MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1836.

We beg to inform our friends at Sorel, Berthier, Three Rivers and Quebec, that Mr. WILLIAM KENNEDY *of this Office, will, in the course of a few days, wait on them with their accounts.*

A "Prospectus of the Plan and Principles "of a Society which is proposed to be formed "in Montreal, for the attainment and security "of universal and perfect religious liberty "and equality, and for the immediate and en-"tire abolition of all invidious distinctions, "in favour of one sect, to the exclusion or "disparagement of another," has just issued from the press. It is eloquently and powerfully written; and, as we intend to devote some attention to it in to-morrow or next day's paper, we shall at present say no more about it, than express our conviction, that it will be read with delight by every friend of religious freedom.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, of the 22d, acknowledges the receipt of Halifax papers to the 13th instant, and refers to a letter in the Halifax journal, in which it is stated that there has been a sanguinary contest at the Magdalen Islands, between the American fishermen and some men from Cape Breton. It is said several men were killed on both sides.

Messrs. C. PERRIN and LAW have addressed the electors of the town of Hamilton, as parliamentary candidates. If the former possess any of his father's liberality, independence and strong natural good sense, the Hamiltonians need look for no better representative than he will make.

Dr. M'KENZIE has withdrawn from the contest.

The last Kingston papers contain a contradiction of the report that all except two of the Constitutional Candidates of the county of Frontenac, had come to a mutual understanding to retire. It appears that neither Mr. YOREN nor Mr. STRANGE was a party to any such arrangement.

By the annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States lately submitted to Congress, it appears, that the imports during the year ending 30th September last, amounted in value to $149,805,742, and that the exports for the same period amounted to $121,693,577, of which $101,189,092 were of domestic, and $20,504,485 of foreign articles. The imports exceed those of any previous year by upwards of two millions and a half of dollars, and the exports are greater than in any former period by upwards of twelve millions and a half of dollars. The statement of actual tonnage owned in the United States, indicates a corresponding increase.

The Quebec *Official Gazette* of Thursday contains a proclamation of his Excellency further proroguing the Provincial Parliament to the 25th July next.

The Theatre Royal opens to-night, for a short season, under the management of Mr. WARN, with a much better appointed *corps dramatique* than any that has been here for a long time back. Among others, are to be specially noted Mr. and Mrs. TEMAN, (formerly Miss JERMAN,) Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS, Mr. and Mrs. KNIGHT, and Mrs. LEWELLEN. For to-night's performance see advertisement.

The length of the Report of the Committee of Trade, necessarily excludes much matter designed for this paper.

Montreal, as will be seen by the advertisement in our columns, is soon to be visited by a numerous and first-rate company of Equestrians.

The Texans are said to be very urgent is demanding to have SANTA ANNA shot immediately. About one thousand volunteers for the United States had arrived in Texas.

At a General Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of Montreal, held on Saturday last at the Exchange News Room, pursuant to public advertisement, the Hon. P. M. GILL in the Chair, the subjoined Report was read by Mr. AULDJO, the Chairman of the late Committee, and was unanimously adopted by the Meeting. After which, the following Resolutions were passed:—

On motion of Mr. Furnise, seconded by Mr. M'Gowan.

1. That the thanks of the Trade be given to the gentlemen who composed the Committee for the last twelve months, for the attention which they have devoted to the commercial interests of this city.

On motion of Mr. Furnise, seconded by the Hon. G. Moffatt.

2. That the thanks of the Trade be given to the Secretary for the services rendered by him to the Committee.

The following gentlemen were then elected by ballot, to serve as a Committee for the year ending 25th June, 1837:—

Harrison Stephens, Esq.
J. W. Duncomb, Esq.
T. Pollett, Esq.
J. T. Brondgeest, Esq.
John Jamieson, Esq.
A. Cavillier, Esq.
William Edmonstone, Esq.
Jules Quesnel, Esq.
A. H. Yass, Esq.
H. L. Routh, Esq.
William Ritchie, Esq.
Adam Ferrie, Esq.
J. M. Tobin, Esq.
P. M'GILL, *Chairman.*

The Hon. Mr. M-Gill having retired, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to him for his conduct in the chair.

T. M. SMITH, *Secretary.*

REPORT.

The period for which the Committee of Trade were elected to serve having expired, they deem it proper, on rendering up the trust reposed in them by the Merchants and Traders of this city, to make as brief a report as possible of their proceedings, of what they have done and attempted, as well as to state, for the information of their constituents, the principal subjects to which their attention has been drawn.

The first object of the Committee was to dispose of the unfinished business of their predecessors, amongst which was a communication from Lord Aylmer, the late Governor in Chief, dated 25th April, 1835, desiring information as to the causes which led to the diminished revenue of the province in the year 1834, as well as upon the prospects for the customs' revenue and trade of 1835. The Committee prepared and transmitted a somewhat detailed answer to his Excellency, setting forth the causes which it appeared to them had produced the effects referred to, which reply was at the time published in the journals of the city.

The expediency of renewing the arrangement whereby HENRY BLISS, Esq. of London, had acted for some years as Agent for the Committee and the Quebec Committee of Trade conjointly, which their immediate predecessors had suffered to lapse, was taken into consideration at one of the earliest meetings, and the whole of Mr. BLISS' correspondence referred to a sub-Committee. Their report recommended that the correspondence with Mr. BLISS should be renewed, provided a sum of money adequate to the remuneration of that gentleman, could be raised without infringing upon the very slender funds of the Committee of Trade. The necessary amount having been contributed by subscription, the Committee are happy to inform the Trade that they have resumed their correspondence with Mr. BLISS, whose zeal and ability they embrace the present opportunity of acknowledging.

Much of the attention of the Committee has been devoted to determine the practicability of deepening the Ship Channel in Lake St. Peter, that thereby the greatest impediment to the more rapid growth of the commerce and general prosperity of this city might be removed. A Petition was, in consequence, prepared by the Committee, praying that the Legislature would make an appropriation of money to defray the expense of having a complete survey of the Lake made, preparatory to any attempt to effect this great improvement. This Petition, which was signed by nearly every person in this city, engaged in the pursuits of commerce, as well as by a large number of the citizens generally, was presented to the House of Assembly during the last Session, but the Committee regret to say, that the prayer of the Petition was not acceded to, and the desired grant of money witheld. As connected with this subject, the Committee think it proper to state, that it having been suggested to them that in the event of the deepening of the Lake being found impracticable, that the same object might be partially attained by the use of the machine called a Camel, which has long been successfully employed in carrying ships of a large draft of water over shallows, both in Holland, and on the river Nova; they considered it expedient to offer a premium for the best model of such a machine. Although several were submitted for the approval of the Committee, one only was regarded as likely to answer the purpose. In this made by Mr. WARNER, of Stapleton, no inconsiderable mechanical skill and ingenuity were displayed, but upon reference to practical men, objections were pointed out which they deemed insuperable, and which, by the Committee had been communicated. That the scheme be presented to the Committee are still of opinion, that whether it can ever be beneficially adapted to the circumstances of our Trade, may fairly admit of question; nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the matter will not be entirely lost sight of.

Of the unfinished business of the former Committee of Trade to which the attention of the new retiring Committee was early directed, was the preparation of a Bill for the better regulation of the Inspection of Flour and Meal in this city. The inconveniences which are experienced by the Trade from the manner in which the inspection of Flour is now carried on, appeared in their opinion, to call loudly for an amendment, suggested by the existing practice in New York, and other cities of the United States. This is of the most important features in the proposed law was that the Inspection of Flour should be limited to one Inspector, with assistants, analogous to the system which has obtained for some years in the Inspection of Ashes.—This limitation, it was conceived by the Committee, would by extinguishing the existing competition for employment by the Inspectors, tend to create increased confidence in the Montreal brand. A reduction of the charge for Inspection was likewise provided for in the contemplated Act. The Committee, after a labour of some weeks had been devoted to the subject by a Sub-Committee, having finished the draft of a Bill, transmitted the same to one of the members of the House of Assembly for the East Ward of this city, who had undertaken to promote the measure; but they regret to state that from causes of which the Committee are ignorant, the subject was never introduced to the notice of the House by the hon. member alluded to. A copy of the proposed Act is recorded in the minute book, and can be referred to by any gentleman interested in the subject.

The attention which Lord Aylmer, the late Governor-in-Chief, had invariably bestowed upon the Commercial interests of this Province, but particularly the prompt consideration which all representations of the Committee of Trade had received from that nobleman, suggested to the Committee, the propriety of presenting to his Lordship an address upon the occasion of his departure from the Province, which was accordingly done, and to which his Lordship made a gracious reply. To these documents the fitting publicity was given at the time.

Early in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament the Committee prepared a Petition to the Legislature, praying that an Act might be passed analogous to the Imperial Warehousing Act, authorising goods to be bonded here and in Quebec, for the *Provincial* Duties, which having been numerously signed, was presented to the House of Assembly and referred by that body to their Standing Committee for Trade. As there can be no doubt that the extension of the warehousing system to the Provincial Duties would materially facilitate the daily increasing commercial intercourse between this Province and the adjoining States, as well as confer a signal benefit upon the trade generally, the Committee regret that some objections having been offered in the Committee of the House, a report unfavourable to the Petitioners was made, and the measure lost. There is, however, reason to believe that the difficulties apprehended by the Committee of the Assembly in the working of the proposed Act, can readily be overcome, and it is to be expected that another Session will not be allowed to pass away, without this important boon being conferred upon the Trade.

It will be remembered, that a Bill for the better inspection of Salted Provisions, which was framed by the Committee of Trade in 1833, and brought under the consideration of the Legislature, was lost, in consequence of an amendment having been made in the Legislative Council, to the effect, that the Inspection should be optional and not obligatory as heretofore. The Committee requested one of the Members for the East Ward again to bring the measure under the consideration of the Assembly, which was not, however, done, probably from an impression that a similar amendment would inevitably be made in the Council, to which the acquiescence of the Lower House would not be obtained. It may not be out of place for the Committee to state here, that in the many discussions which have of late years arisen upon this subject, both in the Committee and at General Meetings of the Trade, convened for the purpose of ascertaining the public sentiment, a large majority has always been favourable to the existing system of obligatory Inspection, and it is much to be lamented, that the opinion of the Council should be hostile to a system which has long prevailed in the Province, and which is considered by the majority of the Committee and the Trade as essential to the commercial prosperity of the colony.

One of the subjects to which a large share of the attention and labours of the Committee has been devoted, was the obtaining an unequivocal expression of opinion from the Legislature upon the expediency of renewing the charters of the Montreal, City, and Quebec Banks, which will expire on the 1st of June of the ensuing year. A Petition upon this head was submitted to the House of Assembly, the fate of which Petition is well known to all. It was disregarded by that body, and both the Stockholders of the Banks and the community with whom interest and mercantile operations, the existence of these Institutions is now so much identified, are unable to govern their transactions by any reliance upon future Legislative provisions.

In the month of October a communication was received from P. H. KNOWLTON, Esq. of Bronte, calling the attention of the Committee to a projected railroad to pass through the Townships, from Lake Magog to St. John's, and expressive of a hope that they would do all that lay in their power to promote the undertaking. The plan originated at a Railroad Convention held in the State of Connecticut last summer, of which Mr. KNOWLTON, although residing in Canada, was invited to become a member. The Committee appreciating the spirit of enterprise manifested in the design, signified to Mr. KNOWLTON, and through him to the Convention, that they would at all times be most willing to render their services in its promotion. The progress made has not been reported to the Committee, but they have reason to believe that the work has not been abandoned.

The great expense, unnecessary trouble, and delay experienced by the Trade, from the want of a more convenient place of deposit for Gunpowder, near the city, became the subject of correspondence with the Executive in November last. Nothing, however, was accomplished, a difficulty having been started on the part of the military authorities, with respect to allowing a sentry for the magazine proposed to be erected. The Committee would, nevertheless, recommend this matter to the early attention of their successors.

The inefficient state of the Laws of this Province touching Bankruptcy and Insolvency has not been overlooked by the Committee, and a Petition was originated by them and presented to the Legislature in December, praying that Commissioners might be appointed "to enquire into, and report upon, the Laws at present in force in this Province, touching Bankruptcy and Insolvency, in order to a due amendment of the same." The Committee have, notwithstanding, still to deplore the absence of any salutary Law, in a matter of such paramount importance to the well being of every commercial country.

The alterations in the contemplation of His Majesty's Ministers in the existing scale of Timber Duties, whereby one of the most important branches of the commerce of the British North American Colonies would be paralized, if not entirely ruined, occupied the attention of the Committee for some time, and Petitions to the Imperial Parliament, very numerously signed, were forwarded to London early in December, deprecating the proposed changes, and setting forth the disastrous consequences which would inevitably flow from the measure. Although the question has been set at rest for the present Session of Parliament, redoubled vigilance and exertion will be indispensable on the part of the gentlemen who may compose the new Committee of Trade.

The obstruction offered by the existing Customs Laws to a direct trade with Foreign ports, by the imposition of an additional duty beyond what is levied upon the same articles when shipped from the bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom, or from Gibraltar, was made the subject of a memorial to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, praying that the said duties might be repealed in the annual Customs amendment Act. The Committee are happy to say, that through the intervention of W. EWART, Esq., one of the Members of Parliament for Liverpool, there is reason to hope that the prayer of the Memorial will be complied with.

The alarming extent to which smuggling from the United States into this Province prevails, has been anxiously investigated by the Committee, and they have arrived at a conviction that the contraband Trade is mainly attributable to the inadequate compensation now received by the seizing Officer, and the practice of paying one-third of the nett proceeds of all condemned articles to the Governor of the province for the time being, for his own use. They accordingly requested Mr. Leslie to apply in the House of Assembly for a return of the amount of seizures made by the several Custom-houses in the province for the last three years, and a statement, showing in what manner the proceeds had been appropriated. For some reason unknown to the Committee, their wishes were not complied with by that gentleman.

About the end of December, the Committee had a conference with a deputation of gentlemen from St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and Andrew Patterson, Esq. of Quebec, on behalf of the Committee of Trade of that city, respecting the Blended Railroad from St. Andrews, N. B. to Quebec. The Committee viewing the establishment of such a medium of intercourse between the sister provinces in the most favourable light, had no hesitation in co-operating with those gentlemen, and they accordingly prepared a Petition to the King, praying that a sum of money might be granted out of the unappropriated Crown Revenues of the province of New Brunswick, to make an accurate survey of the country between Quebec and St. Andrews, to ascertain the possibility of the project being advantageously effected. The Committee rejoice to say that the Lords of the Treasury have consented to the sum of £10,000 being set apart from the Crown Revenues of New-Brunswick, to defray the expenses of such survey.

The necessity for the construction of a lock at the *St. Ann Rapids* in order that the advantages of the Rideau Canal might be rendered available to the public generally, having been brought under the consideration of the Committee, a Memorial to that effect was transmitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, who was pleased to recommend the matter to the attention of the House of Assembly, but the Committee regret to add without the desired effect.

It being rumoured that the Bill passed by the House of Assembly, appropriating the sum of £4500, to defray the expense of building a Custom-House for the Port of Montreal, would meet with considerable opposition in the Legislative Council, the Committee addressed the Honble. G. MOFFATT and P. M'GILL, requesting their co-operation in securing the passing of the Bill in that House. The Hon. P. M'GILL supported the views of the Committee, and from the Hon. G. MOFFATT they received the following reply:—

Quebec, 8th March, 1836.

SIR,—The letter which you addressed to Mr. M'Gill and myself, on the 30th ult., covering a copy of the minute made by the Committee of Trade on the day preceding, came to hand in due course.

It is always gratifying to me, to be apprized of the views and wishes of my fellow-subjects in relation to any measure brought, or to be brought, under the consideration of the Legislative Council, and such intimations never fail to receive from me the attention to which they are justly entitled, reserving, however, to myself the exercise of my own judgment as to the course which I am to pursue.

I regret that, on the present occasion, I found myself incapable to express the expressed wishes of the Committee of Trade; for I deem the nomination of Commissioners by Bill to execute the law, exercised without the invitation of the Crown, to be a blending of the Legislative and Executive functions at variance with the principles of the Constitution, and a dangerous innovation on the practice hitherto observed in this Province. I beg to add, that the Bill in question passed the Council yesterday by a majority of One, and I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

G. MOFFATT.

George Auldjo, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of Trade,
Montreal.

The Bill was carried by a majority of *One*.

The Act passed by the House of Assembly renewing the Law for the regulation of the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes, which expired on the 1st of May last, having been thrown out in the Legislative Council for reasons which are before the public, in the reported Debates of that body, the Committee exerted themselves to apply such a remedy to the evil as the circumstances of the case would admit of. After a protracted negotiation with the Inspector of Ashes, and his then Assistants, the Committee succeeded in effecting an arrangement, under which the business will be conducted as heretofore, until Legislative provision shall be made for its future regulation. The correspondence and the minutes of the various conferences with those gentlemen are recorded in the Minute-Book of the Committee.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. of London, now in this province, having communicated with the Committee respecting the establishment in London of a Bank, to be called the Bank of British North America, with a capital of one million sterling, a petition to the Imperial Legislature praying that the said Bank might receive a Royal charter, was despatched to London without delay. The following resolutions were also transmitted to the Directors, to be made such use of as they might see fit:—

At a special meeting of the Montreal Committee of Trade, on the 7th June, 1836, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. *Resolved*—That the Committee of Trade of Montreal has received, and with great pleasure, a copy of certain Resolutions passed in London by persons wishing to associate themselves into a Company, for the purpose of instituting a Bank in the British North American Colonies; conceiving that such an institution is much wanted, and wishing such persons success in their endeavours.

2. *Resolved*—That owing to the very rapid extension of the Trade of the Colony, arising from immigration, and other causes, and the Banking capital of the Canadas not having kept pace with the improvements of the country, a want of accommodation has been felt by all classes of the mercantile community; and, consequently, the carrying on in Canada of a Bank with a sufficient capital, would in the opinion of the Committee, be as beneficial to the shareholders of such Bank, by the dividends it would yield, as it would to those Provinces by the accommodation it would afford.

3. *Resolved*—That the Banks now established have afforded considerable relief; but as they are not able fully to accommodate the public, and owing to the want of sufficient capital have often had to refrain from discounting at periods when it has been most wanted, the Committee of Trade consider additional facilities of the commerce of the British North American Colonies would be paralized, if not entirely ruined, occupied the attention of the Committee for some time, and Petitions to the Imperial Parliament, very numerously signed, were forwarded to London early in December, deprecating the proposed changes, and setting forth the disastrous consequences which would inevitably flow from the measure. Although the question has been set at rest for the present Session of Parliament, redoubled vigilance and exertion will be indispensable on the part of the gentlemen who may compose the new Committee of Trade.

4. *Resolved*—That the necessity of a large Banking capital in Canada does not arise from the want of sufficient private capital, but from the necessity which exists of keeping large stocks over winter, both of imported goods, and also of lumber for exportation; the rapidity with which business has to be carried on, requiring, at particular periods, considerable amounts at a very short notice—at periods too, when Exchange rules low and few persons are remitting. The Commercial Banks, to the amount of the capital of the existing Banks, as to the great safety of the business done, the losses being totally insignificant, and easy to be avoided with a moderate degree of caution; and therefore considers a Banking institution would not only be profitable but safe.

5. *Resolved*—That in the present political agitation in these Provinces, it is possible that the present existing Banks may not be chartered by the Provincial Legislature; in which case, if no other Banking establishment should exist, the greatest distress and confusion would prevail. The Committee of Trade would therefore hail with satisfaction the formation of a Banking Institution, the capital of which would be chiefly derived from a distant source, and consequently not liable to the inconvenience of capital belonging to persons equally affected by the scarcity of money with the rest of the mercantile community, and also being entirely unaffected by Colonial changes, political or commercial.

6. *Resolved*—That the Chairman of this Committee do communicate the preceding Resolutions to the Directors of the "Bank of British North America."

Such are the more prominent subjects to which the labours of the Committee have been directed. Much of their time has also been engaged in the adjustment of differences referred by merchants to their arbitration, and the Committee venture to hope that, apart from every other consideration, the existence of a body of merchants, by whom the disputes which must necessarily arise in every mercantile community can be adjusted, thereby avoiding tedious and expensive litigation, is a reason sufficient of itself to entitle the Committee of Trade to the cordial support of every person engaged in commercial pursuits.

Among the minor objects of deliberation upon which measures were adopted by the Committee, were a Petition to the Provincial Parliament of the Branch Pilots of Quebec, to be incorporated—the necessity of an increased number of Clerks in the Customs house to expedite the business of that department—the New Bankrupt Bill—the originating a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the great conflagration at New York—the elongation of Wellington Street, St. Ann Suburbs, to the port—and a correspondence with an honorable Member of the Legislative Council on the Bill for the establishment of Registry Offices.

The Committee have further to remark that they were deterred from taking up many matters, of great interest to the Trade, as, connected with the due consideration of them, expenses must have been incurred, which the very limited funds at the disposal of the Committee were inadequate to discharge. The Committee resign their trust into the hands of their successors, with a confident hope that the Merchants and Traders of Montreal will contribute liberally to the funds of the Association, so that the new Committee may be enabled to carry out the measures already commenced.

The Committee cannot conclude this Report without bearing testimony to the zeal and industry which have been manifested by Mr. MITCHELL SMITH, who has acted as their Secretary during the last twelve months; and they lament much that they are unable to offer a more valuable token of their sense of his services; but they recommend strongly to their successors to take measures for making that gentleman a pecuniary compensation, commending to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of Merchants on the 25th June, 1835.

All which is, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

GEORGE AULDJO, *Chairman.*

The *St. George* steamer arrived yesterday morning from Quebec, with 285 steerage and 39 cabin passengers on board, and a brig in tow. By her we received the *Quebec Gazette* of Friday, and our Correspondent's letter of the same evening, which enable us to give the ship news, &c. in advance of the mail.

Passengers in the Barque *Monarch*, WELSH, for Glasgow, sailed yesterday:—Mrs. EBENEZER MUIR, Miss MORTON, Miss BUCHANAN, Rev. J. GILMORE, and Master JOHN CAMPBELL, of Montreal; and Miss THOMSON, of Laprairie.

At a meeting of friends to seamen, held on Friday evening last, at the Free Chapel, over St. Ann's Market-house, it was,—

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the plan of instructing seamen which has been adopted in Great Britain and in the United States, by opening schools and places of worship; and that a respectable place of worship be erected for seamen and emigrants in Montreal.

Resolved, That the ministers of the different congregations in Montreal, with one layman from each, be respectfully requested to act as the provisional committee, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying this design into operation; five of whom to form a quorum.

Lower Canada.

Great quantities of counterfeit half-pence have long been in circulation in this province. Our copper coin is not worth half its *nominal* value, and we are told large quantities of the wilest stuff has lately been imported, on which the importers must make more than a hundred per cent. profit. The consequence of the circulation of this depreciated copper is, that the labouring classes who buy with this copper, pay more than double the price for every thing they buy with it, that they would otherwise pay. They are, in fact, defrauded out of their honest earnings, and it has a tendency to drive small silver and all good copper coin out of circulation. The remedy would be to refuse every copper coin, but those of the realm; but they are driven out, or prevented from coming in, by the base circulation. We ought to have coppers, a hundred and twenty of which would bear the same proportion to the silver dollar and its parts, as one hundred and twenty British half-pence bear to the crown piece; or, perhaps it would be better to declare at once, that no money shall be a legal tender that is not a legal tender in the United Kingdom and in the United States, leaving all other coins to be disposed of as bullion. The matter has long been before the Legislature, but they have done nothing to prevent the labouring classes from being swindled or robbed of their hard earnings, suffering the country to be exposed, by degrees, to the evils of a depreciated currency.

The currency is essentially connected with the regulation of trade. Why should not the Imperial Parliament pass an Act to regulate the currency of all the British North American provinces.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The St. Andrew's paper of the 9th June, contains the official announcement of the approbation given by his Majesty's Government of the St. Andrews and Quebec railroad, and of a donation *of ten thousand pounds* out of the *land revenues*, in aid of the undertaking.

Lines of steamers now run regularly from Fredericton and St John's, along the whole of the American coast, as far as Charleston, South Carolina.

The semi-weekly stage from Quebec, by the Kennebec road, will reach these lines at Bangor, Belfast, Gardiner, or Portland in three days; and New York in five, through the most interesting and healthy parts of the New England States, with all the benefit of the cool breezes and pure waters of the Atlantic Ocean.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The Floating Baths are in a state of forwardness, and application has been made to the proprietor to allow the promenade deck for the use of a ball, on its completion. It will be entirely covered, so as to exclude the night air.—*U. C. Albion.*

An accident occurred on Sunday, the 26th ult., two young men (Ferguson Mackay, carpenter, from Port Dundas, Glasgow, in the employ of Mr. Maitland, distiller, aged 22; and —— Meldrum, of Barrie, Lake Simcoe, an apprentice at the Union Foundry, aged 18) were returning from the Peninsula in a small skiff, they were upset in the bay and drowned; their bodies, although diligent search has been made, have not been found. The weather, as may be recollected, was that day extremely boisterous. Both are since found.—*Ib.*

Summary.

France.

The Paris journals describe at great length the flattering reception of the two princes at Berlin. They were saluted with salvos of artillery and received with great attention by the king and royal family.

The discussion of the budget was resumed in the chamber of deputies on the 19th. It was admitted that their would be a deficit of £1,600,000 in the revenue for the year 1837.

Preparations had already been commenced in Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The review is to take place in the garden of the Tuileries, and not on the boulevards, as heretofore.

The bill to abolish private lotteries passed in the chamber of deputies by a vote of 205 to 21. This was thought a foretaste of the fate that awaited the gambling houses.

There had been quite a sharp debate in the chamber of deputies, between M. Thiers and his late colleagues, on the subject of his alleged misapplication of money in the completion of the public works of the Capital. The result was a triumph for the minister, the great majority of the deputies being decidedly in his favor. His antagonists were ultimately silenced.

The naval preparations at Toulon were still proceeding with great activity.

It is confidently stated in some of the Paris journals, that the imprisonment of two at least of the prisoners of Ham, Messrs. Chantelauze and de Ranville, will be soon changed, by the royal clemency, to banishment.

Spain.

By telegraph from Bayonne, at Paris on the 19th of May, the unexpected information is said to have been received, that Mendizabal and all the other ministers had resigned, in consequence of the Queen's refusal that Generals Espeleta, Quesada and San Roman should be superseded in command at Madrid. Senor Isturitz is said to have received the Queen's commands to form a new cabinet. Senor Isturitz is an ultra liberal—the head of the moderate party, and if he has succeeded in ousting Mendizabal, it is probable that the constitution of 1812 will be declared, and the Chamber of Procurs (or Peers) abrogated. Much speculation was afloat as to the probable effect of this change on the policy of Louis Philippe, who is not partial to liberalism. The general impression, however, was, that the Queen could not get on without Mendizabal, supported as he is by the moderates of both parties.

There was a rumor in Paris, on the 19th, that the Carlists had defeated Gen. Cordova, and dispersed his army. Another that Cordova had consummated his long suspected treachery, and gone over to Don Carlos.

The Carlist account of the battle of St. Sebastain varies little from that put forth by Gen. Evans, except in magnifying the disparity of force and the loss of the British.

At the latest accounts, the British and Carlists maintained the same position in the neighborhood of St. Sebastian. An engagement between the main bodies was, however, expected daily.

Portugal.

Considerable alarm and anxiety were caused in Lisbon, in the early part of May, by the sudden illness of the prince consort, who was attacked with a complaint almost precisely similar to that of which his predecessor died. A difficulty arose on a point of court etiquette, the Portuguese court physician insisting upon prescribing for the prince, after the Portuguese fashion, and the latter refusing to take any thing except from the hand of the German physician who had accompanied him from his native country. The German was equally resolute in having the exclusive charge of the royal patipnt, or taking no part in the matter. The obstinacy of the prince and his physician prevailed, and the consequence was, as the papers significantly allege, that the former was very soon convalescent. The Prince had already made himself very popular.

There had been a slight disturbance in one of the northern provinces (Tras-os-montes,) an individual having organized a small band of guerillas and proclaimed Don Miguel; but the attempt at insurrection was soon put down.

Some idle rumors had been in circulation at Lisbon, of Don Miguel's having landed in Spain; but it was soon found that there was no truth in them.

Some dissatisfaction existed among the English resident merchants, in consequence of the expiration of the commercial treaty with England; but affairs generally were in a prosperous condition.

Commercial.

MONTREAL AUCTION SALES, JUNE 23.

Pimento, 3 bags, at 5¼d; Pepper, 9 bags, at 6¼d; E. I. Rice, 5 bags, at 18s per cwt; Pipes, 2 boxes, at 18s 6d; Dry cod fish, merchantable, 30 cwt. at 9s 6d @ 10s; Barcelona nuts, 20 bags, at 3d @ 3½d per lb; Playing cards, 5 doz. at 9s; Hard shell almonds, 1 barrel, at 21d; Soft do do, 3 barrels, at 8½ @ 8¾ per lb; Candied citron, 8 boxes, at 17½d per lb; Cloves, 1 cwt., at 1s 3½d; Roll brimstone, 1 keg, at 16s 6d; Alum, 1 keg, at 21s per cwt; London starch, 11 boxes, at 5½ @ 6; Crown blue, 3 boxes, at 9½; Liquorice, 2 boxes, at 9d @ 9½d; Bunch raisins, 75 boxes, at 12s 9d @ 14s per box; Smyrna raisins, 3 barrels, at 3½d per lb; Zante currants, 1 half carroteel, at 6½d per lb; Lead shot, 36 casks, at 41s 9d @ 42s 9d; Salad oil in bottles, 10 cases, at 22s 6d @ 23s 6d per doz; Lamp oil, 22 casks, at 8s per doz; Boiled linseed oil, 10 cases, at 4s 10d; Spirits turpentine, 25 barrels, at 5s 6d @ 5s 9d per gallon; Muscovado sugar, 1 hhd good yellow, at 35s per cwt, remainder withdrawn; E. I. sugar, 90 bags, at 56s 3d per cwt; Tea, Twankay, Company's, 5 chests, at 2s 6½d @ 2s 7d; Young hyson, 5 chests and 5 boxes, 2s 2½d @ 2s 10½d; Hyson, 7 chests, at 3s; Imperial, 5 boxes of 13 lbs each, at 4s; London sperm candles, 5 boxes, at 2s 7½d per lb.

EARTHEN.—In the auction sales reported in yesterday's *Courier*, for 60 pipes Benecarlo Wine at £18, read £12.

MONTREAL AUCTION SALES, JUNE 24.

Demerara Rum, 1 @ 4, 9 puns. at 3s. 4d. @ 3s 5d; Muscovado Sugar, good brown to fine yellow, 7 hhds. and tierces 54s @ 55s. 9d; Raisins, Bunch Muscatel, 100 boxes, at 3s. 9d @ 1s. 9d; L. Muscatels, 25 boxes at 12s. 9d @ 13s. 9d; Cassada, Cassada, 13 bags at 3s. 3d @ 3s. 6d; Refined Sugar, 2 hhds. at 7½d; Molasses, 1 pun. at 1s 4½d; Rosin, 10 brls. at 12s. 6d; Twankay Tea, 20 chests, Company's, at 2s. 6d. and 10 chests, (F. T.) at 2s. 5½d.

MONTREAL MARKETS, FRIDAY EVENING, June 24.—The numerous auctions, both of Dry Goods and Groceries, have almost entirely absorbed the attention of the Trade for some days past, and the transactions by private sale have been few and limited in extent. *Ashes* remain much the same as in the early part of the week—the price of Pots has ranged from 35s. @ 36s. according to the quantity and terms. Pearls are quite dull, and are freely offered at 40s. ⅌ cwt. In *Flour* but a limited business has been done; choice brands of U. C. are obtainable at 29s., and but few sales made thereat; at 28s 6d. @ 28s. 9d. some business has been done for common brands. In *Salted Provisions*, we have not the least alteration to notice—and the trade has been slack in every description. Upper Canada *Wheat* has been disposed of in small parcels, ex boat, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ 60 lbs; to Foreign there have been no transactions. *West India Produce*, although not quite so brisk at auction, is held firmly at private sale, for full prices. *Money* continues scarce. The Montreal Bank declines drawing on England, and Merchants' Bills have been negotiated at 8 ⅌ cent. cash.

SALES THIS WEEK.

QUEBEC, Friday, June 24.—Twenty hhds. refined sugar for Montreal at 7½d. *Muscovado* sugar 20 hhds. @ 54s. 6d. from store, and same price asked for 30 hhds. on the wharf—both from Trinidad. About 450 puns. Rum have arrived. Grenada is held at 3s. 6d. and Demerara at 3s. 8d. Liverpool Soap offered at 32d. now landing. At Auction, Hollands brought 4s. 1d. @ 4s. 4d. Cognac 5s. 3d. @ 5s. 10d. Jamaica Ginger 1s. 7d. @ 1s. 7½d. Spirits, inferior, 4s. 4d.

Exchange has been sold for the Banks in Montreal at 8½.

In the Evening Edition of Tuesday's *New York Journal of Commerce*, it is stated that Flour was a shade better than at the close of the preceding week. Bills on London 7 @ 7½.

SPECIE.—The current of specie is setting in upon us from all directions. The brig *Rapid Metal*, arrived at Philadelphia, has on board a cargo worth $400,000, chiefly in dollars and bullion. The *Sarah*, here from London, has near $400,000 in gold. The arrivals of dollars from Mexico at New Orleans and other ports are quite large.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, June 21.

BOSTON MARKET, JUNE 18.

FLOUR.—Arrivals of Genesee have been very large. The sales have been very large, and have probably reached 9000 bbls. Prices from the wharf have ranged from $6,94 @ $7,12.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, JUNE 18.

The sales of Flour have been at $6,62½ cash, lot $6,75.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JUNE 17.

HOWARD STREET FLOUR.—Has been uniform throughout the week at $7. City Mills Flour—is now held firmly at $7, and small sales have been made. Inspections 5473. Wheat—Yesterday a parcel of prime Md. red was sold at $1 48. Today a sale of Susquehanna prime red, in best order, was made at $1,50 per bushel.

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