express his contempt of such folly. In Lower Canada a better system prevailed; the respectable appellation of "your honor" being applied to so eminent a man as the Chief Justice Sir James Stuart.

Mr. Mackenzie made a general reply.

Mr. Hincks followed, generally replying to him.

Mr. Chauveau spoke in favor of the Bill. He censured the religious fanaticism of those gentry in Upper Canada with whom Mr. Mackenzie appeared to be connected; the press, the organ of this party, was the most scurrilous, fanatic, and intolerant that he knew. As a Roman Catholic, he was in favor of granting to other religious denominations the liberty he asked for his own. And the more he was in favor of such a course now, that an attempt was made in England to impose restrictions on Roman Catholics.

Mr. Richards supported the Bill, but brought out no new argument. He contended the Church of England asked for no new nor exclusive privileges.

Mr. Christie took the same view. He hoped no Roman Catholic would oppose the Bill. He spoke generally in favour of religious equality.

Mr. Smith did not object to the Church of England having the management of its own affairs, but he not object to grant unlimited right to hold real property in L. C. to any church. This was not permitted to any other body except the Catholics and the Church of England. Were hon members willing to do away with the acts of mortmain entirely? If so, why did not the Ministry bring in a Bill, to abolish those statutes! He was sure that gentlemen on the other side would be the very last to admit such a principle in regard to other religious bodies.

Mr. Cauchon denied that any religious bodies had been refused privileges which were granted to others. He was sorry to find that in U C. there was a disposition under the name of religious equality, to prevent other men from having a bishop or an archbishop, because certain parties did not want to have such officers themselves. These persons entertained the principles of the French Revolution, and such sentiments would, if not prevented, lead to similar consequences here.

Mr. Chauveau would grant no privilege to one corporation that he would not grant to any other; but at the same time he had great doubt of the propriety of letting any corporate body whatever hold an unlimited quantity of land.

Mr. Baldwin said that so far from this Bill establishing a church, it did directly the reverse. There were no such bills as this in England, simply because the Church of England was established there.

Mr. Sol. Gen Macdonald did not like the principle of incorporating so many religious societies as had been incorporated in Canada, and he hoped it would stop where it was. Now, if no notice had been taken of this bill, at the very moment when the House was seeking to do away with the Clergy Reserves, it was attempted to give a Church in L. C. unlimited power to hold land. He saw that the Catholic Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal were each restricted to 5000 acres of land. Why then should this new Corporation have unlimited power? He then justified those persons, against whom he said the hon. member for Montmorenci had directed a tirade by reminding that gentleman of the state of inferiority in which they had been hitherto kept. They were as good people as any in the Province; but they would continue to adhere to the principles of perfect religious freedom they had always professed. Now it was very well to boast of what had been done for equality in L. C. by the members of the Church of Rome; but it must be recollected that whatever power might be given to other Churches the Church of Rome in a very few years must tower far above them all. They should remember too, that the British Government though a Protestant Government had secured the religious rights of the Catholic Church. The hon. member for Montmorenci, therefore, need not have taunted other persons as he had done.

Mr. McConnell gave credit to the Roman Catholic Church for the utmost liberality in dealing with other denominations.

Mr. Morrison replied

The vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost, six members only voting in the minority. These were Messrs. McDonald, Hall, Hopkins, Mackenzie, Morrison, and Smith of Durham.

The House then adjourned.

PLANTAGENET WATER.—The many virtues of this cooling and medicinal drink is bringing it into still more general use in the city. For invalids it is an invaluable purifier of the blood and gentle cleanser of the system. As a substitute for iced drinks, which, however grateful and inviting, are so dangerous during the hot season, it is greatly recommended by several eminent physicians. This water is perfectly inodorous, and the taste is so far from being disagreeable, that those who accustom themselves to drink it for a few days prefer it to any other beverage.

COMMEMORATION OF THE THIRD JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—According to appointment, and in common with the entire Church of England, all over the world, this, the 16th day of June, 1851, was celebrated at Trinity Church, in this city, (New York.) It is just one hundred and fifty years ago, since King William of England granted a charter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and as it is to that venerable institution, which now exists in full vigor, and is still doing a great work in the world, that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is deeply indebted for those broad foundations upon which so goodly a superstructure has been raised, it was thought expedient that the appointment, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of this Jubilee celebration throughout the English dominions, should be seconded by that Church in this country, which is an offshot of that of England. Accordingly, the Standing Committee of the Diocese made the necessary arrangements, and the Festival took place, with every possible accessory of imposing solemnity and interest.

At eleven o'clock, we found all the seats, reserved for the Clergy, the Trinity scholars, the Faculty, Alumni, and graduates of Col. College, and under students of the Theological Seminary, were full to overflowing. At a few minutes past that hour, a procession, formed of Clergy, resident and others, mostly in their black gowns, (but some with surplices,) and the Columbia Collegians, and Theological students, headed by the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity, entered the centre door of the Church, and filled the pews in the broad aisle, the seats in the centre of the aisle being occupied by the boys of Trinity school. Meanwhile a jubilant voluntary was performed by Dr. Hodges, on the magnificent organ. When all were seated, the officiating Clergy of the day, headed by the venerable Rector of Trinity Church, and followed by a long array of Clergy, in surplices, entered from the vestry, and filled the space before the altar, making a most imposing display.

Rev. Mr. Parks, of St. Paul's, read Morning Prayer, assisted by two Clergymen (whose names we did not learn) in the Lessons, and by Rev. Dr. Higbee, of Trinity Church. The first Lesson was the 54th Chapter of Isaiah, in which the Prophet predicts the amplitude of the Church of the Gentiles, their deliverance from affliction, their edification, and their sure preservation. The second Lesson was the 17th Chapter of the Gospel of St. John, in which Christ prays to his Father to glorify him, to preserve his Apostles in unity and truth, to glorify them, and all other believers, with him in heaven.

The "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" performed on the occasion, were those composed by Dr. Hodges for the consecration of Trinity Church, and now given only on high Festival days. They are as well as an appropriate Psalm in metre, and a noble Anthem, composed for the occasion upon words taken from the 96th Psalm of David, were most effectively performed by the excellent choir of Trinity. The ante-communion service was read by Rev. Dr. Berrien, aided, in the epistle, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, and in the Gospel, by a Clergyman, whose name we did not learn.

The sermon, which is to be given to the press, we believe, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McVickar, of Col. College. The Reverend speaker's voice being very low, and the edifice so large, we were enabled to hear but little of his discourse, which, however, from the known ability of the preacher, we are sure was well worthy of the occasion. The Holy Communion was administered to a very large number of the Clergy and the Laity, the Rector and Ministers of Trinity Church, aided by several other Clergy.

At the Offertory, which was read by Rev. Dr. Haight, (the alms and oblations being collected by six deacons in the clerical robes,) the Treasurer of Trinity Church Corporation poured a bag of gold, containing three thousand dollars, into the plate, as the oblation of that Corporation. The Vestry had voted, the same morning, $5000 to the Cape Palmas (Africa) Episcopal Mission.

Several other munificent oblations were made by different individuals and associations, the whole forming a collection, for the cause of Missions, of the noblest kind.—*New York paper.*

EDUCATION OFFICE EAST,
Montreal, 21st June, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased in virtue of the 50th clause of Act 9 V., ch. 27, to make the following appointment, viz:—

The Rev. B Davies, D.D., to be a member of the Board of Protestant Examiners for the District of Montreal, in the room and place of Rev. J M. Cremp, D.D., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor-General has also been pleased, under the provisions of Act 9 V., ch. 27, to make the following appointments, viz:—

Jacques Boud and John de Ste. Croix, Esquires, to be School Commissioners for the Scholastic Municipality of Fox and Griffin's Cove, County of Gaspe.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Markets.

FRIDAY, June 27.

ASHES.—In consequence of recent intelligence from England, the demand for both descriptions has materially increased; prices have likewise advanced. We quote Pots and Pearls, with large sales, at 31s for the former and 34s 6d for the latter.

FLOUR.—A better feeling has been imparted to this Market, in consequence of the improvement which has taken place in England. Since this time last week several thousand barrels have changed hands, at prices varying from 19s to 19s 6d for No. 1 Superfine; at the latter price sales of 1,000 bbls. to the extent of 4000 barrels, took place today. No. 2 may be quoted at from 3d to 6d over the rates of last week, but the Flour demand of the week has in a great measure been confined to choice mill brands of No 1.

GRAIN, PEAS, &c.—5000 bushels of Western Wheat, of good quality, changed hands on the evening of Wednesday last, at 4s 3d per 60 lbs; and the same lot, without having been removed from the barge in which it was placed on the following day at 4s 6d. In the other descriptions of grain belonging to this paragraph, we have no change to note.

PROVISIONS.—With the exception of 2nds Butter the market generally has been dull; the market has been cleared of that article at 64d.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—To-day there have been engagements to Glasgow at 3s 6d per barrel, for Flour. To Liverpool Wheat has been taken at 5s 6d per quarter, and Ashes at 25s per ton.—*Pilot.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,
June 28.

Brigt St Croix, Bernier, Antigonish, June 14. Converse, plaster

.... May Flower, Bulet, Quebec, June 26, order. ballast

Cleared,
June 27.

Bark Ann Rankin, Burns, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, flour, &c.

June 28.

Brig Aurelia, Michon, flour, &c, St Johns, Nfld, Moffatt & Co

June 29.

Schr Rattlesnake, Stanford, Buchanan & Co

Exports.

Per Bark ANN RANKIN, BURNS, for Glasgow—Gilmour & Co., Agents.

D Macfarlane, 102 brls flour 328 kgs butter 102 kgs and tinnets do 200 brls lard 25 do pearl ashes; A Laurie & Co, 1000 do flour; LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 1100 do do; Ryan, Chapman & Co, 14 do pot ashes; D Stewart & Son, 22 do pearl do 50 do pot do 500 do flour; Gilmour & Co, 120 do pot ashes.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,
June 26.

Bark Elizabeth, Boddy, 18th May, London, LeMesurier & Co, ballast

Ship Sir Charles Napier, Tear, 27th do, Liverpool, order, general cargo

Bark Anna, Stewart, 16th May, Liverpool, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, do

.... Zion's Hope, Connor, 10th June, New York, A Provan, ballast

.... Messenger, Treweek, 9th May, Liverpool, Sharples & Co, salt

.... Pomona, Boag, 25th June, Halifax, Gordon, Wilson & Co, ballast

.... John, Bell, 5th June, Philadelphia, H & E Burstall, do

Brig Hibernia, Weeks, 15th June, St Johns, (Nfld,) order, do

.... Bahia Packet, Fournese, 11th June, do, Pemberton Bros, 8 pipes wine

.... Wellington, Wedgwood, 14th June, do, order, ballast

Bark Helen, Johnston, 21st May, London, R Roberts, do

The following arrived a few days since, but had not been reported:—

Bark Lamont, Stephenson, Newcastle, C E Levey & Co, coals

Brig Pomona, Johnson, 26th April, do, do, do

Cleared,
June 25.

Ship Infanta, Hyland, Liverpool, Symes & Co

.... Jane, Griffiths, Bristol, LeMesurier & Co

Bark Countess of Mulgrave, Custance, Liverpool, G Colley

.... Familiens, Haab, Bjomess, Hull, Burstall's

.... Springhill, Elliott, Ardrossan, do

.... Norma, Seeberg, Belfast, Levey & Co

.... Pallas, Young, Valencia, LeMesurier & Co

.... Infanta, Griffiths, Liverpool, Benson & Co

Brig Jane A Melvain, Tullock, Neath, LeMesurier & Co

.... Daisey, Heaman, Sunderland, do

.... Wandeser, Hodgson, Ballins, Gilmour & Co

Shipping Intelligence.

The ship Maranhaw, from Limerick, with 276 passengers, and the Bluncy, from Waterford, with 95 passengers, were at Grosse Isle yesterday.

The ship Belmont, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 8th instant, in lat. 48 35, lon. 42 54, by the packet ship Ashburton, at New York.

BIRTH,

At Rosemount, on the 29th inst., Mrs. Jeffs Torrance, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 29th instant, Mrs. B. Roberts, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 16th instant, Mrs. B. Werner, of a daughter.

DIED

In this city on the 21st instant, the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., aged 35 years, one of the most distinguished Members of the Society of Friends in Canada. He came to Canada in 1847, when the ship-fever made such havoc in Montreal, with the express intention of devoting his services to the unfortunate emigrants that daily fell victims to that awful epidemic. During the cholera, he might have been constantly seen administering religious assistance to the numerous victims of that terrible scourge. After having escaped two epidemics, he finally contracted the disease that has consigned him to an early grave, while visiting the sick of Griffintown, among whom he often performed deeds of charity that shall long be remembered. He fell a victim to a violent attack of typhus fever.—*Abridged from the True Witness.*

CONCERT HALL,
(LATE ODD FELLOWS' HALL)
ST. GABRIEL STREET.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE
"RABBLE FAMILY."
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS!
MOWER'S HARMONEON TROUPE!!

MESSRS. EDWARD WARDEN, FRANCIS LYNCH, T. B. PRENDERGAST, C. H. BISHOP, and F. B. HOWE, comprising the most efficient and talented Company in this country, who have been received with distinguished favor through the United States and British Provinces, and have recently concluded a brilliant season of over four months in Boston, where their Soirees were attended by the elite and fashionable of that city, would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Montreal and vicinity, that they will appear, as Citizens and Ethiopians, in a grand series of their inimitable Vocal, Instrumental, Ethiopic and Operatic Concerts, consisting of a choice variety of gems from the most popular Operas, Songs, Glees, Choruses, Characters, &c., &c., on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, and continue EVERY EVENING during the week. This evening will be produced the original Ballet Pantomime of

"SAMPATCHENO,"

by the RABBLE FAMILY, received in Boston, for six successive weeks, with unbounded applause.

Cards of admission, 1s 3d.

Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock; performance to commence at a quarter past EIGHT.

June 30. 37

A CARD.

THE HARMONEONS, (at the suggestion of many families,) would most respectfully announce to their kind patrons and the musical public in general, that in order to secure every possible comfort to their audiences, they have taken, for the ensuing week, (commencing on MONDAY EVENING,) the beautiful and well ventilated Room, CONCERT HALL, (late Odd Fellows' Hall,) St. Gabriel Street, which has been neatly fitted up with an enlarged entrance and other improvements, and where every attention has been paid to render it the coolest and most agreeable Concert Room in the City of Montreal; and they flatter themselves that the change of location will meet with the unqualified approbation of all who hereafter honor with their patronage the inimitable entertainments of the HARMONEON TROUPE.

Montreal, June 28, 1851. 372

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

UNPRECEDENTED NOVELTY AND RARE ATTRACTION!

T. P. BESNARD, Sole LESSEE and MANAGER of the ROYAL LYCEUM, Toronto, has the honor to announce that he has, at a great expense, engaged those Universal Favorites, the Far-Famed

HERON FAMILY,
OF
Juvenile Vocalists and Artistes,

From the Theatres Royal, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Park, New York, and Principal Theatres of the United States.

The Family Consists of:—

MISS HERON,
Well known in London and Dublin as the INFANT POWER, from her great celebrity in Irish Characters.

MISS FANNY,
The eminent Vocalist and Prima Donna.

MISS AGNES,
The inimitable Low Comedian, who is possessed of extraordinary Natural Comic Talent.

They will be assisted by their Parents,
MR. AND MRS. HERON,
AND
THE TORONTO COMPANY.

The above Family's Performances have been patronised by the

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND,

Nobility, Military, and Gentry, their Excellencies the Lords Lieutenants of Ireland, Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, the Governors of the West Indian Islands, English and Danish, the late President Polk, and Governors of the United States, the Hon. Henry Clay, the late Daniel O'Connell, and some of the most distinguished personages in Europe and America.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1851,

The Entertainments will commence with the Petite Comedy of

IRISH MESMERISM.

O'Callaghan ..... Miss Heron

AFTER WHICH,
A MUSICAL OLIO,
By the Misses Heron.

To conclude with the Operetta of
WHY DON'T SHE MARRY!

Nutz ..... Miss Agnes
Corporeal Max ..... Miss Heron
Lisette ..... Miss Fanny

An ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME each Evening.

By Permission of Lieut.-Col. HORN, a portion of the very excellent Band of the XXth Regiment will attend.

Admission, 2s 6d; commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock.

June 30. 373

THE Subscribers are receiving, ex *Mariner* and *Brunswicker*, a fresh supply of

HOYLE'S CHOICE FABRICS,
CONSISTING OF:

7-8 Rich Chintz
7-8 Dark Purples
9-8 Plates
9-8 and 5-4 Brunnettes
7-8 and 6-4 Mousseline Delaines
7-8 Bareges, new styles
—ALSO,—
A few bales Fents.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.

June 30. 373

JUST RECEIVED by Express
London Art Journal, for June
Harper, for July
Macaulay's England, Vols 1 and 2
Sabbath School Journal, No 12, 2 each month, 1s 6d per annum
Youth's Penny Gazette, No 14, 2 each month, 1s 6d per annum
—ALSO,—
New York Tribune, for June 28
Home Journal, for do, do

R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

June 30. 373

BRITISH TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
144, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

R. DEAN, First Prize Trunk Maker, has constantly on hand, of the best Material, and of first-rate Workmanship, a large assortment of TRAVELLING TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, VALISES, CARPET-BAGS, &c, &c., Wholesale and Retail. Many of these articles are made of the best Oak Tanned English Leather.

All articles Warranted as Represented when Sold.

June 28. 372

FRESH SALERATUS.

JUST RECEIVED—25 boxes Superior SALERATUS, and for Sale low by

W. E. BOWMAN,
Druggist, McGill Street.

June 25. 368

FOR FORT STANWIX, HUNTSBOROUGH, &c.

THE Fine Cutter CRESCENT, Master, the above PORTS, will be Put Forth; apply to

Montreal, June 29, 1851.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Fine Packet Ship Rosalind, Master, Burgess, will be dispatched as above, for Passage, apply on board at Cabin Passengers only will be received, and no steerage passengers will be taken. The Ship is fitted up in an superior manner for accommodation of Cabin Passengers, and offers a rare opportunity to Parties desirous of visiting Home.

Or in Quebec to J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.

June 24, 1851.

TO CONSIGNEES.

MARINER, Captain Nelson, from Liverpool, is now discharging at the Custom House, and will be ready to pass her Entries and receive Goods without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.

June 19.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

TWO A1 VESSELS to LOAD at Quebec for Liverpool.

June 19.

TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Fine Schooner ELIZA, Master, will be dispatched for Quebec, Consignees are requested to send their Goods forward without delay.

June 4.

MURRAY BAY LINE.

THE Steamer ROBERT JACKSON will commence to run on TUESDAY, June 24, between Napierville and Quebec, leaving Napierville every Morning.

Montreal, 19th June, 1851.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE AND SALT WATER BATHS.

FOR RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Fine Steamer ROBERT LAIRD, Captain Nelson, will undergo extensive repairs, and be fitted up in an superior manner for the River St. Lawrence, and will ply between Quebec and Montreal, leaving Quebec every TUESDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, and Montreal every MONDAY and FRID