☞ The Montreal Courier is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars ($6) per annum, payable in advance.

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THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1851.

On Monday last, the Legislative Assembly had another speech of nearly three hours length inflicted upon them without rhyme or reason by "the never ending still beginning" William Lyon Mackenzie upon the much vexed question of the Clergy Reserves. Extracts from the speech will be found elsewhere. We are heartily sick both of Mr. Mackenzie and his speeches, and we wonder much that he will persist in wasting the time of the House upon a question, the discussion of which he must by this time see is distasteful to the majority of the members, since after his soporific speech he could muster no more than six abettors to his spoliation effort, among which was the conceited but very shallow and ignorant member for Middlesex. Mr. Notman is consistent in one point; he is in origin one of the unwashed himself, and he uses all the little influence he possesses to bring others down to his own ignoble level. Vulgar thoughts and early vulgar associations have made him in public life an enemy to the softer and more dignified amenities of life, and hence his hostility to conservative feeling and gentlemanly association. Mr. Notman's opposition to the Clergy Reserves arises not so much because he disapproves of what he and others of his kidney call the loaves and fishes, as from an intense hatred of the Church of England and his anxious desire to take away from her in this Province the small pittance that radical rapacity has left her. They have already despoiled her of the fishes, as they profanely call the temporalities of a Church Establishment; but they are still unsatisfied, they must now also have the loaves—they must now tear from her lips the dry crust which has been alone left to her of a sovereign's bounty. Yet this pure and would-be-thought stainless plebean William Notman can lay his unwashed paws upon three hundred pounds of the public money, put into his pocket by his friends Baldwin & Co., and at the same time stand up [illegible] in Parliament and call himself an independent member! In the "*Public Account*," "No 18," under the head of contingent expenses of criminal prosecutions, we find the following entry—"William Notman, for services as Crown Officer, &c., for the Spring and Fall Assizes of 1850, £301 0s. 0d."—a sum for which we have no doubt the immaculate and pious William Notman would write upon his door posts, like Grimaldi the clown, "No Religion," if Robert Baldwin or Francis Hincks would bid him. The specious plea of Education—Godless of course—which is set up as a sufficient reason for spoiling the Church, can have no weight with those who know what sort of an education such men as Mr Notman would substitute in its place—that would be an education in which no Clergyman of any persuasion, more particularly of the Church, should have anything to say. Men of the Mackenzie and Notman stamp have an intuitive dislike to Clergymen, because the latter are apt to think that Bibles and Catechisms should be in some measure at least the indispensable vehicles of instruction, while the former think these old-fashioned ways of making men good and wise ought to be exploded, and some more whiggish road to wisdom substituted in their place, such as Chambers' Educational Course, or indeed any other *Course* that has no religion as a characteristic.

We argue against the dissipation of the Clergy Reserves rather as a principle than with any idea that they are of much—if any—importance to the prosperity of the Church as they now stand. The pittance they afford to each Clergyman is wholly inadequate for his sustenance, at the same time that they afford a sufficient apology for Congregations to declining contributing an adequate support for their Minister. Were all the Churches wholly and entirely and unreservedly voluntary, there would be no invidious distinctions by which to create jealousy and discontent, nor would we see those heartburnings and bickerings among bodies of Christians, whose only real difference consists in some unimportant points of Church Government, which now disfigure the Christian world. Were a Heathen stranger to come among us, his remark would no longer be, "Behold how these Christians love one another." His observation would rather lead him to say, "Behold how these Christians hate, abuse, villify and backbite, one another;" and even those of the same persuasion are not altogether free from this censure; the scandal potion is as sweetly sugared and made as palatable where a brother or sister is the subject of conversation, as if it were Presbytery *versus* Episcopacy, or Methodist *versus* Baptist. With respect to State Endowments of the Churches, if any must go, the whole entirely, and without reservation, must be confiscated to Civil purposes. The Roman Catholic as well as the Protestant must surrender his Endowments, for with this alone will the people be satisfied. It will not do to tell us that because the Clergy Reserves are of trifling amount, and the public property of the Romanists enormous, that the one must be taken and the other left. If the one is an abuse so is the other, and the amount of such abuse is exactly in proportion to the amount of income involved in either case. It can never be thought that a provision set aside for the support of the Protestant Churches by a Protestant Monarch, and confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, can be annulled, while a grant by a Foreign Prince to a people no longer his subjects can be respected or suffered to remain intact. Agitation has been going on against the interests of the Church of England particularly, and Roman Catholics have been taking a hostile part in the debates, and voting against that Church,—let them look to themselves, they have also glass windows, let them not throw stones. By all means confiscate the property of all the Churches to the purposes of education, and then we shall be able to make a fair estimate of what Church has the most influence, and which is most deeply seated in the hearts of the people. Mr. Mackenzie says, the people had no voice in the setting aside of the Clergy Reserves for sacred purposes—neither they had; but the people had just as little to say in the treaty by which Canada was formally ceded to the British, and in which treaty upwards of two millions of acres of land, including the whole rich and valuable Island of Montreal, was secured to the Roman Catholics. If we must have reform, or innovation, let even-handed justice be our guide, put all upon an equal footing—do not leave a Foreign Church, which in its very nature is hostile to Protestantism, rich and powerful, while the Native Protestant Churches are denuded of their property, and left to the tender mercies of a not very opulent population, however generous they may be in the support of their Clergy, when such support is really and literally left to them. This is a question as open upon the one side as it is upon the other: the Roman Catholics have themselves been instrumental in keeping alive and fostering this agitation, and if the weight of its results fall upon their own heads, they have none but themselves to blame.

Panorama of the Mississipi.—We have had the pleasure of visiting this Painting of the Lower Mississipi, from St. Louis to the city of New Orleans. The general appearance of the several scenes is of a much more civilized character than those of the upper part of the River, though they are by no means so grand in their outline. The simple quiet character of the River bank is, however, equally attractive, the foregrounds are as rich, and the surface of the stream is enlivened by many a craft of the most phantastic build and various use. The numerous shipwrecks upon one part of the River also add no small interest to the Picture. We think that the Painting of the Lower Mississipi has considerably more finish than that of the Upper, and the numerous plantations, and rich foliage surrounding them, impart a very lively and riant air to the whole scene. New Orleans seems to be a very superior city to what it is usually represented in books of travels and columns of newspapers.

We observe, from a communication in yesterday's *Gazette*, that, undeterred by the opposition which appears to be prepared for him by "*the Proprietor of Mr. Hays' fittings*," Mr. Lee, with that energy and perseverance which marks his character, intends to continue his canvass for subscribers to his new Theatre. Mr. Lee remarks in his letter, that he and the "Proprietor," &c., aforesaid, "contemplate building two entirely different things." The one, it appears, thinks that such a building as will hold "the fittings" of the old Theatre, will meet the wants and wishes of Montreal; the other, that the establishment which the city requires, is one not more than half of that size, which can be managed at a moiety of the expense inevitably attending a larger building. Mr. Lee further says, that were such a Theatre as the mysterious personage alluded to projects, in his immediate neighborhood, it would not affect his prosperity in the slightest degree. There can be little doubt but that a small, elegant, and comfortable Theatre, under Mr. Lee's management, could not fail of success.—*Communicated.*

The second Exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society will take place on Thursday, the 3rd of July, in the large Hall over the Market. We believe more than usual competition is anticipated—certainly the season, though very backward, will be, with fine weather, very favorable.

Drowned.—We regret to learn that a man named Eli Arnold, of Poole, England, carpenter of the bark *British Empire*, while employed in paying the seams of the vessel, yesterday, fell from the stage and was drowned. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict rendered according to the circumstances.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, June 17, 1851.

Yesterday there was no very important debate in the House.

Mr. Mackenzie moved to refer a Petition, praying that the Clergy Reserves and Rectory be devoted to education, to a Select Committee, for them to report on by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Price objected that the question ought not to be discussed till to-morrow, when his resolution on the subject came up.

Mr. Mackenzie understood that he had a right to speak to all those questions of a public nature to which the Petition referred. He believed that if the people had been aware that the Clergy Reserves question would be shirked by Government as it had been, not one half of them would have been returned at the last election. And yet the Crown Lands Commissioner had interrupted him (Mr. Mackenzie) with a view of stifling discussion on this question. He then referred to the state of the question twenty-one years ago, quoting resolutions passed at a public meeting at that time, deprecating the employment of the Reserves for sectarian purposes, and which proceedings were endorsed by Mr. Baldwin. He (Mr. M.) wished to argue the question, that we have a constitutional right to dispose of these revenues. The existing settlement, as it was called, was made in defiance of the people of this country. He then showed the inequality of the distribution of the Clergy Reserves Revenue, showing the injustice of the Imperial Bill. During the first Session of the present Parliament, nothing was done with the question; and in the second Session, when the question was brought up, the Government contrived to stave off discussion, and the mover of the resolution for inquiry voted against his own motion, and the seconder was not there at all. Then in the third Session the thing was taken up, but not, as it should have been, by Bill. His firm conviction was, the Government had no desire to settle this question; in proof of which, he quoted an extract from an official document written by Mr. Sullivan, when a member of the present Government and Secretary of the Province, stating, in reference to the Reserves, that the Government is Trustee of special funds, which they were not prepared to sacrifice to the general policy of the Government; he also quoted a letter of Mr. Price, denying a statement in the *Examiner*, that there was no difference of opinion on the subject of the Reserves among the members of the Government, and also the statement of Mr. Baldwin on the floor of the House. The Government could not have taken up the question as a Government one, because it had no mind on the subject. He then read from the petition of the Bishop of Toronto against all interference with the Clergy Reserves, and from the despatch of Lord Elgin, which deprecated the renewed agitation of this question, and contained a hint to the Church to agitate it in the Province. Lord Elgin was a good man, but he (Mr. M.) had no doubt he was in favor of the system of Church and State. He then referred to the history of Scotland and the present condition of England as illustrating the bad effects of that system. Mr. Mackenzie continued to speak in this strain for two hours and a half.

Mr. Price rose to say that he had been anxious to save the time of the House in objecting to the member for Haldimand going into the general question. He should vote against the motion on the ground that this House has no power to dispose of the question by Bill.

Mr. W. Boulton said, the averment of Mr. McKinnon in the petition that referred to himself (Mr. B.) was entirely incorrect.

Mr. Morrison could not find fault with the course of the hon. member for Haldimand, but he (Mr. Mackenzie) had referred to his (Mr. Morrison's) motion on the subject in the first Session. He did not take the course he did on that occasion with a view to give the question the go-by. No matter what hon. members might say, this was a question that deeply interested the people of Upper Canada; he thought it ought to be settled before the next Election; but he denied that it had been kept back as electioneering capital at the next Election. Although the course of the hon. member for Haldimand might not be the best, he should be voting against his conscience if he were to oppose it; he should, therefore, support the motion.

Mr. Macfarlane was in favour of the course proposed by this motion; he was in favour of that course last Session; and he should vote for it.

Mr. Merritt was in favour of the course taken by the Ministry, and should, therefore, vote against the motion.

Hon. Mr. Boulton wished to explain why he should vote for the motion; he then went on to show that the question could be disposed of by Bill, reserving it for the consideration of Her Majesty.

The question was then put and lost:—yeas, 9; nays, 47. X.

Legislative Council.

(*Abridged from Toronto Patriot.*)

Monday, June 16, 1851.

A message from His Excellency, stating that he had granted leave of absence for the Session to the Hon. D. B. Viger, was brought down by the Hon. Mr. Leslie.

A Petition was presented from G. Benjamin, Grand Master of the Orange Society, praying for the repeal of the "Party Processions Act." In presenting this petition, the Hon. Mr. Ross had to state in justice to himself, that he did not approve of the Society of which Mr. Benjamin was the head. His opinions on that subject were well known, and no one could be more strongly opposed to the organization than he was; but he had agreed at once to present the petition when asked to do so, as he would present any petition that was respectfully worded. He was particularly opposed to party processions, believing that they were calculated to lead to riot and bloodshed, and had therefore been much pleased with the act for their suppression. But since it came into operation, it has not been attended with the results, or worked as much good, as was expected by its framers, and collisions had repeatedly taken place. Speaking from his own experience in conducting the crown business for the Crown, it was almost impossible to obtain convictions under the Act. That being the case, it might be a subject for consideration, whether the existence of the Act was beneficial or not, and whether it might or might not be repealed or suspended, and the effect of conciliation tried. He understood that the processions were about to be abandoned; but if the act were repealed, and they were continued with the concomitant evils of collisions and breaches of the peace, then he believed he was correct in stating that the culpable parties could be proceeded against under the common law of the land. There was one grand fact that could not be denied; that the Orange institution in this country was composed of a powerful body of men—formidable by their organization—and that recently, when a good deal of anxiety was felt, and justly, with regard to the political fate of this province and its adhesion to the mother country, that body then stood firm to its principles of loyalty to the throne and the constitution; for that conduct, their petition deserved the respectful consideration of the Legislature. In conclusion, he would say that he hoped Canada might for the future be spared the scenes of turbulence and violence through which it had already gone.

Hon. Mr. Irving protested against singling out one body of men or one society as more conspicuous for its loyalty than another. All were equally loyal. So far from consenting to rescind the 'Party Processions Act,' he would rather legislate to bind this particular Society hand and foot.

The House then adjourned.

Legislative Assembly.

Monday, June 16.

A number of petitions were brought up.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, delegate from Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Mr. Chandler, delegate from New Brunswick, on the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, were introduced by Mr. Lafontaine and Sir Allan N. MacNab, and took a seat within the bar on the right hand of the Speaker.

Mr. MacKenzie moved to refer so much of the petition of M. Mackinnon, farmer of the township of Vaughan, as related to the Clergy Reserves, and the appropriation of the proceeds thereof to general education, the abolition of Rectories, and the placing of all churches on an equal footing before the law, to a select Committee, with instructions to report a bill for the accomplishment of these objects. He was proceeding, when—

Mr. Price interrupted the hon. member on a point of order. He did not think that the proper time to bring up the whole question of the Clergy Reserves, which, besides, would come before the House to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker ruled the hon. member from Haldimand to be in order.

Mr. Mackenzie went on at great length to comment on the conduct of the ministry with reference to the Clergy Reserves, contending they had completely shirked the question. He condemned the system of religious establishments, and the operation of the Reserves and Rectories, in this Province. He asserted the doctrine of religious equality, and denied that the Parliament had any right to grant religious preferences. He denounced the Bishop of Toronto as a political bishop, and his attempts to establish a Dominant Church, as an injustice to the people of this province. Dr. Strachan should attend to his religious duties instead of interfering with politics. He went on at great length to denounce the system of State Churches in general, contending that their effect was ever pernicious and subversive of true religion; during the course of his speech he was interrupted with noises, upon which he said he knew the subject was unpleasant to some members, and that he was a poor speaker.

Dr. Fortier got up after Mr. Mackenzie had been speaking for upwards of two hours, and begged to be allowed to state that the House was tired with such a long speech. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Price would resist the motion before the House, as it was to refer Mr. Mackenzie's petition to a committee, to report a bill that the House could not sustain, after the previous action it has taken. As the hon. member for Haldimand had chosen to give poor McKinnon the go by by linking his case with that matter, he (Mr. P.) could not help it.

Mr. W. H. Boulton made some explanations of Mr. McKinnon's case.

Mr. Morrison supported the motion, and stated that the course was similar to that he himself had taken during the first Session of Parliament. He did not think the course of the hon. member for Haldimand was the most prudent on this occasion, but he felt in duty bound to vote for it, as he should in conscience vote for every measure that had for its object the abolition of the Rectories, and appropriating the Clergy Reserves to general education.

Mr. McFarland said a few words in support of the motion.

Mr. Merritt opposed it because he approved of Mr. Price's course.

Mr. H. J. Boulton briefly supported it.

The motion was put and lost; yeas 9; nays 47. The following gentlemen only voting in the affirmative:—Messrs. Morrison, DeWitt, Notman, Scott (of Two Mountains), McFarland, Hall, H. J. Boulton, McConnell, and Mackenzie.

Mr. W. H. Boulton gave notice of a motion for an address for returns relative to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Cayley gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Price's resolutions relative to the Clergy Reserves, affirming the propriety of retaining the present arrangement.

Mr. Sherwood gave notice of a Bill for Incorporating a Railway Company from Lake Superior to the Pacific; also of an address relative to the census in Lower Canada.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, an address was ordered for reports relative to Upper Canada College and Grammar School; also an address to His Excellency relative to the investigation of a Company for the construction of a Railroad from Fort Erie to Brantford.

Mr. Merritt moved sundry resolutions whereon to found an address to Her Majesty, on the subject of a line of steamers between Liverpool and Quebec.—Carried.

The Bill to naturalize Ira Gould and others, was read a first time.

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec Pilots was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Ross, a bill to amend the Acts relative to the Protection of Game in Lower Canada was read a first time.

The bill to amend the Act relative to the Salaries of Officers of Justice in Lower Canada was read a third time.

The Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Census Bill was received, Mr. H. Sherwood declaring his intention to give the bill all the opposition in his power upon the second reading.

The bill to facilitate the execution of judgments in Lower Canada, was referred to a Special Committee, to which was referred the bill to render executory the judgements of the Circuit Court of St. Francis.

On motion of Mr. Christie, the bill to amend the act incorporating the Bar of Lower Canada, was read a second time. This bill was also committed.

Mr. Meyers moved the second reading of the bill to remove doubts relative to the acquisition of Public Works by Municipal Corporations, without their limits. He made a few remarks in support of the bill, but they were inaudible in the Reporter's gallery. Motion carried.

The House being again in Committee, considered the bill to amend the Act for the maintenance of good order in Churches. He explained that the bill was to prevent disorders at Church doors.

The Bill was opposed by Dr. Bouthillier and Mr. Letellier, as calculated only to increase penalties to prevent an offence which was rarely committed. It seemed a terrible thing indeed, said the latter gentleman, to send a young man to prison for thirty days, for a momentary indiscretion, and it would be an infamy to condemn a young girl to the society of a jail for so trifling an offence. The present imprisonment (15 days he understood) had never been inflicted, as far as he knew, in his county; why, then, give one the opportunity to inflict so much greater punishment.

Mr. Jobin said if persons did not like to go to prison, they could pay the fine.

Mr. Chauveau, after declaring the bill to be perfectly useless, moved that the Committee do rise.

Dr. Laterriere said, the only disorders that ever took place at the Church door was a little love making between girls and bachelors.

The Committee then rose.

The Montreal and Kingston Railway Incorporation Bill was read a second time and referred.

The Bill to amend the act for establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies for country places, was read a second time; also, the bill to allow notaries to call meetings of relations in certain cases.

The House then adjourned.

The Nubian Minstrels.—This accomplished and amusing Band give an entertainment to-night, and to-morrow for the last time, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. They will repay a visit.

Montreal, June 18, 1851.

To the Editor of the Montreal Courier:

Sir,—The *Montreal Transcript* having refused to insert the following communication, which, in self-defence, I desired to have published, in answer to a letter which it inserted but a few days before, reflecting on my character, I respectfully request that you will afford me an opportunity of replying to an article which does me great injustice, and thus enable me to avail myself of one of the really legitimate uses of the Press, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

Michael Kelly.

This is what the *Transcript* refused to insert:—

To the Editor of the Montreal Transcript.

Sir,—In your issue of last Tuesday there was published, by request, a letter addressed to George Brown, Architect, and signed, "Jos. F. LaRocque, Amable Archambault, P. U. Archambault, Agapute Chaput." This letter—evidently written under the influence of a joy produced by an escape from an impending danger—reflects on my character as builder of the "L'Assomption" Bridge, although I am persuaded nothing derogatory to me was meant by the gentlemen whose names were appended to the letter in question, which is manifest from the following certificate in my possession:—

L'Assomption, May 29, 1851.

We, the undersigned, willingly bear testimony to the skill and ability displayed by Mr. Michael Kelly, as contracter, in the construction of the bridge across the river opposite this village, which, as far as he was concerned, gave us entire satisfaction.

(Signed,) Amable Archambault, P. U. Archambault, Agapute Chaput, F. A. LaRocque.

Had these gentlemen reflected a little at the time they signed the letter to Brown, I am sure the document would never appear—or if it should, it would be in very different terms.

When the fact would have occurred to their minds, that to the alterations suggested by me, from the original design, is due the stability of the whole structure, they would not, I am certain, award to another the merit which, of right, belongs to me—nor forget the incapacity of an Architect, (?) which my humble abilities had thus to supply. I will content myself, at present, by merely stating, that I have four different plans still in my possession, for the structure in question, furnished by, and signed "George Brown, Architect," and I challenge an examination of the whole work in comparison with these plans, by competent men—a course which alone can prove who is really entitled to merit for the L'Assomption bridge.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Michael Kelly.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1851.

The Adventists.—On Saturday last, a party arrived here from the States, calling themselves "Adventists," declaring their intention to preach night and day for a certain period. They erected a large tent alongside of the Roman Catholic Church, and issued hand-bills stating the subjects on which they intended to preach. On Saturday evening the services commenced; when a large number of noisy boys assembled in and around the tent, but no serious interruption occurred. On Sunday, we regret to say, the result was different; large crowds thronged the ground during the day, and the services were several times broken in upon most rudely. The Mayor was appealed to, and four policemen sent to keep the peace; but in the evening the crowd increased greatly, and the police on the ground being unable to quell the increasing tendency to mischief—the preachers broke up their tents and removed the materials. The Mayor having been again communicated with, was speedily on the ground and assured the parties that he was prepared to protect them, and that while he thouget it would be much more judicious in them to obtain a hall in the usual manner of preachers, if they desired to re-open their tent, he would call out such a force as would effectually preserve the peace. We understand that the parties expressed themselves gratified with the course adopted by the Mayor, and resolved to seek for a place of worship in this city, and failing that, to set up the tent in a locality less likely to evoke feeling.—*Toronto Globe.*

A singular scene took place on Saturday evening, in the St. Lawrence Hall, at the conclusion of Madame Rank's Concert. It appeared that the lady, finding her audience too small to pay her for the $250 worth of prizes which she had promised, privately told the messenger who brought the goods, to carry them back to her hotel; and then, previous to her last song, came forward and said, in broken English, that they had been stolen. The audience bore their disappointment with great good humour, although many whose faces were longer than the rest, inquired anxiously whether they could not have their money back! Afterwards, the lady was besieged in the retiring room by several persons demanding payment of their bills for printing, &c., who followed her to the [illegible] until they were paid.

Thus ended the *first* and we will venture to say the *last* "Prize Concert" in Toronto; these concerts are common enough in New York, but we are not at all desirous to see them established amongst us; and therefore cannot sympathize very deeply with the losers of the dupes on this occasion.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Abd-el-Kader.—We are glad to perceive by the following paragraph, which we copy from the *Siecle*, that the generous interference of the Marquis of Londonderry on behalf of Abd-el-Kader, has already been the cause of some amelioration in the condition of that illustrious captive:—"A short time since, a detachment of the 7th Chasseurs were sent to the garrison of Amboise, for the purpose of escorting Abd-el-Kader in the promenade which the Emir has been authorized to make in the country surrounding his place of confinement. On Tuesday, for the first time since his arrival at Amboise (says the *Progres d'Indre-et-Loire*) the Emir left the chateau. His Highness rode in a small carriage, drawn by two white horses, and was escorted by 16 Chasseurs in full uniform. The party left about three o'clock, drove as far as Chenonceaux, and returned to the chateau at seven o'clock."

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Exchange Coffee House.—F. P. Levine.

June 19.—Mr Buck and lady, Portland; Mr Martin, Wm Kendell, Plantagenet; E McCowan, Gananoque; Mr Loucks, Smith's Falls; John McGillis, Buffalo.

Ottawa Hotel.

June 19.—Mrs F S White and two daughters, Sherbrooke; R Robertson, Three Rivers; D Mason and lady, St. Annes; R McGinnis, St. Johns.

Montreal House.

June 19.—John Watson, Belfast; John Anderson, Three Rivers; Baldwin, J W Henry and lady, H M Tibbet, R Nettle, Miss Nettle, Master Nettle, C Toto, Quebec; Lamb, Montreal; Wm McGinnis, New York; Hiram Knapp, A M Knapp, E F Brown, St. Johns; H P H Moore, St Armand; J D Stewart, Grenville; A J Town and lady, F Perkins and lady, C Marshall and three ladies, Fitchburg; F S Whitcomb and lady, Richmond.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared.
June 18.

Bark Earl Powis, Walker, Dundee, LeMesurier, Routh & Co, flour, ashes, &c

Exports.

Per Bark EARL POWIS, Walker, for Dundee—LeMesurier, Routh & Co., Agents.

LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 30 brls beef 27 trcs do 10 brls pork 2 trcs hams 47 kegs butter 10 brls pearl ashes 2102 do flour 20 hf do do 1300 std staves 1200 W I do; R Robertson, 1 case hams; W & R Muir, 90 brls pot ashes; John Ogilvy, 1 brl hams; R Robertson, 7 do do.

Imports.

Per Brig MARINER, Christie, from Liverpool —J. G. Mackenzie & Co., Agents.

J G Mackenzie & Co, 42 cs 26 bls; Shaw & Venter, 20 plough shares 2 kegs 6 cks 6 cs 10 bdls; Montreal New City Gas Co, 134 bdls 1 cak tubes; A Cuvillier & Co, 1500 bxs; Glennon & Co, 55 crates 4 hhds; H V Tisdale & Co, 1 cak; J N Hall, 1 cs 2 cks; H Jones & Co, 1 do; W L Perrin & Co, 8 bls cotton; J Henderson, 1 bx; P Paterson & Son, 1 cak 1 brl; Whittemore, Rutherford & Co, 3 cs; M Rossin & Bros, 9 do 1 case; John Boston, 1 bx; I Buchanan & Co, 329 bdls; A Bourne, 96 crates 1 trunk; Samuel & Co, 3 cks 4 cs; C & J Ferrie & Co, 1 bl 1 case; W A Townsend, 1 do; Brewster & Mulholland, 1060 brs 39 bdls; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 1811 bdls 5 cks 1 cs; D & C Darling, 3 cks 1 cs; P Holland, 1190 bxs 1 cs 1 pkg; Ferrie & Co, 6 cks 1 cs; Jas McCoy, 2 cks; T Haworth, 86 shares anchor 4 cks; J A Perkins, 1 do; A Dixon, 6 do 2 cases; T D Harris, 300 bxs; S Morley & Co, 10 casks 1 cs 1 bl; J R Hutchins, 2 cs; Jesse Joseph, 180 bxs; J Watkins & Co, 2 cks; E Wilson, 4 do; A Morton & Co, 1 cask; Leonard Boivin, 3 cks 3 hhds; A Morton & Co, 1 cak; Morton, McKee & Co, 1 do; H Venner & Co, 3123 bars; Bethune, Ireland & Co, 206 bdls 4 cks 1 case; W Darling, 3 cks 3 cs; J H Evans, 2 kegs 1 cak 1 cs; R H Brett, 70 bxs 2 cks; Moore Bros, 1 bx; Order, 17 pkgs 5 crates 55 hhds 360 bdls 2 cs.

Per Schr. AURELIE, Michon, from St. Johns, (N. B.)—Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Agents.

Ryan, Chapman & Co, 3 cs; Maitland, Tylee & Co, 69 hhds sugar; Carter, Kerry & Co, 25 bls seal oil; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 2 qr casks port wine 72 hhds sugar.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.
June 13.

Brig Nautilus, Carey, 20th April, Cadiz, Benson & Co, salt and wine

18th.

Brig Marinus, Mapel, 17th May, Valaricos, order, bricks

Schr Lady, Bergeron, 29th May, Halifax, order, plaster

Cleared.
June 17.

Ship Brilliant, Douglas, Birkenhead, Levey & Co
.... Glenswilly, Heacroft, Liverpool, do
.... Hindon, Jones, Carnarvon, do
.... Jane Black, Gorman, Limerick, do
.... Lord Geo Bentinck, Farlay, Liverpool, Symes & Co
.... Lucy Gordon, Scurr, Stranraer, Gilmour & Co
Bark Victoria, Morshead, St Ives, Pembertons
.... Falcon, Armstrong, Swansea, Benson & Co
.... Caroline, Marsh, Dundee, LeMesurier & Co
.... La Bonne Mere, Taylor, Gloucester, do
Brig Lilburn, Ellison, Gloucester, do
Brig Mexican, Mirrd, St Johns, Nfld, J W Leaycraft
Schr Three Brothers, Lebreux, Halifax, Noad & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

The schr Lady, arrived this morning, reports about twenty sail, inward bound, between this and Brandy Pots

The bark Orbit, of Liverpool, was spoken on the 8th inst, in lat 45,41, N, long 57,10, W, by the brig Marinus, Mapel, at this port

Captain Davidson, of the Corinthian, of Hull, which arrived here on the 15th instant, reports having boarded, on the 7th inst, the splendid new ship Birmingham, 70 miles to the S E of the Island of St. Paul's, 7 days out from Quebec, and bound to Liverpool, all well on board. Several other ships were in sight. The Birmingham appeared to be going ahead of the fleet at a rate not usually seen by a merchant ship

MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. W. Rintoul, Mr. W. D. McLaren, to Miss Ann Westwood, all of this city.

By the Rev. Charles Lavell, on the 10th instant, Mr. John Ames, to Miss Charlotte Chiverton, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Ann Jane Walker, wife of Mr. James Wilson, aged 34 years.

AUTOMATON SEAMSTRESS.

A. B. WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE is now on exhibition at the OTTAWA HOTEL, Great St. James Street, Montreal, and is attracting unusual attention in this community. It is practicable for Tailors, Cap Makers, Shoe Makers, Shirt Makers; in fact, almost all kinds of sewing usually done with the needle, can be done with this Machine. As for cheapness and simplicity, they far excel any ever offered to the public. It will seam curved or straight seams, and any child twelve years old can do the work of several persons. Every family that has much sewing should have one of these Machines, as it is justly a labor-saving Machine. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and witness the wonderful amount of labor produced by the little Seamstress. Price of Machine, $60.

E. E. LEE.

June 20. 365

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

LATE

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

ST. PETER STREET.

CHANGE OF EXHIBITION,

COMMENCING

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,) JUNE 16.

LEWIS' PANORAMA

OF THE

LOWER MISSISSIPPI,

Being a continuation of the Picture which has been shown here for the last four weeks

THIS magnificent Work of Art is painted on 30,000 square feet of Canvass, shewing the course of this MIGHTY RIVER through SIX STATES of the UNION.

The Picture begins with a Splendid Nautical View of the GULF OF MEXICO, representing the Two Principal Mouths of the River, viz.:—The S.E. and S.W. Passes; and thenceforward faithfully depicts the continuous and ever varying Scenes of Interest, until the Spectator arrives at ST. LOUIS, which is represented under the influence of the Great FIRE, (which destroyed nearly $5,000,000 worth of Property,) on the memorable night of the 17th May, 1849.

To give some idea of the magnitude of this Great Work, it may be stated, that the View of NEW ORLEANS alone covers 400 square yards of Canvass, and represents 300 Ships, besides Steamboats, and countless other River Craft.—The Views of NATCHES, MEMPHIS, CAIRO, and VICKSBURG, at the Mouth of the OHIO RIVER, will also be found of great interest.

Admission, as before, 1s. 3d.

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN.

Picture moves at QUARTER-PAST EIGHT, precisely.

MAFFRE'S fine Band will be in attendance.

June 16. 361

WIT! FUN!! LAUGHTER!!!

THE NUBIAN MINSTRELS have the honor to announce to the Citizens of Montreal their intention of giving a SERIES of CONCERTS, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Great St. James Street, commencing THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) June 17th, 1851, and continuing EVERY EVENING during the present week.

Admission, 1s. 3d.

Tickets to be had at the door.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 8¼ o'clock.

June 17. 362

BIBLICAL POETRY.

THE Committee for arranging the delivery of the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL'S LECTURES, respectfully beg to announce that a COURSE of SIX POPULAR LECTURES, on the "*Poetry of the Hebrews as contained in the Old Testament*," will be delivered by the Rev. M. J. RAPHALL, M. A., Ph. Dr., (late of Birmingham, England, Rabbi Preacher of the Synagogue, Greene Street, New York,) at the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Great St. James Street, on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, 16th, TUESDAY, 17th, THURSDAY, 19th, SATURDAY, 21st, MONDAY, 23rd, and TUESDAY, 24th inst.

Tickets for the Course,—Double, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, or 2 Ladies, 10s.; Single Tickets, 7s. 6d.; and for one Lecture, 2s. 6d. May be had of the Committee, at the Book Stores, and at the St. Lawrence Hall.

N.B.—Doors open at 8. Lectures commence at 8½, precisely.

Montreal, June 11. 357

HATS.—For Sale by the Subscribers—6 cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS.

GILMOUR & Co, 9, St. Sacrament Street.

May 14. 333

HOOKER & HOLTON'S THROUGH LINE.

THE Steamer FREE TRADER, McMillan Master, will start for Toronto, Hamilton, and Intermediate Ports, on FRIDAY EVENING the 20th inst., at SIX o'clock.

Superior accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOOKER & HOLTON.

June 20, 1851. 365

PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

THE Steamer REINDEER, Peaby 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 Basin.

June 18. 363

REGULAR TRADER FOR BYTOWN AND RIDEAU CANAL.

THE Steamer RIDEAU TRADER, Captain Thomson, will leave the Subscriber's Wharf, Canal Basin, for the above Ports, delivering and receiving Freight at Bytown and Intermediate Places, and at all the Landings on the Rideau Canal, as far as Westport and [illegible], on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at SIX o'clock, P. M.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER.

June 20. 365

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

THE First-Class Schooner SAMSON Titus Cranston, Master, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER,
Agent.

Watson's Stores, Canal Basin.

Montreal, June 19, 1851. 365

FOR PORT STANLEY AND PORTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

THE First Class Schooner JESSIE WOODS, Captain Boyce, is now Loading for the above Ports, calling at TORONTO.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER,
Agent.

Montreal, June 7. 353

TO CONSIGNEES.—The A 1 Brig MARINER, Christie, Master, from Liverpool, is ENTERED INWARDS at the Custom House. CONSIGNEES are requested to pass their ENTRIES and remove their Goods without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

June 19. 346

TO SHIPPERS.

FIRST SHIP FOR GLASGOW.

THE Bark "ANN RANKIN," James Burns, Master, will be ready to receive Cargo on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, with Immediate Despatch. Apply to

GILMOUR & CO.

June 18. 363

WANTED TO CHARTER

TWO A 1 VESSELS of from 250 to 300 Tons to LOAD for the CLYDE.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Ship Broker.

June 10. m-356

TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Bark "JAMAICA," James Plewes, from Liverpool, is ENTERED Inwards at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

June 4. 351

MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP, AND *KAKOUNA.*

THE Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, Captain Jeans, will commence her regular WEEKLY TRIPS to the above-named Watering Places on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, leaving the Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at NINE o'clock, Morning.

R. J. MORGAN,
Agent.

Montreal, 13th June, 1851. 1m-359

FOR RIVER SAGUENAY AND SALT WATER BATHING.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The First Class sea-going Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, Captain W. B. 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...... 13
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 R. J. MORGAN,
Steamboat Office, Montreal.

Quebec, June 9, 1851. 3m-361

AUCTION SALES.

BY SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

DRY GOODS.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) 20th instant, will be Sold, at the Stores of the Subscribers, the following:—

[illegible] Fancy Prints
do Blue and White do
Linen Ginghams
Printed Muslins
and 6-4 do deLaines
Alpacca Mohairs
Striped do
Black Orleans
Colored Cobourgs
Cords, Black and Colored
Black and Fancy Doeskins
and Colored Broadcloths
Satinets and Kerseys
Umbrellas and Parasols
Checked Barege Shawls
Colored Indiana do
[illegible] do do
Bleached and Grey Shirtings
[illegible] Sheeting and do
[illegible] Duck Trousering
[illegible] Table Cloths and Towels
&c, &c, &c
—ALSO,—
[illegible] of 200 yards Spools
[illegible] Linen Pants
[illegible] do Hoyles Prints do
[illegible] Silk Handkerchiefs
☞ Sale at TWO o'clock, precisely.

SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

SCYTHES, &c.—On MONDAY, 23rd instant, will be Sold, at the Stores of the Subscribers:—

1363 doz Scythes
—ALSO,—
Handsaws
Padlocks
Cards
Shoe Thread
Closing do
Canada Plates
&c, &c
☞ Sale at TWO o'clock.

SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

AMERICAN GREY COTTONS.—"INDIAN HEAD," Laurence's and Massachusetts GREY COTTONS, for Sale by the Package, by

SCOTT & GLASSFORD,
211, St. Paul Street.

May 24.

FOR PRIVATE SALE:—
No. 1 American Pails
Best India Rubber Shoes, [illegible] men's
Men's and Women's Leather Shoes, by
SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

Dec. 2.

REGISTRY OFFICE,
[illegible] FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.

FARMS AND HOUSES TO LET.

SHERBROOKE STREET.—The HOUSE lately occupied by John Smith, Esq., the Property of Joseph [illegible], consisting of:—Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Pantry, on the first Floor; Bed-Rooms, an excellent Kitchen, Cellars, Wash House, Stabling; also, a Well of Soft Water, Gas on the premises. Rent reasonable.

JOHN G. DINNING.

June 2. m-349

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,
[illegible]

Or to JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, June 2.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm formerly owned by [illegible] EDGELL, near the George [illegible] occupied by JOSHUA FISHER, [illegible] the eighth range of Lots in [illegible] Ascot. Terms:—One-fourth [illegible] of Sale, and the remainder [illegible] annual payments. For further particulars [illegible] of the Subscriber,

D. B. B. COBB,
Caroline [illegible]
Derby Line, near Lennoxville.

Or to JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, June 2. m-349

FARM FOR SALE.

11 Miles from the Town of Sherbrooke.

AN Excellent Farm, the Property of B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of 100 ACRES, from 50 to 60 of which cleared, and in grass, a good Sugary of 250 to 300 Maple Trees, a Dwelling House, a Barn 30 x 30 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 line of the Farm. Price, £250; £100 payable in Cash, the balance in two equal Annual Instalments, with legal Interest.

Apply to E. ROBERTSON,

Or to JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, June 2.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Excellent FARM, the Estate of the late JASON [illegible], situated about one mile east from [illegible] Brooke, containing about 240 A[cres], [illegible] of which are cleared, with a [illegible] DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40, [illegible] square, 30 to 35 tons of Hay in the [illegible]. There is a promising young Orchard, of upwards of 100 Fruit Trees of all descriptions. The Farm is well watered—the Wood Land is principally Hard Wood, with a principal Sugary, where 800 Trees may be tapped. The Wood is very valuable, owing to its proximity to the terminus of the Railroad, and facility for procuring Firewood. Price, £3 10s. per Acre. Apply to Mrs. Wright's Agent,

W. R. WILLARD, Sherbrooke,

Or to JOHN G. DINNING.

[illegible] 20. 365

TANNERS, OR COD OIL.
BARRELS FRESH, just received.

JOHN G. DINNING,
25, François Xavier Street.

[illegible] 2. m-349

LAWRENCE AND AT[LANTIC] RAILROAD.
SHARES—STOCK—on SALE.
JOHN G. [DINNING],
François Xavier Street.

Montreal, June 19, 1851.

REMOVAL.

W. C. MILES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Shirts, Fronts,

HAS REMOVED to No. 160 Notre Dame Street, (opposite Messrs. Gibb & Co.,) and 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 employment some of the most experienced and best workers in the country.

Montreal, May 21, 1851. 339

REMOVAL.

MRS. GIBSON,
EMBROIDERESS,
54 Craig Street,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and its vicinity, that she has REMOVED her Establishment to the above place, and is prepared to execute all orders in superior style.

[illegible] 30. 347-1m

BY JOHN LEE[MING].

PORTO RICO SUGARS.—W[ill be sold on] FRIDAY MORNING, the 20th [inst., for] account of Messrs. EDWARD M[AITLAND], TYLEE & Co., alongside the Brigantine [Aurelie], Capt. Michon—

100 hhds Bright Porto Rico Muscovado [Sugar].

Sale punctually at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer.

364

THEATRE ROY[AL].

TENDERS will be received [at the Office] of Mr. JOHN WELLS, [Architect, Great St. James] Street, for the ERECTION of a T[heatre] according to Plans and Specifications [to be seen] at his Office, until FRIDAY, the [illegible].

Montreal, June 18.

[illegible] Tickets of Admission on application [to Mr.] JONES LYMAN, Place d'Armes; and [those who] have not yet paid, are requested to do [so imme]diately.

To non-members the price of admission [will be] One Shilling and Three-pence.

HUGH ALL[AN],
President,
Montreal Horticultural [Society].

June 11, 1851.

4TH JULY IN NEW YO[RK].

PLEASURE TRIP

[illegible] The AMERICAN COMMERCIAL [METRO]POLIS possesses, above all other [cities,] UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION[S]: Opera, Theatres, Excursions in the [Bay,] New York, Brooklyn, Jersey [City,] Bridge, Harlem, Staten Island, &c.

FARE:

From Montreal to New York and back [illegible]. No Second Class Tickets.

The Through Ticket will run for ten [days].

Full particulars will be published [the first] week of June, when the Tickets will [be ready for] delivery.

Agency in Montreal:
CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAW[RENCE] RAILROAD OFFI[CE].

Agent in Quebec:
ROBERT SHAW.

May 23.

[illegible] of his own sons, and now proposes to [undertake] the instruction of a few additional pupils.

The charges, which are payable each [quarter in] advance, are as follows:—

Tuition for Boys under 12 years of age [illegible]
Do. do. above 12 do [illegible]
Tuition, Board, &c., &c., for Boys under 12 years of age.............. [illegible]
Do. do. do. above 12.......... [illegible]

No extra standing charges.

Commencement of Terms: January [illegible], 30, July 22, October 6.

Vacations: from December 23 to J[anuary], and from June 16 to July 21.

School Hours: from 7 to 8, A. M., 9 [to 12], 1 to 2, P. M.

Evening: Exercises and partial preparation for the next day.

[illegible] England, a large proportion distinguished and themselves during their Academical Course, [in all] walks of life. Not to mention the attainments [of] other College honors by many of them, [illegible] fifteen obtained fellowships at the Univer[sity], whom were Dr. Brunce, author of a Greek G[rammar], the Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, Archdeacon [illegible] Musgrave, and the Archbishop of York;

HORSES.

WANTED,

For the Service of the ROYAL ART[ILLERY],

A NUMBER OF

[illegible] GELDIN[GS].

[illegible]
Paris.......... " 12th
Brantford.......... " 14th and
Woodstock.......... " 16th and
London.......... " 18th and
St. Thomas.......... " 21st
Chippawa.......... " 24th and
Port Robinson.......... " 26th
Toronto.......... " 28th and

May 26.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, [as] SALESMAN, TRAVELLING [Agent,] or otherwise, by a Person who has had 14 [years' ex]perience in the Lumber Business with the best Houses at Quebec in the Summer, and in the Woods in Winter; and also possesses a good knowledge of Flour and Grain. Reference can be given either at Montreal or Quebec. Apply at the *Courier* Office.

Montreal, June 19, 1851.