MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1836.

The packet ship *England*, 1st. May from Liverpool, has arrived at New York, and by her we have received London and Dublin papers of the 30th April, being one day later than former advices.

The London *Times* of the above date, contains the correspondence that took place between Sir Francis Head and his late Executive Council, on the resignation of the latter. The editor indulges in some remarks on the documents, not very flattering to His Excellency.

It has been finally arranged between Turkey and Russia, that the latter will evacuate Silistria, on the receipt of 80,000 Turkish piastres, by the latter end of August.

The *Dublin Weekly Register*, of the 23d April, states that eight vessels had sailed from Cork, with emigrants for Quebec, in the course of the week preceding, and that "Derry and Ballyshannon are full of emigrant families going to America, and so great is the demand that berths have been secured in several vessels not yet in port."

A pedlar, named Rafferty, hung himself on the 20th ult. at Ballylinch, in the County Waterford. An inquest was held upon the body on the 21st, and it was interred on the same evening in the churchyard at Stradbally. Next day the body was disinterred by the Stradbally people, taken to Killelton, and buried in a sand-hole. Here it remained for three nights, when it was taken back to Stradbally, and left in the street of that village. It was then taken to Ballylinch, where it remained until Thursday last, when it was removed, escorted by the police, and re-interred in the churchyard of Stradbally. The deceased having been an itinerant during life, it would appear they resolved that he should be a transmigrator after death.

On the 20th of April, Mr. Rippon brought forward a motion "that the attendance of the bishops in Parliament was prejudicial to religion." It created some excitement. Mr. C. Lushington supported it. Lord John Russell opposed it—and it was lost by a vote of 180 to 53. Mr. Rippon gave notice that he should renew the motion at the next Session of Parliament.

The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers to the 18th ult. were received yesterday.

The St. John's *Times* states that "117 vessels, of 9016 tons, and navigated by 2774 men, have been cleared out at the Custom House of Harbour Grace this year, for the Seal Fishery. The vessels were equipped at Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Musquito, and Spaniard's Bay."

Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, New Brunswick Delegates from the Assembly to England, have sailed for Liverpool.

The St. John papers advertise an absconding clerk of the name of Edward Cook, who absconded from London in April last, with £7700 in gold, and a draft for £1000 on Messrs. Childs & Co.

In New Brunswick the payments for quit rent have been ordered by the Home Government to be refunded, in consequence of the settlement of the Civil list.

Meetings have been held in Prince Edward's Island, at which it was resolved to pray for the dissolution of the Assembly.

The season is spoken of as being very backward, and provisions dear, but trade brisk.

Central Bank Stock.—The sale of £10,000 additional Stock of the Central Bank took place on Thursday last, pursuant to advertisement, and realized, to the fullest extent the expectations of the Directors. The highest lot sold for *forty and one-third* per cent. premium, and the average was upwards of *thirty-eight* per cent. Taking into consideration the present very great scarcity of money, and the very large amount of new stock in the market, this sale may be deemed a very extraordinary one, and evinces a high degree of public confidence in the Central Bank, now less than eighteen months in actual operation. We are informed that the whole of the first instalment of five per cent. was paid in on Monday last.—*Royal Gazette, N. B.*

Our readers would learn yesterday morning the result of the ballot, for the election of Delegates from this city to the Convention. The list of the successful nominees contains four names that stood on the "General or Coalition Nomination Ticket," and two from what was called the "True Reform Ticket"—Messrs. Day and Molson of the latter, having been substituted for Messrs. Dyer and Bagg of the former. After all it is a coalition ticket. It embraces men whose opinions are not at one, on several important points, and among whose general political principles there are, we believe, some shades of difference. It is such a list, therefore, as none who have fixed principles could unqualifiedly approve; but which is so far homogeneous as, from weighty considerations, to silence opposition.

The wish, in fact, to maintain unanimity, and to allow others who differed in opinion from ourselves to have their influence in the Convention, mainly weighed with us to acquiesce in the Coalition Ticket as a whole, without minutely dissecting the principles of those who composed it. In doing this, we smothered in a measure our own sentiments, and so did, we dare say, each of our cotemporaries, who made a similar sacrifice to accomplish the desired unanimity. The motive which actuated the press, any member of which certainly possessed the means of creating a powerful diversion in favor of any one ticket, did not, however, unfortunately, operate with private individuals, and the spectacle was consequently exhibited of four different nomination tickets, at the eleventh hour.

The time also, between the nomination and the election, was by far too short for the principles of the parties to be properly canvassed by the public, in order that the election might take place upon unexceptionable grounds. It is unnecessary to conceal the fact, that, to many voters, the qualifications of all those nominated for Delegates, were but imperfectly known, chiefly because no sufficient opportunity of scrutinizing them had been afforded. This was one reason which made us the more readily acquiesce in the Coalition Ticket.

The *Vindicator* has been making merry at the difference of opinion which existed as to the persons who should be elected Delegates. We beg to remind that journal that Constitutionalists claim the liberty of thought and of choice in the election of Representatives. They do not resemble the *patriot* constituency, who are counted out like so many head of cattle, and handed over in the lump to any servile tool of the Canadian oligarchy. Where does there exist so great a difference of opinion—where would so many tickets have been sported on an occasion like the late one, but in a community, the majority of whose members stand exempt from ignorant prejudices or sinister influence. It is impossible to reconcile the stupor that pervades the Canadian intellect, with the existence of liberty of thought. The *patriot* constituency do as they are bid, but not so the Constitutionalists.

The *Vindicator*, in its waggish account, exhibits the *Courier* in the contemplative position of watching the weather-cock. The compromise which we entered into with our contemporaries, bound us to silence as to the objectionable features of the coalition ticket, and our principles equally hindered us from warmly advocating as a whole, that, which in its component parts we could not conscientiously applaud. The promotion of union, as formerly stated, was the reason of its appearance in our columns, and when it was agreed to, the existence of another was not suspected.

The success of any ticket could very slightly influence us. Our principles, which are those of the Declaration of the 7th December, remain unchanged. They predominated in the coalition ticket, as they do in that which has been successful.

We publish today Sir Francis Head's reply to an Address from the Electors of the Home District, requesting him to dissolve the present House of Assembly.

It is so far exceptionable, as it confers an unmerited degree of importance upon the unprincipled leader of an Anti-British faction in a Sister Colony, by descending to animadvert upon a production which the united efforts of all the radical presses in the two Provinces will not screen from utter scorn and contempt.

Sir Francis has succeeded in giving an independent and healthy tone to public opinion, both here and in the Province whose destinies are committed to his discretion. The British population of this Province, equally with that of Upper Canada, detest a pure democracy, and they are anxious, we firmly believe, for any and every opportunity to give a practical evidence of their loyalty to their Sovereign, and their attachment to the Constitutional Charter.

—Toronto, *May* 28, 1836.

The following is the reply of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to an Address presented this day from Electors of the Home District, praying His Excellency to dissolve the present House of Assembly:—

Gentlemen,—The addresses I have received, requesting me to dissolve the present House of Assembly are so numerous—the signatures are so respectable, and the firm, manly language conveyed to me from all parts of the Province, is so strongly corroborative of a feeling of general disapprobation of the harsh measure that has been resorted to, by stopping the Supplies, that I shall no longer hesitate to exercise my prerogative, by dissolving the Assembly.

With respect to a certain letter which you state, was laid on the table of the House of Assembly a few hours before the prorogation of the Legislature, purporting to come from the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and addressed to the Speaker of the House of Assembly here, I have long refrained from noticing that document, although it has repeatedly been indignantly referred to in the Addresses from this Province, because, as the Resolution of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, dated 15th February, merely authorised their Speaker to "transmit copies of the foregoing Resolutions to the Speakers of the several Assemblies of Upper Canada, and of the Sister Provinces, and to express the desire of this House cordially to co-operate with the said Assemblies in all Constitutional measures calculated to promote the mutual interests of these Colonies," it was evident to me that as Mr. Speaker Papineau's duty was thus clearly prescribed to him, he was not authorised to tack to his official communication his own private sentiments, nor was he in any way justified in proclaiming them in the first person plural, as follows:—

"These Ministers we impeach." "Were we to resign ourselves to a degrading system of servitude." "If misrule were unchecked in any of these neighbouring Colonies without exciting our sympathy, your ills would soon become our ills, and ours would reach you in return." "If you have to complain of evils similar to ours, or of any other evils, all Constitutional means in the power of the people of this Province, would readily be resorted to, to aid you in their removal. Such good offices it is the duty of every Colony to render and to accept in turn."

It must be evident to every liberal minded man, that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada did not authorise Mr. Papineau, in their name, to express to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada the foregoing sentiments, nor to designate His Majesty's Government as the "naked deformity of the Colonial system"; nor to term the Royal Commissioners "those deceitful agents"; nor to declare "that the state of society all over Continental America requires that the forms of its Government should approximate nearer to that selected UNDER PROPITIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES, and after mature consideration *by the wise Statesmen in the neighbouring Union*, than to those into which chance and past ages have moulded European societies."

What is the real character of Mr. Speaker Papineau's language?—what is its latent meaning?—what epithet the civilized world will give to it?—whether the House of Assembly of Lower Canada will approve or condemn their Legislative name being thus taken in vain, are opinions which were so unequivocally expressed in the House of Assembly in this Province when the document in question was first breathed upon them, that I have no observation whatever to make on the subject. But as Mr. Speaker Papineau has thought proper to promulgate in this Province that "the people of the Canadas, labouring under the "accumulative wrongs proceeding from an Act of Parliament, *unite as a man*," I feel it necessary publicly to repudiate that assertion, by declaring what the state of opinion in Upper Canada really is.

The people of Upper Canada detest democracy; they revere their Constitutional Charter, and are consequently staunch in allegiance to their King.

They are perfectly aware that there exist in the Lower Province one or two individuals who inculcate the idea, that this Province is about to be disturbed by the interference of foreigners, whose power and whose numbers will prove invincible.

In the name of every Regiment of Militia in Upper Canada, I publicly promulgate—*Let them come if they dare!*

The following remarks, which we cut from the *Morning Chronicle*, are applicable to more places than Great Britain. We wonder if they are true in Canada:—

Mr. Barber Beaumont has just published a pamphlet on the subject of the abolition of Imprisonment for debt. Whatever might once have been the case, since the Acts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors have passed, the power of imprisonment for debt seems to us to afford but a very slender security to creditors. But Mr. B. Beaumont does not appear to us to attach sufficient importance to the numerous beneficial changes in the law, besides relieving debtors from imprisonment, which the bill of the Attorney-General will effect.

To the pamphlet are appended some suggestions on the adjustment of differences between debtor and creditor, which he offered in 1833. These suggestions are characterized by Mr. B. Beaumont's usual shrewdness and good sense. On one point, arbitration, he observes:—

"But, if this be the best way of settling ordinary pecuniary differences, is it not preposterous and abominable in the lawyers to prevent such a mode of settlement until after all the expenses of a law-suit have been incurred? Yet so it is. *If*, previous to a trial, parties agree on a reference, and bind themselves to it, an attorney on either side may break off the reference, and drag the parties into court. Nay, if the dispute arises on a contract, and the terms of the contract expressly provide that, in case of difference, such difference shall be settled by arbitration, and not by action, the courts hold such condition invalid, and compel a reluctant party to appear in court. But the case being brought into court, and all the expenses of a law-suit incurred, both judges and counsel will then unite to get it out again. The reference then made becomes valid and binding. The injustice and cruelty of not suffering the public to settle their differences by reference, until after they have appeared in court, is the more remarkable, as the higher courts have not the means of really trying half the cases which are set down, and it is only by parties being induced to compromise, as the awful hour of trial approaches, by consults, and, above all, by referring, that all the trials are brought within a manageable number.

"But a reference made in court is by no means one of the best kind. The counsel on either side fix upon some brother barrister of their acquaintance, without consulting their clients, so that a party may have [illegible] judge, in whose ability and impartiality he may have no confidence. The unsatisfactoriness of a reference, mainly consists in each party having the power to object to any one deciding on the case of whom he does not approve. Again, the attendance of witnesses is frequently the principal expense of an arbitration. One party brings forward a string of eminent professional men to support his valuation by their opinions, and the other party, feeling it necessary not to be outdone in numbers or names, produces a similar muster on his side. But if the parties are free to choose their own referee, instead of a barrister, they may agree upon some one skilled in the matter in dispute, who may properly decide on his own inspection and judgment, and dispense with the attendance of witnesses. In this way differences of opinion upon the value of buildings, fixtures, goods, farming stock, &c. are daily adjusted by a surveyor, an appraiser, and other valuers, with very little trouble, delay, or expense. This flows easily when neither party seeks an unfair advantage. All that is wanting, then, is to keep them to that course by authority, when one party would break from it and drag his opponent with him into the whirlpool of a lawsuit."

The lawyers are wise in their generation; and they naturally conceive that suits ought to be conducted for the benefit of the profession, and not of the parties. It is not the interest of the lawyers that facilities should be afforded to parties to settle their disputes by arbitration; and whether in a long Parliament, or in a reformed Parliament, the lawyers are the real Lords of the country.

We know not if Mr. Barber Beaumont noticed an extract which we took about a fortnight ago from an Edinburgh paper, showing that with the improvement of Scotland, lawsuits had regularly declined—that there were one-third fewer before the Court of Session in 1836 than in 1798, while the number of professional men had nearly tripled. The business before the local Courts had diminished still more, and the consequence was, that the legal profession in Scotland was going fast to ruin.

Now, in Scotland, that liberty of arbitration for which Mr. B. Beaumont contends, actually exists. The consequence is, that in the rich agricultural counties of Scotland there is hardly a lawsuit. When one farmer has a dispute with another, or a landlord with a tenant, the matter is regularly referred to certain individuals in the neighbourhood of great authority in country matters, who are paid for their trouble. In the towns there are also professional arbitrators, generally accountants. This prevents a great deal of the litigation which takes place in England.

The registration of titles has also been of great detriment to the lawyers in Scotland; but it has been a blessing to the people. But, as Oliver Cromwell said of the lawyers in his day, the sons of Zeruiah are too strong for us. The profession are all-powerful in England.

Mr. Von Raumer, to whose able and instructive work we have already been so much indebted, was at no loss to understand why Local Courts and Registries cannot be obtained in England.

"The more extensively I inquire here (he says), the more frequently I receive the answer: the real cause of the failure of the plan of a local administration of justice is, that the judges, barristers, attorneys, &c. are settled in London; that London is a more agreeable and profitable residence to them than the country; that they exercise an irresistible power, and they regard a distribution of justice throughout England as nothing more nor less than a sacrifice of their money, their influence, and their pleasure. There may be things in our system of registration which are susceptible of improvement; but on the whole, it is a blessing to the country and the people. When I describe here how easily, rapidly, and cheaply the purchase of a house is concluded in Prussia, my hearers are astonished, and again point to loss of influence, which the lawyers would sustain by the introduction of a more equitable and rational system in England."

We prosper in spite of these abuses; and the lawyers naturally think that we have no right to prosper without them. But it is too bad to tell us, as they do, that to them we owe our prosperity.

It is distinctly asserted in some of the London journals, that the separation which has lately taken place between the Honourable Mrs. Norton, a lady ranking deservedly high in the literary world, and her husband, is not ascribable to any of the causes which have been suggested or assigned. No other ground of complaint existed than incompatibility of temper. If the published works of this talented lady are to be taken as a mirror of her mind and character, few women of the present day possess higher claims to admiration and respect.

Theodore Davies, Esq., Carrillon; Major Sabbon(?), La Chute; and Mr. Globensky, St. Eustache, have been elected Constitutional Delegates for the County of Two Mountains.

The Managerie in *M'Gill Street* is well worth the trouble and trifling cost of a visit; and heads of families should not omit the present opportunity of going themselves, and taking their children along with them. The sight will expand the minds of the latter, and to none can it prove uninteresting.

John Boston and D. Duff, Esqrs., have been unanimously elected as Delegates to the Convention, from Lachine.

The Steamer *Canadian Eagle* which left Quebec on Tuesday morning about three o'clock, arrived here about the same hour yesterday morning. She had 23 cabin and 502 steerage passengers on board.

The Chief Justice met with a very serious accident about 4 o'clock P. M. this day, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. He was riding down the Esplanade Hill with his daughter, Miss Eliza Sewell, when the horse took fright, and the wheels of the carriage coming in contact with the edge of the pathway, the vehicle overturned. The Chief Justice is most seriously hurt, the wheel of the carriage having passed over his head. He was conveyed into Mr. Perry's boarding-house, where Drs. Skey and Sewell dressed his wounds, and he was conveyed on a pallet to his own residence. Miss Sewell escaped unhurt.—*Quebec Private Correspondence of Monday.*

Despatches from Lord Glenelg, and the officers administering His Majesty's Government in the British Dependencies, were received at the Colonial Office on the 16th of April.

The Emperor Charlemagne's Bible was sold at auction, by Evans, in London, lately, for fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

S. Bagg and H. Dyer, Esqrs., have been elected at St. Laurent, as two of the Delegates for the County of Montreal to the Convention.

Owing to the stormy and unfavorable state of the weather, the packets of the 24th ult., from New York had not been able to get to sea by the 27th.

A newspaper, to be called the *Backwoodsman*, is about to be published in the town of Peterboro', U. C.

Agreeably to public notice given by the General Constitutional Association of Montreal, a general meeting of Constitutionalists was held at Napierville, on the 30th ult.; Lewis Odell, Esq., President of the Branch Association of the County of Laudia(?), presiding; and T. Vanvliet, Esq., acting as Secretary. The President having explained the object of the meeting, it was resolved that two persons should be elected by *ballot*, as Delegates to represent the County at the approaching Convention. A ballot was accordingly proceeded to; and Captain Daniel Stott and Edward March, Esqrs., were elected as Delegates.

Lewis Odell, *President.*
T. Vanvliet, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Montreal, members of the Constitutional Association of Montreal, held at Mr. Wm. Shanks's tavern, in the village of Lachine, in the said county, on Monday the 30th day of May, 1836, for the purpose of [illegible] to represent the signers of the petition to His Majesty and both houses of the Imperial Parliament in 1835, in the General Meeting or Convention of Delegates of the Petitioners, to assemble at the city of Montreal on the 23d day of June next, Donald Duff, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John S. Hall appointed Secretary. The Chairman having stated the purport of the meeting, Mr. James Somerville proposed Donald Duff, Esq., as a fit and proper person to act as one of the Delegates; which motion having been seconded by Charles Penner, Esq., was unanimously agreed to. Charles Penner, Esq., then proposed John Boston, Esq., Advocate, Montreal, as a fit and proper person to act as the other Delegate; which, being seconded by Mr. Newman, was also unanimously agreed to. It was also proposed, seconded and unanimously agreed to, that Messrs. James Somerville and Archibald Ogilvie should form a deputation from the meeting to inform Mr. Boston of his election, and to request his acceptance of his office.

Donald Duff, *Chairman.*
J. S. Hall, *Secretary.*
Lachine, May 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—While in Upper Canada labourers are obliged to leave in droves in search of employment, a portion of this Province is absolutely going unimproved, because the farmers cannot obtain men at any price. I allude to the Eastern Townships, where the labouring [illegible] may immediately obtain work at high wages, viz., between thirty and forty [illegible] per annum, with good board and lodging. Hoping that a few of them may [illegible] themselves and their employers at the same time, I am Sir, your obedient servant,

May 30. A Landholder.

We regret to have to say that the weather still continues unfavorable to the agricultural operations. In the new settlements the heavy rains have prevented the burning of the choppings, preparatory to putting in a crop, and in the old settlements the low grounds have been unfit to be wrought. The dry North-East wind which now prevails, will, however prove favorable in these respects, although it retards vegetation, which is fully ten days later than in common years. Less wheat has been sown than usual, and the time is now past. Oats and potatoes are still in good season. Industry in the towns is put in full activity by the arrival of the shipping. About 220 ships and brigs having now reached Quebec, and 3000 passengers. Provisions of every kind are high priced.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The King's Birth Day was celebrated in the usual manner in this City and Garrison on Saturday last. The *Levee* at the Castle was numerously attended, and without any appearance of political or party distinctions. Even amidst the excitements of the political and party contentions which agitate the United Kingdom, we believe that no monarch ever reigned more securely in the affections of his subjects than King William the Fourth. At the present, as for ages past, under no other Government have the people so steadily enjoyed freedom united with security of person and property.—*Ib.*

The body of a drowned boy, about 15 or 16 years of age was found on the Beauport beach, on Friday last. He had apparently been a long time in the water, and was dressed in a [illegible].—*Ib.*

United States.

Important Decision.—*Three Days' Grace.*—Many banks, both in this state and elsewhere, have immemorially followed the practice, in discounting notes, of charging interest for *four* days more than the time specified on the face of the instrument.—This was done by allowing three days' grace, and by counting both the day on which the note was drawn and that on which it fell due. In the case of M'Neely, assignee of the state bank at Trenton, vs. the heirs of Drake, this point was raised by the counsel for the defendants; and the Supreme Court decided that the practice was an usurious one, and vitiated all contracts it entered into. In other words, that it is usury to estimate both the day of the date, and of the maturity, in discounting a note or bill. Another point raised by the counsel in the same case, says the Trenton Emporium, was, that the practice of taking discount out of notes drawn at ninety days, as though they were drawn at three months, or one-fourth of a year, was also usurious. Although no express opinion was given by the Court on this point, a sufficient intimation fell from two of the justices to put the community on their guard against following this custom. The Court determined, in the case before them, that the usury not having been between the parties in Court, the verdict for the plaintiff must be sustained.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The honorable Daniel Webster, we learn from the *Northampton Courier*, is about commencing the cultivation of the Mulberry. He has sent five thousand trees to be planted upon his farm in Marshfield.

In connexion with this subject, we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Van Antwerp and Van Dyke have received thirty ounces of the Chinese Mulberry Seed, direct from its native country. Each ounce will produce thirty thousand trees. It is therefore a very valuable acquisition to our country, especially at the present time, when so many of our agriculturists are preparing to enter upon the cultivation of the Mulberry. The seed referred to will soon be sold at auction in parcels of one ounce each.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

West Indies.

Arrived on Saturday last, H. M. ship *Larne*, Commodore W. Smith, last from Barbadoes, in 13 days. The *Larne* has, we understand, been employed since August last, on the coast of Venezuela, protecting British Trade throughout the Revolution in that unhappy country. The contest was brought to a final close on the 1st March, by the Castle at Porto Cabello, (the only strong hold of the rebels,) giving up to Gen. Paez, who was besieging it with Government Troops. The *Larne* left La Guayra, on the 15th March, at which time the whole country was in a state of tranquillity. H. M. ship *Racehorse* has gone down the coast.

We learn from Jamaica, that the House of Assembly had refused to proceed to business, on the day to which the Legislature stood prorogued, as mentioned in our last *Gazette*, and that a further prorogation by Proclamation had taken place. It was currently reported at Kingston that the Earl of Munster was to succeed the Marquis of Sligo as Governor of Jamaica, and that the latter was preparing for his departure.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

The flag ship *President*, vice-admiral the Rt. Hon. Sir George Cockburn, sailed on the 5th May; Lady Cockburn, Miss Cockburn, Miss Sims, Lord Valentia, were passengers, and H. M.'s ship *Larne* accompanied to England the flag-ship.—*Ib.*

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

444	bls Flour,	Forsyth & Co.
57	"	Molson, Davies & Co.
66	"	Shuter & Wilkins.
[illegible]	"	W. Smith & Co.
[illegible]	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
[illegible]	"	W. Ritchie & Co.
[illegible]	"	Burnet & Heward.
[illegible]	"	P. M'Gill & Co.
[illegible]	"	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
[illegible]	"	T. Penn.
[illegible]	"	J. Shuter.
[illegible]	"	Froste, M'Lean & Co.
[illegible]	"	W. S. Phillips.
670	"	W. Bradbury.
[illegible]	"	Order.
27	Ashes,	P. M'Gill & Co.
[illegible]	"	Forsyth & Co.
5	"	E. Hart.
7	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
15	"	A. Ferrie.
20	"	W. Bradbury.
45	Pork,	Do.
170	"	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
31	"	T. Penn.
7	"	J. Shuter.
4	"	Kay, Whitehead & Co.
7	hhds Tobacco,	Forsyth & Co.
64	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
405	bushs Peas,	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
387	"	M'Donald, Holmes & Co.
2500	" Barley,	Mittleberger & Platt.
3	brls Lard,	Kay, Whitehead & Co.
11	kegs "	Do. do.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

658	bls Flour,	P. M'Gill & Co.
609	"	Colin M'Donald.
275	"	Larocque, Bernard & Co.
270	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
177	"	Molson, Davies & Co.
300	"	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
541	"	Burnet & Heward.
133	"	W. L. Whiting & Co.
75	"	W. Smith & Co.
150	"	Quebec.
60	"	W. S. Phillips.
42	"	F. Mullins.
461	"	Mittleberger & Platt.
241	"	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
71	"	J. W. Dunscombe.
60	"	H. Russell & Co.
42	Ashes,	E. Cushing.
2	"	W. L. Whiting & Co.
16	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
9	"	Mittleberger & Platt.
16	"	P. M'Gill & Co.
3	"	A. Ferrie & Co.
90	"	W. Bradbury & Co.
100	Pork,	W. Ritchie & Co.
50	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
13	"	J. Millar & Co.
38	"	C. Bowman.
2	Lard,	Do.
33	hhds Tobacco,	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
28	"	Forsyth & Co.
15	bls Whiskey,	A. L. & J. M'Nider.
25	puns "	C. Bowman.
1469	bushs Wheat,	Do.
1000	" Peas,	Quebec.
10	" Flaxseed,	W. L. Whiting & Co.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Wednesday Evening, June 1, 1836.

Ashes.—An active demand for this article, particularly for Pots, has prevailed throughout the past week, and prices have gradually advanced to 37s. @ 37s. 6d., at which rates transactions in quantity have taken place: small bills are worth 36s. 9d. @ 37s. Pearls have been almost neglected, and may be quoted at from 44s. @ 45s. The following is the Ashes store monthly comparative statement:—

	Pot.	Pearl.	Total
June 1, 1836.			
Shipped	659	964	1623
In Store	2383	1283	3666
	3042	2247	5289
June 1, 1835.			
Shipped	1226	312	1538
	3302	1087	4389
	4528	1399	5927
Deficiency in 1836			638

Flour.—This article has been in good request, and U. C. fine has gone off readily at 29s. 6d. ⅌ brl. for good brands: some holders are demanding 30s., which price will not probably be realized, unless there should be a detention of the supplies from Upper Canada for a few days.

Grain.—The Wheat market has been quiet. There is no Canada offering. Two parcels of Foreign have been placed, say 1000 bushels good plump Baltic Red, at auction for 5s. 6d. ⅌ 60 lbs. and 1500 bushels Archangel Red, of a different quality, by private sale, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ 60 lbs. 90 days. Further sales of Upper Canada Barley have been effected at 3s. 2d. ⅌ 48 lbs. 90 days. Oats are quite scarce, and for heavy samples of *feed*, 2s. 6d. has been current.

Provisions.—For Pork the demand has been limited, and the tendency of the market is downwards. Sales have been made of Mess, at $22 @ $22½, Prime Mess at $18½, and Prime at $17. Beef continues scarce and dear—on Wednesday, a sale of 60 brls. was made at $10 for Mess, $9½ for Prime Mess, and $8 for Cargo. New Lard sells at 8½d. and 8¾d. per lb.

West India Produce.—With the exception of a sale of 30 tierces good Porto Rico Sugar, at 63s., we have heard of no important transactions in this market. Holders of Rum are firm in their demands for extreme prices, with which the Trade have hitherto complied in mere necessary dealings.

Salt.—Sales of 2,000 bushels Turk's Island ex ship, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ minot.

Leather.—At an extensive auction sale about 6,000 sides Sole went off with spirit at a considerable advance on previous rates.

Palm Oil.—A sale of 10 tuns has been made—price not transpired, supposed to be a decline over 5d. ⅌ lb.

Iron, &c.—The principal dealers have established the rates in our Price Current, still from the last advices of a further rise in England will probably be maintained. A sale of 70 tons Hoops, somewhat rusty, has been made at £21 ⅌ ton.

Exchange and Stocks.—Bills on London scarce. The Montreal and City Banks have drawn at 9 prem. Merchants' Bills sell at 8¼ @ 8½—60 days. Montreal Bank Stock, without the dividend and bonus of 8 ⅌ cent., brought 22 ⅌ cent. prem.; and City Bank, dividend of 3 ⅌ cent, 6 ⅌ cent. prem.

The advices from Halifax are to the 18th time. Demerara Rum which was chiefly in the hands of one house who had bought on speculation, was held at 2s. 3d. ⅌ gal. ordinary proof. For Trinidad Sugar 43s. 9d. @ 45s. was asked, and for Molasses 1s. 8d. ⅌ gal.

LONDON MARKETS, APRIL 29.

Sugar.—The Refiners and Grocers have purchased West India Raw Sugar very freely, paying an advance on previous rates, [illegible] the sales during last week amounted to [illegible] hhds and tcs. Jamaica of brown quality [illegible]. Sugars are now 100,78 hhds and tcs. [illegible] than last year. The stock of Mauritius [illegible] 52,189 bags, which is 27,110 less than last year. The delivery of West India last week [illegible] hhds and tcs. which is 377 more than last [illegible]. The delivery of Mauritius was 5768 bags, 145 less than the corresponding week [illegible] year. The stock of British Plantation Sugar today 520 hhds and tcs. less than last year; [illegible] week it will be the reverse, but the probable [illegible] not be very material; but the probable [illegible] appears to have some influence on the [illegible] the buyers, for there is much less disposition shown to purchase, and the estimated [illegible] afternoon were only 500 hhds and tcs. at the prices of Friday. At public sale this noon 141 hhds New Barbadoes sold at former prices, and in some cases, even at an advance of 6d., low middling to fine bright grey selling at 65s. 6d. @ 68s.

Molasses.—West India has fully supported the previous currency of the market, and a fair business done, 27s. paid for good Grenada, 27s. 6d. for Demerara.

Corn.—The Duty on Wheat was 1s. and Peas 1s. 6d. ⅌ quarter lower last week—The arrivals of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk at yesterday's Market have been but moderate; which, together with the late unsettled state of the weather, caused a fair trade, prices fully equal to those of last Monday [illegible] in some few instances 1s. ⅌ qr. advance was obtained; in bonded there was nothing doing.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—The prices of Rum since last Tuesday have advanced [illegible] and the demand was a very brisk and general one; the sales exceed 1,000 puncheons, [illegible] 26 @ 37 ⅌ cent, over proof, at 3s. 6d. [illegible] very superior 5s. 6d.; Demerara 37 @ 37 over, 3s. @ 3s. 6d.; 5 @ 8 ⅌ cent. over 2s. 2d. [illegible] 6d.; Leewards proof 2s. 9d., 1 ⅌ cent over 2s. and 6 ⅌ cents 2s. 4d. The demand for Brandy is still chiefly confined to parcels for export; Geneva remains firm in price, and there is a good export business doing.

Tallow.—The demand for Tallow on the spot has considerably fallen off, and prices have given way a trifle. There is no alteration in the quotations for forward delivery, but the market is still very dull. This afternoon Tallow sold for arrival at 45s., being 3d. @ 6d. lower; on the spot small sales at 44s. Contrary to general expectations, Town Tallow rose [illegible] on Friday, evidently shewing a de[illegible] supply.

Tea.—The Tea Market [illegible] by the large quantities adv[illegible] the holders are firm, and to[illegible] fits must be paid on the pri[illegible] the sales advertised are 30,7[illegible] 17th of May, and 44,000 pa[illegible] Company's sale in June, [illegible] 776 packages, exclusive of [illegible] The total deliveries of all [illegible] from the warehouses on w[illegible] paid for the week ending Apr[illegible] lbs.

The Funds, Money, &c.—There has been very little done in Consols since Friday, and prices have not been so good as they were on that day. In Bank Stock there has been a decline of late of 5 @ 6 ⅌ cent, occasioned by the Bank not following such a lucrative business as formerly. The discount on good Bills is 3½ ⅌ cent, and Money continues plentiful. The Colonial Bank Shares are being disposed of very quickly at 10 premium; the number of applications for Shares have been immense, exceeding 30,000. Railway shares have been greatly neglected, and prices have been dropping all the week.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, APRIL 29.

Ashes.—Montreal Pot Ashes early in the week were exceedingly dull of [illegible] the last day or two they have [illegible] for, and prices, which in [illegible] been depressed to 35s for [illegible] lied to 36s @ 36s 6d, which [illegible] 200 @ 300 brls. have been [illegible] Pearl Ashes are dull at 47s, [illegible] trifling sales have been effec[illegible]

Grain.—There has been [illegible] in Wheat, without any ch[illegible] the market continues very [illegible] and rather dearer. 3500 [illegible] bond, have been sold at 23s [illegible] burg, 23s 6d @ 25s Danish, [illegible] 30s 6d for American sour Flour.

Sugar.—All descriptions of Sugar are in good demand, the sales in Plantation amounting to 1400 hhds. at rather higher rates, besides 2500 bags Bengal at 69s @ 73s 6d, and 800 bags Mauritius, out of second hands, at 60s 6d @ 61s ⅌ cwt. Of Foreign Sugar there is but little offering, but 160 cases white Pernams have been taken at 36s @ 36s 6d, with 35 cases of brown at 28s, and 1080 bags Payti, at 30s ⅌ cwt. for fair yellow.—Molasses too, have been in good request, and nearly 700 puns. Demerara and Trinidad have found buyers at 26s ⅌ cwt.—The transactions in Rum amount to 200 puns. chiefly common Leewards, at 2s 2d @ 2s 3d, with a few parcels of Demerara at 3s 6d @ 3s 10d ⅌ gallon.

Tea.—The first sale of Tea, the imports of the present season, took pla[illegible] there was a fair attendance [illegible] tained were equal to the adv[illegible] ed in the London marke[illegible] Congou, one-half sold at [illegible] other, being of lower quali[illegible] in at 1s 3½d—600 Canton [illegible] at 10¼d to 1s—150 Pek[illegible] 2d @ 1s 3½d—100 box[illegible] Twankay at 1s 10½d @ 2s [illegible] Hyson brought 3s 8d, Gun[illegible] and 385 boxes Orange Pe[illegible] 3s 6½d @ 3s 11d ⅌ lb. The [illegible] ed in conformity. Considera[illegible] also been done by private treaty since the sale, on similar terms.

Oils and Tallow.—There is a fair demand for the common kinds of Olive Oil, but rather less doing in Gallipoli, the sales of the week amount to 70 tuns. The scarcity of Seal Oil has enabled holders to realize £44 @ £45 ⅌ tun. Some sales have been made in Newfoundland Cod Oil at £37 10s @ £37 15s, but holders now demand £38 ⅌ tun. About 150 tuns Palm Oil have been taken by the soap trade at £37 for Calabar, and £38 ⅌ tun for Bonny.—Tallow is rather dull, and prices, owing to a decline in the London market, have receded 6d ⅌ cwt.

It seems to be understood, that though the proposed measure for authorizing foreign Wheat to be ground in bond for export [illegible] thrown out, the parties [illegible] wholly lost the hope of [illegible] measure of that kind, and [illegible] period. Their reliance is [illegible] opinion which is now supp[illegible] by the Agricultural Commi[illegible] arising out of the convicti[illegible] at, that the measure could [illegible] the agricultural interest, [illegible] attended, under certain [illegible] vantage to them. When [illegible] communication with the B[illegible] this matter in the latter, and [illegible] were plainly given to understand that their only chance of success would be their making it in some way or other acceptable to the agricultural interest, whose views the Government could not venture to resist, and the opposition from that quarter led, in fact, in a great degree, to the loss of the measure. But there arose also some opposition for other reasons, with respect to which the parties loudly complain of the conduct of Mr. Poulett Thomson, who, after assuring them that there was no danger but from the agriculturists, intimated loudly in his speech on the occasion, whether such a measure could be adopted with safety to the revenue, which was a very different question. As the business is now in the hands of men of spirit and perseverance, who are not to be baffled by one repulse, they will certainly push the matter forward on every fit occasion [illegible] itself. There has been a re[illegible] in the corn trade, that [illegible] had some plan, in view cal[illegible] object, but this is an error [illegible] is, that some communicati[illegible] which have had some influ[illegible] cultural Committee, and the [illegible] object with whom it is orig[illegible] in the pursuit of the plan [illegible] —*London Times, April* 30.

Among the mercantile ar[illegible] is the shipment of four hun[illegible] of West India Muscovado Sugar from the ports of France, for the United States.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—MAY 27.

Ship King William, Thomas, London, Symes & Ross, ballast, 272 settlers.

Pekoe, Laurie, Greenock, Laurie & Co, general cargo.

Bark Needles, ——, Liverpool, Lemesurier & Co, ballast.

Lord Canterbury, Tripp, Liverpool, Atkinson & Co, do.

Manna, Mitchell, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, do.

Rankin, Mitchell, Hull, do, do.

Argyle, Baldwin, Waterford, H. Nevin, general cargo, 76 settlers.

Brig Betsey, Wilson, Dublin, Gilmour & Co, ballast.

[illegible] Corbishly, do, order, [illegible]

Breeze, Patterson, Limerick, 199 settlers.

Elizabeth and Ann, Wr[illegible] & Co, ballast, 191 settlers.

Sir William Wallace, [illegible] Tucker & Co, ballast.

Gambia, Robins, New [illegible] rum.

Schr Samuel Gould, Forman, Peniston, salt.

Sarah, Leckie, Halifax, [illegible]

Esperance, Babin, do, [illegible]

Nestor, M'Callum, Mira[illegible] ballast.

[illegible]

& Co, ballast.

May 29.

Bark New Eagle, Lovering, [illegible] kinson, ballast.

Tottenham, Jeffers, 16th [illegible] & Co. ballast, 15 settlers.

Springhill, Auld, 8th [illegible] 175 settlers.

Helen, Mearns, 14th do, 79 do.

Urania, Clook, 10th do, 199 do.

Dominica, Bowman, 17th [illegible]

Recovery, Simpkin, 3d [illegible] do, 123 do.

Voyager, Wilson, 15th do, 124 do.

Brig Bryan Abbs, Gorman, 5th do, 164 do.

Penelope, Isaac, 3d do [illegible]

[illegible]

Crusader, Wickman, [illegible] pies, do.

Bark Dibdin, Hutchinson, 18[illegible]

Bark Try Again, Heacock, [illegible] Price & Co. do.

Jane, James, 8th April, [illegible]

Brig Grecian, Sleightholm, [illegible] coals.

Tom Bowline, Hunter, [illegible] der, ballast.

Eldon, Harvey, 18th do, general cargo, 11 settlers.

Ardgowan, Whitehead, [illegible] ballast 16 do.

Belisle, Sutherland, 3d [illegible] coals, 112 do.

Cleopatra, Barlow, 11th [illegible] tons, ballast.

May 30.

[illegible]

Bark Quebec, Baxter, 5th do [illegible]

Brig Smales, Duck, 5th do [illegible] do.

Globe, Lindsay, 29th [illegible] wheat, 15 settlers.

Welcome, Castle, 16th [illegible] & Burns, do.

James & Ann, Brown, [illegible] lespie & Co. do 91 [illegible]

Esperance, Coulson, 11[illegible]

Planter, Doeg, 29th do, Co. do.

Wm. Reed, Ayton, 2[illegible] Montreal, gen. cargo.

Urania, Rochester, 15th [illegible] ballast.

Horatio, Salkeld, 14th [illegible] gen cargo.

Jane, Humphrey, 4th [illegible]

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

In the Pekoe—Mr. M'Lean.

In the Breeze—Messrs. M[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Allison, and M[illegible]

In the Sir William Wallace—[illegible] Miss Beatty, and Mr. W. Ro[illegible]

In the Voyager—Mr Bon[illegible] dren; Mr. G. O'Neill and [illegible] Biddolph.

In the Helen—Messrs. Bre[illegible] Wilson, and Major Bailey.

SAILED FOR [illegible]

Deal, April 12, Asia, Car[illegible] General Hewitt, Sellers; [illegible] lion, Irvine; 13, Mentor, Do[illegible] nia, Musset; 14, Dove, Low[illegible] 20, Regard, Cropton; [illegible] Metcalf; 14, Hannah, Clou[illegible] Brown; 21, Stamfordham, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dartmouth, April 26, Ge[illegible] for Quebec.

Plymouth, 26, Viatic, Alle[illegible]

Liverpool, 27, Kelsick W[illegible] real.

Cove of Cork, 25, Pons C[illegible] bec.

SHIPPING INTELLI[illegible]

The Llan Rumney spoke [illegible] with a general cargo, and 15[illegible] 17th April, in the Channel, [illegible] in a leaky state.

The brig Caroline, from B[illegible] lat. 46.30, ship Stella Castle, [illegible] Crew had mutini[illegible] were con[illegible]

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