THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1851.

Arrival of the Washington.

The Steamer *Washington* arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, but brings no news of general importance.

The Produce Markets lower.

Her Majesty gave a Grand State Ball on the 19th ultimo, to the distinguished visitors now in London.

By the last Overland Mail from India all was quiet.

In France some excitement still prevails.

By the arrival of the *Canada* we are in possession of the latest news from England, intimating the strongest probability that a change of Ministry will take place very soon, and it is reported that Lord Stanley will be entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry. Should these anticipations be confirmed, and a corresponding change take place in the Colonial Office, we have much reason to hope that an end will at once be put to the present jobbing Cabinet in Canada, and that men of sterling worth, having a true knowledge of business, and healthy ideas of what are the real interests of the Colony, will supply their places. It has now been, we think, made pretty evident that neither at home nor abroad is Whiggery and its various adjuncts suited to the atmosphere of a British people. Every trial of it that has been hitherto made has ended in the most signal defeat; every Cabinet composed of those coarse and unginnily materials have fallen to pieces by their own innate unserviceable ponderosity, and after having committed a thousand blunders, tending to lead the country into difficulty and danger, have at last been obliged to stand still, or move out of the way of men of more talent and dignified feeling than they can ever be found to possess. This is the history of every Whig-Radical Cabinet that has ever existed, and it is likely to be its history so long as the British Constitution lasts. There is something so vulgar, so common-place, and so grovelling in Whiggery and Radicalism, that it seems to affect the minds and repress the energies of all who profess it; hence the half measures, the crude, disjointed and ill-digested Bills introduced into Parliament; and even when they do pass the ordeal of the two Houses, modified as they always are by the clear-sighted efforts of a talented and well-educated Opposition, how inadequate are they always found to be for the furtherance of any good or the prevention of any evil, and how blunderingly and ineffectively are they carried into execution. Hence every Conservative Ministry that has ever existed, have had, upon their coming into office, not only the task imposed upon them of carrying forward the work of that every day legislation which a great nation must always demand, but they have been constrained to look back upon the devices and abortive measures of their predecessors, and rectify the blunders and inept proceedings of ignorant pretenders to office—of quack legislators, and turbulent demagogues, who had previously held in their feeble yet tenacious and greedy hands the reins of Government. Lord J. Russell has sustained more defeats than would have dissolved ten Cabinets in the days of Pitt and Fox, yet still he lingers on, the laughing-stock of the Opposition, and the despised even of his own party. But it is pleasing to contemplate a return to healthier principle, and a more constitutional order of things than Whiggery or Radicalism can possibly procure for us.

It will be perceived by our Toronto letter that Mr. W. L. Mackenzie is likely to create no small stir in the House. He has, it seems, been already expelled five times, and he declares his willingness to be the victim of ten other expulsions, if his opponents have power to effect it, rather than that he should fail in what he thinks to be his duty. On Friday last he moved an Address to His Excellency for certain Returns relative to the Court of Chancery. He complained that the whole proceedings of that Court were as mysterious as that of the Inquisition; and that while it was of importance to parties to receive information, none could be procured, and characterized the present system as being worse than the last. It is worthy of remark, that during this speech he was interrupted with noises, proceeding, we

House. This Court of Chancery is one of the most notorious humbugs that ever disgraced the jurisprudence of any country. Its existence is, indeed, a libel upon the law of the land; because it infers that in the other Courts an equitable award cannot be obtained except by accident. It is, however, a great pet of the Upper Canada Bar, though we are told the fees that used to be paid to Councils, now go into the capacious pockets of Mr. Chancellor Blake and his colleagues. Should Mr. McKenzie, in pursuance of the arduous task he seems to have chalked out for himself,

succeed in being the instrument of letting it out wholly and forever from the Law Courts of this Colony, he will deserve to be spoken of with more respect than he has ever hitherto been. He has, however, undertaken no trifling labor; in the execution of such a duty, he has to encounter the bitter tongues of the Chancery Bench without the House, and the no less biting invectives of their friends and abetters within it; such men as Blake will stand at nothing to put money in their pockets. Mackenzie was then called gravely to order by Mr. Merritt. We must do this Honorable gentleman the justice to say, that when he does speak, which is but seldom, he never wanders from his subject—at least never wastes the time of the House; we wish some of his colleagues were equally judicious. Mr. Mackenzie defended himself manfully against the Attorney-General East, Mr. Price, Mr. Ross, the Attorney-General West, and, lastly, against Mr. Hincks, who accused him, *inter alia*, of writing false charges in a newspaper. Here again Mackenzie rose, and boldly asserted his perfect right to write whatever he chose in any newspaper, being of opinion that the House would do much better to attend to the business of the country than to writings in newspapers,—"these might safely be left to the Attorney-General." During last Session of Parliament, the House rather mildly, as it afterwards found, attempted to interfere with the freedom of the Press on the subject of reporting, and found they had gone a *leetle* too far; should they now interfere with newspaper writers, even when they are Members of the Legislature, they will get themselves into hotter water than they have yet experienced, *flaming* as has been their history. Mr. Henry Sherwood, indeed, said deprecatingly, that "the House could only take notice of what was written in newspapers by Honorable Members of the House;" but even this right must be used with great discretion. It will not do, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to meddle at all in a public assembly with "the fourth estate." The right of expressing our feelings and sentiments in a newspaper, is as sacred, and as much the property of every British subject, whatever may be his shade of religion, or his principles in politics, as is the right of petitioning for any real or imaginary grievance. Here, at least, we all meet upon, what coiners of new words and phrases now-a-days call, the same "platform." Romanists and Catholics, Dissenters and Churchmen, may differ about ecclesiastical government, Calvinists and Armenians may fall out about points of belief, and Whigs and Tories, Republicans and Monarchists, may contend about the excellencies of their several theories of civil administration, but in the columns of a newspaper, while they write with decency, and with due deference to the constitution under which they live, all have a perfect right to express their opinions, being personally answerable for those opinions at the bar of public judgment. It will, therefore, be in vain for any party in the Canadian Parliament, whether of the Upper or Lower House, to stifle a right which has grown with our growth, and which has become an inherent part of our birthright. And much as we dislike Mackenzie for the disloyal and criminal character of his past public history, we are neither so obtuse in intellect, so careless of the interests of our country, or so blind to the rights and privileges of our order as journalists, as to refuse him our support when he labors in a proper course of conduct, particularly when, for ought we know, such labor may be only a symptom of returning to more honorable courses, and a more dignified, or rather less criminal, procedure, both in public and private life.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SHAKSPERE.—Tallis, London and New York.

It always gives us pleasure when we can withdraw from the labor of mere every day themes, and repose ourselves upon the sunny pages of the Bard of Avon. Every attempt to render his obscurities more obvious to the every-day reader, or to present him in a more engaging dress, whether typographical or annotatory, is conferring a favor upon literature, and deserves the countenance and support of the newspaper press. The Agent, Mr. Kennedy, of No. 34, Charles Barommee Street, has sent us the first number of this new edition of Shakspere, which is to be completed in 30 numbers, at 1s. 3d.; or 15, at 2s. 6d. The size of the paper is crown octavo, of a very fine clear quality, and each number is to be accompanied with two engravings, which, if we may judge form a series of very favorable specimens of art. The first number also contains eight double columned close printed pages of notes, which seem to be some of them original and some extracted from former editions of Shakspere; indeed these notes contain all that is really valuable in those of Johnson and Stevens. And we therefore recommend to those wishing to possess a clear printed edition of the works of the great dramatist, accompanied with such notes as are necessary to the proper understanding of him, to secure to themselves this edition of him. The paper is not only of good colour and quality, but the type is remarkably clear and open, so that the page can be perused without any fatigue to the weakest eye. Should any of the future numbers of this work come under our observation, we will have something to say with respect to the brevity and propriety of the notes.

Yesterday, we were accidentally present at the opening of Mr. Phillips' new school, the esteemed Rector of the St. Urbain Street Academy. The room is about 44 feet in length by 33 in width, and has six ranges of desks running along the room calculated for 72 scholars. We are confident that the room might accommodate with school room is one of the most magnificent lecture rooms in this city, and we will be astonished if it is not made use of for that purpose before long. The exercises of the morning were opened by appropriate prayer, and a hymn; and after a well-delivered charge, addressed to the pupils, which we hope will not soon be forgotten by them, as it inculcated upon them the practice of self-dependence, self-respect, and self-government, several classes were examined in History, Geography, and in Classics, especially in Virgil and Livy. The translations of parts of these authors, selected at random, indicated very considerable proficiency, creditable alike to the master and the pupils. We were especially surprised at the performance of the music class. God Save the Queen was correctly played, and afterwards sung, the whole school joining in the chorus. We hope that Mr. Phillips' enterprise will be well responded to. His is one of the best attended schools in this city, and all that we fear is, that it may grow too large. The school is certainly, as regards its internal arrangements, one of the finest and best in this Province.

CONCERT OF THE KROLLMANS.—Monsieur and Madame Krollman give a concert this evening at St. Lawrence Hall. The English and United States Press pronounce Madame Krollman to be an exceedingly sweet and first-class Ballad Singer. The *New Orleans Delta* gives her the title of the English Nightingale, and, from the recollections we have of her performances here as Miss Mary Shaw some time back, we should be disposed to think that she is indeed by this time entitled to the highest encomiums of the Press. Monsieur Krollman has been pronounced by the *London Times* as equal, if not superior, to Vieuxtemps or Ole Bull.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather last evening, there was a very fine and discriminating audience at St. Andrews Hall to witness this unrivalled painting of the Upper Mississippi. We hope our readers will bear in mind that this is the last week it will be exhibited here. To-morrow *afternoon* there will be an exhibition at 3 o'clock.

An exceedingly neat Tablet has been erected in the Wesleyan Chapel, Great St. James Street, in this city, to the memory of the late Reverend Robert L. Lusher, for many years a faithful servant of Christ in connection with that body.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, May 31.

Yesterday the House got through its business by six o'clock, nothing important having been on the orders of the day.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood presented a petition from certain parties, praying for an Act of Incorporation for the purpose of building a Railroad from Lake Superior to the Pacific, and that the Company be allowed to purchase land along the line, to the width of 60 miles, at the price for which Government purchased it from the Indians.

Mackenzie gave notice of a motion to call for a statement in continuation of that previously furnished respecting the Clergy Reserve Revenues.

Sir Allan McNab gave notice of an Address to His Excellency for a copy of the Charter of Trinity College.

FOREIGNERS TO HOLD LAND IN FEE SIMPLE.

Mr. Prince gave notice of a Bill to enable Foreigners to hold Lands in fee simple in this Province.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Hon. Mr. Boulton gave notice of a motion for a return of the names of the gentlemen who have sat on the Medical Board of Upper Canada since the last Session of Parliament, distinguishing those who are Professors of the University from others.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. Mackenzie, in moving for certain returns relative to the Court of Chancery, complained that information called for by Addresses last Session on several important subjects had not been furnished.

Mr. Lafontaine complained, that in making motions the hon. member for Haldimand did not confine himself to the subject in hand.

Mr. Mackenzie said he had not gone beyond the motion. If we could not get information on a particular subject on which enquiry was made, it was quite pertinent to refer to other cases of the kind; and he had merely cited the case of land scrip in Lower Canada as a case in point.

Mr. Price complained that the hon. member for Haldimand was troubling the Government for all sorts of information, the supplying of which would incur more expense than the value it would be.

Mr. Ross called the attention of the House to a letter in the *Examiner* of Wednesday last, signed W. L. Mackenzie, respecting the debate on the Trust and Loan Company's Act, stating that he had exposed mid-night legislation, and turned public attention to this foreign monopoly. He (Mr. R.) contended that there had been no midnight legislation, and such statements as this were not to be tolerated; if continued, it would be due to the dignity of this House to interfere to prevent such statements being made by any one out of this House, and especially by a member of it.

Mr. Malcolm, in reference to a case mentioned by way of obtaining information called for last Session, and had not been paid for his labor, stated that the individual in question had been told by the Government, almost immediately after he had commenced copying, to stop, as it was not likely the House would persist in demanding the information.

Mr. Hincks said, in the letter in a city paper, the *Examiner*, had been referred to, there was a statement in it that he thought demanded the interference of this House. It had been stated in that letter that the late President of the Council had stated that the system of corruption had not yet gone to its full extent. Now he (Mr. H.) called the House to witness that the hon. member for Lincoln had denied that he had said so.

Mr. Mackenzie warned the House that it had better not undertake the regulation of the Press of Upper and Lower Canada. He had himself always written what he thought proper in the newspapers, and he intended to do so still; he had been expelled five times for doing so, and he should not now be driven from his course, if he were to be expelled ten times more.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood contended that when information had been called for by Address, it was the duty of the Government to produce that information; the individual member who called for it could not authorize the thing to be dropped; it was the property of the House. Why had the information called for by four Addresses last Session not been granted.

Mr. Hincks said, that in three of the cases there

Mr. Prince exonerated the Government for not having produced the information respecting the Court of Chancery, called for last Session. He also exonerated the member for Haldimand from all blame in having called for the information.

The motion was then granted.

THE RECTORIES.

Mr. Mackenzie, in moving for Returns respecting the Rectories and the authority under which they were created, cited several other Addresses of the House for information on different subjects, to which no return had been granted. This was too bad. When the House called for information, and when the Government offered no objection, it was reasonable to suppose that the information would be forthcoming. He was sorry to see that the hon. member for the First Riding of York had rather lost his temper. He hoped the Government would not lose its temper; it was hardly worth while to get angry with an old man like him. [The hon. gentleman gave them a very amusing admonition on the propriety of keeping their temper, and succeeded in putting the House into very good humour.] The member for the First Riding of York had said that he (Mr. Mackenzie) was seeking popularity—to be sure he was. He thought that a man who came here two years ago, and the house he went into was riddled with stones, had need to look for a little popularity. (Laughter.) On the question of calling for information, he referred to the motion of Hume and Lord Althorpe, who called for information, and Lord Castlereigh resisted; the mover and seconder divided the House for twelve hours, from seven o'clock at night till seven next morning, when Castlereigh yielded and gave the information. It was spread over the whole country; exposing a system of corruption at which the English mind revolted; the Government, which had stood for sixty years, was shaken to its centre, and soon had to resign. There was more in this seeking information than people were aware of. When the Hon. Inspector-General was Editor of the *Examiner* he was a capital agitator; in proof of which, he (Mr. Mackenzie) read extracts from that journal of 1839. But office had made the Ministry dumb, and they wanted to make him dumb, too. They were very good agitators before the last election, but now the member for the First Riding of York had undertaken to read him a lecture on the way in which he ought to conduct himself. When he saw that office had made so great a change in that gentleman, he thought the country would lose very little if he (Mr. Price) was not sent back to this House at the next election.

USURY LAWS.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood, seconded by the Hon. Inspector General, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to modify the Usury Laws.

Motion granted; to be read a second time on the 9th June.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood explained that the Bill was almost an exact copy of the English Bill, and that it would be confined in its operation to Upper Canada.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH IN LOWER CANADA.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine introduced a Bill to amend the Act establishing the present Courts of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada.

On motion of Mr. Boutillier, the Committee on Seigniorial Tenure obtained leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Egan for six weeks, on urgent private business.

Hon. Mr. Hincks laid before the House, by command of the Governor General, Statements relating to the Public Debt of Canada, up to 31st January, 1851.

Also, The Blue Books for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850.

Hon. Mr. Boulton introduced a Bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt in Upper Canada;—second reading Thursday next.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the repeal of the Duty on Foreign Timber imported into Great Britain; and accompanied with an Address to His Excellency requesting the transmission of the same, during the concurrence of the Assembly thereto.

On the motion of Mr. Malloch, the Address to His Excellency from the Council was agreed to, and a Message ordered to the Council to acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Prince introduced a Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, in certain cases;—second reading on Monday week.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, introduced a Bill to authorize and enforce the attendance of Witnesses in civil cases from any part of this Province before the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction;—second reading on Thursday next.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the leasing of Lands and Tenements, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to render executory Judgements of the Commissioners' Courts in Lower Canada, was read the second time, and committed for Monday next.

Z.

Yesterday afternoon the 79th Highlanders were reviewed on the Plains of Abraham before the Commander of the Forces, who appeared highly gratified at the appearance and condition of this fine regiment, and the manner in which they performed their evolutions. General Rowan left last evening at six o'clock, for Montreal, under a salute from the battery on Dutnam Terrace.—*Quebec Mercury of Saturday.*

We observe that it is the intention of the St. Jean Baptiste Society to be in attendance at the wharf to-morrow morning, for the purpose of receiving the Bishop of Rhesalo, Co-adjutor Bishop of Quebec, who is expected to arrive by the steamer Quebec, from Montreal on his return from Italy. Several gentlemen of the R. C. Clergy and the Church wardens of this City, have kindly proceeded to Montreal to meet him. Such demonstrations on the part of his late parishioners in celebrating his return among them, cannot fail to be peculiarly acceptable to the much esteemed gentleman.—*Ib.*

A correspondent from Three Rivers informs us that the Anniversary of Her Majesty's birth day was celebrated on Saturday evening by the five Masonic Lodges under the jurisdiction of Canada Encosse and Lorne, assisted by the Harmonic Society's Band under the superintendence of Mr. N. A. Dubergue. They met at the Town Hall, from whence they proceeded to the Place d'Armes, where three successive volleys were given, the band playing the National Anthem, concluding with three hearty cheers.—*Ib.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,
May 31.

Brig Jamaica, Jas Pirrie, Liverpool, 14th April, J G Mackenzie, general cargo

Brig Mary, Robt Watson, Glasgow, 12th April, J R Orr, do.

June 2.

Brig George, John Hogg, Glasgow, 22nd April, Order, general cargo

Cleared,
May 31.

Brig Margaret Thompson, David Galloway, Leith, flour, Moffatt & Co

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,
May 29.

Bark Alert, Brennan, 6th May, New York, Le-Mesurier & Co, ballast

.... John Symon, 7th May, New York, H & E Burstall, do

.... Volunn, Motley, 17th April, Padstow, A Gilmour & Co, do, 2 pass

.... Norma, Seeberg, 20th April, Belfast, C E Levey & Co, iron, &c

.... Ellen, Mitchell, 13th April, Porto Rico, Le-Mesurier & Co, sugar, &c

Brig Niobe, Braney, 14th April, Liverpool, J White, coals

.... Sir Wm Wallace, Jaffrey, 17th April, Aberdeen, R Roberts, ballast

May 29.

Ship Deborah, Ellis, 23rd April, Londonderry, Order, iron, 192 pass

.... Chas Saunders, Spencer, 1st May, Liverpool, Levey & Co, general cargo, 198 pass

Bark Envoy, Harrick, 24th April, Londonderry, LeMesurier & Co, pig iron, 212 pass

.... Glenlyon, Jamieson, 23rd April, New Ross, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, 478 pass

.... Abeona, Arthur, 28th April, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co, salt

Brig Reinbeck, Adie, 18th April, Sunderland, C E Levey & Co, coals

.... Grace, Glen, 1st April, Sunderland, A Joseph & Co, coals

Brig Christiana, Hodge, 19th April Newcastle, P Holland, coals

Brig Thereon, Hall, 11th April, Shields, Benson & Co, coals

Brig Ann Eliza & Jane, Newham, 11th do, Newcastle, order, do

Ship Lady Peel, Johns, 16th do, Plymouth, A Gilmour & Co, ballast, 271 passengers

Ship New Zealand, Montgomery, 22nd do, Newry, Hyde & McBlain, do, 160 do

Ship Isabella, Haywood, 20th do, Torbay, G B Symes & Co, do, 14 do

Nor Bark Flora, Sandene, 13th do, London, Le-Mesurier & Co, do

Bark Good Intent, Warburton, 15th do, Fowey, order, do, 20 passengers

Bark Champion, Cochrane, 22nd do, Greenock, H & E Burstall, railroad iron, &c, 48 do

Bark Medina, Knox, 22nd do, Waterford, order, genl cargo, 141 do

Bark Dominica, Murphy, 20th do, Cork, Pembertous, ballast, 192 do

Bark Henry Tanner, Carter, 17th do, London, H & E Burstall, genl cargo, 5 cabin, 97 steerage do

Bark Empress, Gordon, 20th do, Stromness, Gordon, Wilson & Co, genl cargo, 68 do

Bark Springhill, Allicot, 23rd do, Ardrossan, order, pig iron and coals, 82 do

Bark Colnia, Penny, 6th do, Gloucester, H & E Burstall, ballast, 125 do

Brig Royalist, Campbell, 22nd do, Sligo, order, ballast, 84 do

Brig Mary & Ellen, Fulthorpe, 20th do, Dublin, Ryan & Co, porter, 61b do

Brig Joseph Brown, Richardson, 20th May, Sidney, W Stevenson, plaster, 32 do

Bark Margaret Pollock, Cruickshanks, 29th April, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co, salt, &c

May 30.

Ship Bondicea, Lanft, 14th May, St John, A Provan, ballast

Bark Dryope, Williams, 12th April, London, Pembertons, ballast

Bark Earl Durham, Herbert 6th April, Carthagena order, ballast

Bark Alchymist, Lenty, 10th April, Falmouth, Gordon, Wilson & Co, ballast

Bark Toronto, Stowell, 11th May, New York, Benson & Co, ballast

Bark Pandora, Whymie, 22d April, Cork, order, ballast, 4 cabin passengers.

Brig Jane Alice, Beleine, 26th April, Painboeuf, A Gilmour & Co, ballast

Brig Britannia, Williams, 12th April, London, Le-Mesurier & Co, ballast

May 31.

Brig Zenith, Vincent, 11th April, Sunderland, Gordon, Wilson & Co, coals and cinders

Cleared.
May 29.

Bark Adromeda, Pontoe, Dundee, H & E Burstall

Bark Emmanuel, Sinclair, Belfast, Levey & Co

Bark Asia, Swinton, Holyhead, Benson & Co

May 30.

Ship Ottawa, McArthur, Glasgow, Benson & Co

Ship Wm Dawson, Beveridge, Leith, Gilmour & Bark Queen Victoria, Nixon, Plymouth, H & E Burstall

Bark Orbit, Culliton, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co

Bark Devereux, Lumsden, Falmouth, do

Brig Reward, Smith, Sunderland, Symes & Co

Passengers.

Return of the number of Passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec, from the 17th to the 31st May, 1851:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	12	1786
Ireland	33	1449
Scotland	19	624
Other Ports	4	27
	68	3886
Previously reported	73	2835
	141	6721
To corresponding period in 1850	325	3984
Decrease	184	1134

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Abstract of the Passenger Lists, received by H. M.'s Chief Agent for Emigration, of vessels sailed for Quebec from

Date Sailed.	Ships.	Where from.	Passengers. Cabin.	Stg.
May 4—Helen		London	3	315
15—Ariel		Limerick	2	60
15—Gibon		do	6	175
15—Lawrence Portent		Waterford	0	00
			4	571
Previously Reported			33	3313
			37	3884
Total			37	3884

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th May, 1851.

Shipping Intelligence.

The bark Robert Watson, Captain Cook, of this Port, sailed on the 3rd May, the bark Enterprise, Captain McKenzie, from Bombay, 110 days out, in lat. 40 48 N, long. 30 53 W.

The bark Standard, Ritchie, cleared at Boston for Quebec on the 26th ultimo.

The ship Yorkshire, McMillan, cleared at Portland for Quebec on the 23rd ultimo.

The bark Augusta, Jenkins, and ship Michael Angelo, Wilson, cleared at Philadelphia for Quebec on the 28th ultimo.

The ship June, Hunter, cleared at New York for Quebec on the 27th ultimo.

The Steamer Alliance, which was on her way down from Montreal with the ship America in tow, came in collision with the American bark Ulica, which was on her way to Montreal. The Alliance received some damage, and the America had her fore and top-mast yards carried away. The Ulica had her bowsprit carried away and received other damage. A coal barge, that was lying near to when the collision took place, was run into by one of the above vessels and sank.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage, at the Port of Quebec, to the 31st May inclusive, in each year:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1850	1	300
1851	202	130,143
Less this year	5	1,157
		128,986 More

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage from Lower Ports in the years 1850-51, up to 31st May, in each year, viz.:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1850	0	00
1851	214	128,986
More this year	0	614

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Darcy Lahtin, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. John Chambers, of Lancaster, to Miss Harriet Maria Hall Wilkes, eldest daughter of Mr. H. B. Wilkes, of Montreal.

DIED.

At Montreal, on the 2d ultimo, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Cornelius, eldest surviving son of Duncan McPhie, Esq., aged 17 years and 6 months.

STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS.

Regarding the effects of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Restoratives, a distinguished Physician of New York remarks as follows:—"The extraordinary virtues, with which this Galvanic Restoration is endowed by the profoundest and enlightened members of the medical profession, seem to warrant the conclusion, that it will eventually effect a complete revolution in the practice of medicine. The Galvanic Restoration discovered by Dr. Sherwood seems to have been little thought of till lately by the profession; and it will be found the best Physician, and surest friend, in cases of need, in a great number and variety of complaints, that is a valuable consequence to the private practitioner in private families and on shipboard. Its effects sometimes appear magical, its judicious application is always beneficial, and with ordinary care no possible injury can result from its use in any case whatever, even to the most delicate person or tender infant.

From the Brooklyn Daily Clipper.

It is entirely vegetable, which leaves our part, and every Physician and person needing health, or desire to do good, should possess at least one dozen bottles of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Restoration, for it is an invaluable remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed. 349

MONS. AND MADAME KROLLMAN

WILL have the honor of giving a GRAND CONCERT at ST. LAWRENCE HALL, THIS EVENING, June 3.

Tickets, 2s. 6d. Particulars in Small Bills.
June 3. 350

NOTICE.

ALL LIEUTENANTS and ENSIGNS of the of the 4th Battalion of Mt. Militia, will be good enough to send in, as early as possible, through the Post Office, a RETURN of their NAMES at FULL LENGTH, with the date of their respective Commissions, addressed to Capt. R. LOVELACE, Adjutant 4th Battalion Mt. Militia.

June 3, 1851. 350

THE undersigned having been appointed Sequestre (Trustee) of the Estate of the late ALEXANDER HART, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Esquire, by a judgment of Her Majesty's Superior Court, rendered at Montreal aforesaid the 27th of May, instant; he hereby gives Public Notice to all persons in anywise indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment at his Office, situated in Little St. James Street of the said City of Montreal.

W. E HOLMES,
Advocate.

Montreal, 31st May, 1851. 349

ONE WEEK LONGER.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,
LATE
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
ST. PETER STREET.

LEWIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

The LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD, extending from St. Louis to the Falls of St. Anthony, *a distance of ONE THOUSAND MILES.*

IN consequence of the great success of the above splendid Work of Art, the Proprietors have the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Montreal, that it will be exhibited EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and an
AFTERNOON EXHIBITION,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 7½ o'clock; Exhibition to commence at 8½ o'clock, precisely.
Admission, 1s. 3d.
Liberal arrangements made with Schools.

LEWIS & KING,
Proprietors.

Montreal, June 2. 349

REMOVAL.

MRS. GIBSON,
EMBROIDERESS,
54 Craig Street,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and the 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

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. 343

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION of the MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE, will be held at the OFFICE of the COUNCIL, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE next, at THREE o'clock, for the transaction of general business.

By order,
ALEX. CLERK,
Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, May 22, 1851. 346

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 suberb cut stone building, of four stories, belonging to Alex. M. Delisle, Esq., at No. 25, corner of Notre Dame and Bonsecours Streets, nearly opposite Doctor Pinault'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. 348m—348

HORSES.

WANTED,
For the Service of the ROYAL ARTILLERY,
A NUMBER OF
Very Superior GELDINGS,
both for the Saddle and Draught.

OFFICERS WILL ATTEND AT

Brittania	June	17th and 18th
Picton	"	19th and 20th
Belleville	"	24th and 26th
Cobourg	"	28th and 27th
Peterborough	"	30th
Toronto	"	30th and 1st July
Newmarket	July	2nd and 3d
Hamilton	"	4th and 5th
London	"	7th and 8th
Waterloo	"	9th
Galt	"	10th and 11th
Paris	"	12th
Brantford	"	14th and 15th
Woodstock	"	16th and 17th
London	"	18th and 19th
St. Thomas	"	21st
Chippawa	"	24th and 25th
Fort Robinson	"	26th
Toronto	"	28th and 29th.

May 28. 343

REPORTING.

A GENTLEMAN acquainted with the Duties of REPORTER and CORRESPONDENT, desires an ENGAGEMENT during the Session of Parliament. Apply at this Office.

May 24. 342

REGISTRY OFFICE,
25, FRANCIS XAVIER STREET

FARMS AND HOUSES TO LET

TECUMSETH TERRACE, BLEURY STREET.—One of those COMFORTABLE CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES, in one of the most fashionable Locations—containing, Dining, Drawing and Bed Rooms, Pantry, Apartments for Waiter and Female Servants, Kitchen, Atticks plastered, Water Pipe in House, Ice House, Stabling, Coach House &c. &c.

Rent £25 and Assessments. Apply to

JOHN G. DINNING.

SHERBROOKE STREET.—The HOUSE lately occupied by John Smith, Esq., the Property of James Shuter, Esq., consisting of—Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Pantry, on the first Flat, 8 Bed-Rooms, an excellent Kitchen, Cellars, Coach House, Stabling and a Well of Spring Water. Rent reasonable.

JOHN G. DINNING.

June 2.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

TOWN OF SHERBROOKE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Excellent FARM, belonging to the Estate of the late JASON WRIGHT, situated about one mile East from the Town of Sherbrooke, containing about 240 Acres, 30 to 40 Acres of which are under improvement with a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, a BARN 40 feet square. 30 to 35 Tons of Hay is the annual yield. There is a promising young Orchard, of upwards of 100 Fruit Trees of all descriptions.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to Mrs. Wright's Agent,
W. R. WILLARD,
Sherbrooke.

Or to
JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, May 22. m-341

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, an excellent Farm, within two miles of the business part of the Town, containing 90 ACRES, more or less, 25 of which are under cultivation. Terms reasonable. 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. 1, 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 BATTEN.
Derby Line, near Lennoxville.

Or to
JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, June 2. m-349

FARM FOR SALE,
1½ Miles from the Town of Sherbrooke.

AN Excellent Farm, the Property of B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of 100 ACRES, from 30 to 60 of which cleared, and in grass, a good sugary of 250 to 300 Maple Trees, a Dwelling House, a Barn 30 x 40 feet, an excellent quality of Land for Tillage or Stock, an inexhaustible supply of Manure on the Farm, 2,000 good Cedar Rails, put on and put into fence this Spring. The Farm is situated on the East side of the River St. Francis, about 1½ miles from the Town of Lennoxville, where there is an excellent College and Grammar School in connexion with the Church of England. A Road passes on the lower of the Farm. Price, £250, £100 payable in Cash, and the balance in two equal Annual Instalments, with legal Interest.

Apply to
B. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Sherbrooke.

Or to
JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, June 2. m-349

POT AND PEARL ASHES purchased by
JOHN G. DINNING,
ASHES BROKER.
35, St. Francois Xavier Street.

June 2. m-349

TANNERS, OR COD OIL.

25 BARRELS FRESH, just received.
JOHN G. DINNING,
35, Francois Xavier Street.

June 2. m-349

MACHINERY OIL, in Casks of 15 and 20 Gallons each. The superiority of this article over Sperm, Olive, or Lard Oils is daily improving proved. It is now used in preference to all others, both on account of economy in price and cleanliness and durability; by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. BLACK, WOOD & Co; WILLIAM DOW & Co.; LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY; Captain SUTHERLAND, Steamer *Magnet*, Kingston; and T. B. WRAGG, Esq.

A few 5-gallon Tins on hand.

TANNERS' OIL, in 20-gallon Casks, No. 1 and 2; a very superior article, direct from the Manufacturer.

BRIGHT VARNISH.—Orders received for packages of from 1lb to 40 Gallons. Samples may be examined 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. 323-1

AT a MEETING of the MONTREAL TURF CLUB, held at COMPAIN'S Hotel, on the 11th of March last, it was proposed that Rule 17 of the Club be altered by inserting immediately after the word "Subscription" the words "of Five Dollars."

B. GIBB,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 29, 1851. 346

SEPARATE TENDERS

WILL be received by the Undersigned, until MONDAY, the SECOND JUNE next, for the Execution of the Masonry and Cut Stone, Carpenters and Joiners, Plasterers, Plumbers, Painters and Glaziers Works, and Hot Air Apparatus, required in enlarging and