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THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851.

If we are to believe the report, or rather the announcement, of our Toronto exchanges, this day will terminate the legislative labors of our "collective wisdom" in Parliament assembled. Like the soldier tired," each of our Provincial Solons will retire under the shade of his own vine, to recommence the cultivation of his paternal acres, to attend the petty details of his little bargain-making, or renew his acquaintance with the musty pages of some popular law authority. Some have behaved so foolishly, so absurdly, and so unconstitutionally, that they will not dare, however impudent they may be by nature, to face their much abused constituents again; others will carry their venality and *binkum* to another market, and prepare themselves to play the same game over again, which they have already done with so much profit to themselves and disgrace to the country; one or two are expected, from the practice they have had, to settle themselves down as professors of the noble art of self-defence, and others will retire, like spiders into their cobweb labyrinths, to watch the newspapers for libels, so that they may eat at the expense of a whine and a well got up tear for the loss of a defunct character. It would be almost impossible to conjecture the various trades, occupations, and employments, to which emancipated legislators will betake themselves when they have wrested their harrassed minds and enslaved bodies at last from the terrible agony of four dollars a day. An infliction such as this is enough to melt the solids, bones and all, of such a member as he of Drummond, who, is conspicuous for travelling at his own expense, and turning his juices into vinegar, to accelerate the decomposition of the solids withal. It is really painful to a sensitive and sympathizing mind, such as ours, to contemplate the consequences of so many irrationals being let loose upon the country, and literally

"To rave, recite, and madden round the land"

until the close of another election. It is fortunate, however, that the dog days are past, the thermometer is sinking, the sun is declining towards the South, and the weather at least will not be accused of any criminal act, should the *anthropophobia*, which has been raging for some time past in the Houses of Parliament, break out with anything like violence in the remoter districts during the approaching contest for place and power.

Well, let us suppose that the Provincial Parliament will be prorogued today, and all the nonsense they have spoken, all the vituperation they have uttered forgotten, except perhaps what may have been left rankling in the bosoms of the injured and insulted. It might, in these circumstances, be naturally expected by our readers that we should take a retrospect of the measures they have adopted, the reforms they have effected, the abuses they have corrected, and the advantages their sitting has brought to the country generally. But when we look for these, we look in vain. They have effected no reform, they have corrected no abuse, they have brought no advantage to Canada. A dead set has been made indeed for party purposes against certain established and lawfully constituted rights, but the grossest and *oldest* corruptions which have long since disappeared from every corner of Great Britain, if not from Europe itself, but which now, to the disgrace of its Legislature, disfigure the annals of Canada, remain still upon the statute book of that Province. We do not know as yet what the Session has cost the country; but we find that the last one cost 300,000 dollars, and this cannot have remained so long in *close* for a less sum. Yet among all the Bills that have been talked over, squabbled about, bepraised by one party and abused by another, there is not one of any prominent, public, or general concernment. Many of the mercantile firms in Montreal have transacted business during the spring and summer of far more advantage to the Province, and of more consequence to its interests, than the abortive legislative enactments of its boasted and boastful legislators in Parliament assembled. We have indeed heard a great deal about economy and retrenchment, but we begin to fear that we do not quite understand the exact meaning of the word in modern Parliamentary parlance. It used to signify the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; but nowadays, if it has any meaning at all, it merely implies a long, sounding, furious talk, signifying nothing, and ending in nothing, except putting the country to a considerable expense by way of payment for the said talk, shewing incontestibly that the bravadoes about "reform" and "retrenchment" are all mere baits, sometimes skilfully and sometimes clumsily, laid to catch gulls at the hustings, and never meant to be put in practice in the country. We hope people's eyes will be opened at the approaching election, and that they will not again be induced to swallow these "sweet sops," which are but painted balls, sugared to suit the diseased or unhealthy palates of the ignorant and the credulous voter.

Snoring.

In one of our night excursions upon the river between this city and Quebec, we retired to a sofa in the dining saloon, as all the beds were occupied, to take a nap till sunrise, but we might as well have gone to sleep in a nest of bull-frogs. Well now what a degradation to humanity snoring is; it is enough to dishonor the noblest, deform the loveliest, and bestify the wisest. Suppose snores were living things, ushered into the world like flies in summer, mercy on us, what an unhappy disagreeable world this would be! It is not so much the continuity, as the variety of snores, which constitutes the misery of hearing them in the cabin of a crowded steamer, because the snorting of the engine is louder than any of them; but then the engine belches or creaks forth its noises at regular intervals, and with the same ever recurring sound, so that the sleeper soon regards it no more than the ticking of a clock. Neither is it the individual loudness, or thinness, or the gravity of the stertorial organ, which causes a waking man's blood to run cold as he listens; it is the variety of sounds—the different diapasons of the nasal promontory, running a chromatic scale of ear-offending sound, from the feeble nothingness of the chirp of the grasshopper to the full-toned roar of the bull of Bashan, which represents the full misery of this most disagreeable of all noises.

One gentleman drawls out his nasal diaphonic in a long crescendo, ending in a forte so sudden and unexpected, that it would tempt a listener to suppose that the unfortunate sleeper's last mortal snore had sounded. Another begins a low prolonged affectuoso, ending, however, in a snort as loud and as savage as a wild horse might be supposed to give when he has accidentally trod upon a serpent. Here a gentleman, at long intervals, emits a loud and vigorous jerk, like the short quick bark of an enraged whelp, caught by the tail in a rat trap; and close by him there is an imperfect gurgling sound—now strong, now stifled, like the last expiring efforts of a drowning bear. That sound is extremely equivocal; it speaks of a wet life, though it may not be of the water; that is the voice of a proboscis with mulberry carbuncles, of a clay moistened with brandy, which has ascended into the nose, and imbued it with a true Bardolphian tincture. But, by all that's little and beautifully less, do you hear that still small diminuendo coming from the *nez retroussé*, of that long slim man on the sofa? That snore sneaks into the world as if ashamed of its exility, and terribly afraid that it may be extinguished by the bull of Bashan who trumpets on the opposite couch, and dies away gradually, like the last little death moan of some consumptive kitten, or pulmonary lap dog. Some nasal cornutos emulate the squeak of a scalded guinea pig, others the self-satisfied grunt of a hog half hid in the mire. The nose of one imitates the spurt of a high pressure steam pipe, while another breathes away in the gentle sentimental cadences of an ancient tortoiseshell tabby. How that stout gentleman snores; mercy! what a blast that was. He has wakened up the tall lean man on the sofa, who starts up and asks the steward "when the storm came on?"

"Do, ladies ——" "Shame, sir." "Well but now ——" "Hold your tongue, sir." "Oh, I mean no harm, I only wish to know ——" "Well, sir impudence, if you will insist, I beg to tell you that ladies do not snore." Had Helen been a snorer, Agamemnon and Achilles, Hector and Ulysses, might have been names unknown to fame, and Troy might have stood for a thousand years in all its pristine greatness and beauty. Had Tiam ever emitted the ghost of a snore, Persepolis might yet have been raising her hundred temples to the calm, pure sky of the lower Asia, neither polluted by the cry of the jackall nor dishonored by the tread of the wandering robber. Had Cleopatra sterterinulated but once, though the sound had been hot as the hum of the honey bee when loaded with treasure she returns to the parent hive, Anthony would not have lost the empire of the world, or been handed down to posterity as a rusty key hanging at a lady's apron string—a man "ruined and pleased with ruin."

The fact is, we are of opinion, and we don't care who knows it, that when ladies begin to snore, Cupid may sell his wings to the toyman, to make shuttle-cocks of, and his bow, quiver, and arrows, may go to the pawn-broker, to be put to the first ignoble use "my uncle's" wife pleases when the cooking stove is low.

Facts for the Consideration of the People of Canada.

Letter IV.

In this fourth communication, the subject waived in a previous one is to be resumed, and further, there is to be discussed the necessity and practicability of a change being made in the staple of the country.

Of the balance arising from the excess of imports over exports, it appears from the valuable tables before alluded to, that nearly the whole accrues to Great Britain and the United States, in the proportion of about 80 per cent. to the former country, and of about 20 per cent. to the latter, or in round numbers, £300,000 to Great Britain, and £200,000 to the United States—these sums being approximations to the truth sufficiently near for the purpose in hand, without any pretension to precise accuracy.

Of the balance accruing to the United States, more than the whole amount is traceable to less than 20 articles purely agricultural, which Canada does produce, and which she can produce to any desirable extent, and yet that are imported. Is there not here some error of management—some error in developing the resources of the Province? Appeal to a Canadian farmer of average common sense, who has ever seen anything of the country beyond his own door—let him be illiterate, if you please, so that he knows the difference between export and import, but let him be a farmer—and ask that man, ought Canada to import pork or any meat, whether salt or fresh?—ought she to import oxen, or bulls, or cows, or horses, or any domestic animal, or their produce, as lard, and tallow, and hides, and cheese?—ought she to import hemp, or flax, or hops, or broom corn, or bark, or maize, or raw tobacco, or trees and shrubs, or wheat?—ought she to import all those things from a country possessing no natural advantages which she herself does not possess?—and what will be, what must be, what can be that man's answer, but an emphatic no! no! no! Why should Canada, by importing those things, weaken herself to benefit a neighbor and rival, when there is manifestly no necessity for so doing? Is there not here error in management—grievous error in developing the resources of the country?

There has been much writing, and more talking, on the subject of reciprocity with the United States; reciprocity has been paraded as the one thing needful—the panacea for all ills. The writer avows himself to be, to the full extent of the term, a free trader, and must be, therefore, in favor of all approximation to free trade—and reciprocity is an approximation towards free trade. Will the shrewd and calculating people south of line 45, give, or grant, or concede (all the terms are offensive to an independent mind) reciprocity, so long as the people and farmers of Canada willingly and voluntarily labor for their benefit? So long as they offer, and not only offer, but actually pay, a premium of at least £20,000 per year to those said neighbors to induce them to withhold reciprocity, will they be likely to concede, or grant, or give reciprocity? Do not hope it. Do not dream it. The Provincial Statesmen and Legislators may lobby, and toady, and threaten; they may make themselves one hundred times less dignified than they have already made themselves; but so long as the farmers of Canada allow hemp, and flax, and pork, and beef, and hops, and wheat, to be imported—so long as the farmers of Canada, yearly, voluntarily forego the use of £200,000 of their own capital, and give yearly £20,000 to their neighbors to use it for them—why, the probability is, that they will not obtain reciprocity. Let the merchants of Canada be enabled to become exporters of the articles named, and then, perhaps, both merchants and farmers will have reciprocity offered to them.

(*To be continued.*) J. S.

Fire.—On Thursday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the bakery of M. Bourbonniere, Quebec Suburbs, which, after destroying some out-houses, was by the prompt exertions of the firemen, subdued, although the neighboring houses were at one time in the greatest danger. Mrs. White's house suffered a little, but happily the fire was soon checked.

It is rumoured in the United States papers, that Mr. Webster is about to resign his appointment as Secretary of State.

To Correspondents.—"A Constant Reader's" letter has been received; but we make it a rule not to publish any communication unless authenticated by the name of the writer.

Proceedings of the Corporation.

Wednesday, August 20.

Present; His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Grenier, Lynch and Benjamin; Councillors Leclaire, Atwater, Lamontagne, Frechette, Leeming, Whitney, McCambridge, Larkin, Brunelon and Montreuil.

Petitions were presented from Messrs. Compain & Co., and from divers Water carriers, and referred to the proper Committees.

The Special Committee for converting the upper part of the West wing of Bonsecours Market into a Hall and Office for the future occupation of the Corporation, reported on the tenders received for the Artificers Work, recommending to the Council to accept of Mr. William Bulmer's tender for the Carpenters and Joiners work at £800; Messrs. Moir & Ward's tender for the Plastering at £318; and Mr. George Nunn's tender for the Painting at £90. There having been but one tender for the Masonry, that of Mr. James Pennie, for £168; and that amount having exceeded the estimate of the Architect, the Committee recommended that they should be authorized to have the work done on the most reasonable terms in their power. The report was adopted.

The Special Committee on the rebuilding of St. Ann's Market, reported that they had examined and approved of the plan of Mr. Geo. Browne, for merely adopted by the Council; and that as soon as £3000 of the estimated cost of rebuilding the Market should be advanced, the work should be proceeded with to completion—the Corporation providing the residue when required—say £800. The report was adopted.

Councillor Whitney, in moving the adoption of the Report, informed the Council that the required sum of £3000 had been contributed for and paid into the City Treasury; and that the work would, therefore, be proceeded with immediately.

A report was brought up from the Finance Committee, read and adopted, recommending that Mr. Lemoine's claim for £750 penalty for the non-completion at Vieux Square, within the time agreed upon by Notarial contract, should be adjusted, by the payment to him of a bond in 12 months for the sum of £525; and by the expenditure of the balance, £225, in the embellishment of the square.

A report was brought up from the Market Committee on the petition of Messrs. Compain & Co., in the streets, adverse to the petitioners prayer, and a report from the Fire committee favorable to the petition of Mr. Wm. Burry, to be allowed to erect a Hose Engine on his premises in Wellington Street. The consideration of both was deferred until the next Meeting of Council.

The order of the day having been called for, Aldermen McFarlane's motion relative to the Water Police, and that gentleman being absent, the order was discharged.

Councillor Atwater regretted the absence of Aldermen McFarlane, if that circumstance would prevent a motion he intended to bring forward, which he knew it was intended to make in the original motion of Mr. McFarlane, expressive of the satisfaction of the Council at the appointment of the Water Police, and testifying to their sufficiency and usefulness. He much regretted that such an amendment could not be moved, because he felt convinced it was in accordance with the convictions of all the Council, except, indeed, the honorable member, who had given notice of the original motion, and that it would receive the unanimous and hearty support of every one present. No one, with perhaps the exception already made, could for a moment pretend to himself that any intentional offence was contemplated by the, no doubt accidental, omission to notify the Corporation of the establishment of the force; and it would be absurd to evince displeasure, on a point of authentic nicety, with reference to a proceeding which gave universal satisfaction, and for which the citizens, and the Corporation especially, ought to and did feel grateful.

Alderman Grenier said that, as he had declared at the preceding meeting of the Council, he was then prepared to move the amendment referred to; and in the absence of Alderman McFarlane would do so, rather than have the effect of supposed to prevent his doing so, and have the effect of suppressing all expression of the opinions of the Council in reference to the Water Police, he would unite in regretting that that gentleman was not in his place. He trusted, however, that no mistake would go abroad in regard to the sentiments entertained by the Council in relation to the Water Police, and the manner of its establishment here. In fact, it would be difficult to suppose that any could, when it was remembered that the motion condematory of the force, and having for object the arrest of its members, could not find a seconder in the whole Council—the gentleman who at last kindly lent his name as a seconder having first declared he did so merely to give the mover an opportunity of speaking what he appeared anxious to say on the occasion, and that he should certainly vote against the proposition whenever it would be offered to the Council. Least, however, any misapprehension should arise, from the notice of motion having been given, and from all that had been said in the Council, he would, with the consent of the Council, then offer his contemplated amendment as a principal or substantive motion—a proceeding which he was well aware it was not competent for him to adopt, except with the concurrence of all present. It was then, on motion of Alderman Grenier, seconded by Councillor Atwater, unanimously resolved:—

That the Water Police, recently formed in this city, having been established according to law and the provisions of an Ordonnance of the Legislature of this Province; and the Inspector of said Police having expressed his readiness to cooperate with His Worship the Mayor and the City Police, in the maintenance of peace and the preservation of public order; the interference of this Council in relation to said Police, is altogether uncalled for, unless, indeed, it be to express their sense of the important benefits rendered by the force in question, and their acknowledgements to the Executive Government for its establishment.

A Report from the Police Committee, relative to a claim of the heirs Blumhart to £15, arising out of the lease from them of one of the Police Stations, was next considered, and the amount was ordered to be paid.

Councillor Montreuil gave notice, that he would move, at the next meeting of the Council, that the *insignia* pertaining to his office, be provided for the Mayor; and that he be requested to wear them on all suitable occasions.

Alderman Benjamin gave notice, he would move, at the next meeting of the Council, that the Road Committee be instructed to have the names of all streets in the city legibly painted on the corners of them.

Councillor Atwater gave the notice relative to the Governor General's visit to this city, which was published yesterday—and the Council then adjourned.—*Herald.*

From the Quebec Chronicle.

Halifax and New Brunswick papers came to hand yesterday. By the former we learn that combinations had been the order of the day there as well as here. An attempt had been made to allay the heartburning and jealousies which exist between the liberal and conservative parties, but without success. Mr. Howe offered to return one conservative member for Halifax, provided the candidate was a supporter of the railway, which offer was rejected, the conservatives insisting upon two seats and the occupants entirely free and unpledged. These terms were rejected by the Liberals, who thereupon held a great mass meeting last Friday evening, on the Parade, at which Mr. Howe made a very spirited address. William Annand and John Esson, Esquires, were nominated as candidates for the County of Halifax, with Lawrence O'Connor Doyle and Benjamin Wier, Esqrs., as candidates for the Township. The meeting went off admirably. At the close, Mr. Howe left town for Cumberland, by the way of Windsor.

"A meeting of Conservatives also took place at the Mason Hall, when Thomas R. Grassie and David Allison, Esqrs., were nominated as candidates for the County and Township respectively. It is stated that this meeting would have been a very sorry one, but for the attendance of a number of the Liberals, who went from curiosity."

The Fredericton '*Home Quarters*' contains an account of the death in gaol of a Mr. John Duncan, formerly band serjeant of the Royals, under singular circumstances. It appears that he had been indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors on the night preceding his incarceration, and that his wife had preferred a complaint against him to a magistrate, stating that her life was in danger from his violence. While this affidavit was being made two acquaintances were putting him to bed apparently in an exhausted state. The magistrate visited Duncan's residence in person, ordered him to be taken out of bed and sent to jail, where he died three days afterwards without medical aid having been afforded, although he was laboring all the while under severe mental and physical prostration. An inquest had been held upon the body, but the Jury had not rendered their verdict.

The affair of Mr. Tobin, Magistrate, and the 4 men whom he had sent to St. John prisoners, and committed to jail under some loosely defined charges against them, had created some sensation in St. John.

The Honorable Mr. Hill has resigned his seat in the Executive Council of New Brunswick.

The following paragraphs are from the *New Brunswicker* of the 14th instant:—

Change of Regiments.—We hear that the 97th Regiment, now in this Province, has received orders to proceed immediately to Halifax, and that the 72nd Highlanders, now in that garrison, will replace them here. It is said that this change has been ordered by the Military authorities, in consequence of the frequent desertions from the 97th while here.

From the *Charlotte Gazette* we learn, that on Saturday last, ten deserters from the garrison at Fredericton, were arrested on the road to Calais, by Lieut. Bury of the 97th, in command at St. Andrews. These soldiers when taken had been 3 days without food, having missed the supplies which had been placed for them by sympathizing Jonathans.

The 72nd is the first Highland Regiment which has been here since the arrival of the early settlers of this city, a detachment of Highlanders was then in garrison at Fort Howe.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew.—This distinguished Divine and Philanthropist is at present sojourning at Sandusky, Ohio. His health, we are happy to hear, is much better than could have been expected in view of his recent severe paralytic attack, and he intends, on his convalescence, to resume the labors to which he has devoted himself during a long course of years, with the happiest results. He will be in Buffalo, as we are informed, on Thursday of the present week, where he will remain until about the 10th of September, when he expects to return to Ireland, but will in all probability make the residence of the Rev. Mr. Gaudellet, in Rochester, his home until early in October, at which time he purposes to sail for his native land. He came among us for good and benevolent purposes, meeting the appreciation of the Christian Philanthropist. May he feel press the shamrock of his native isle yet many happy, social years.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Arrival of the Brother Jonathan.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, Capt. Squires, reached her wharf at about half past 12 o'clock this morning from Chagres the 5th and Kingston the 12th inst, bringing over four hundred passengers.

The R. J. arrived at Chagres on her outward trip on the 6th inst. She left at Chagres the steamship Falcon, awaiting the arrival of the mails, which will probably reach here by the Cherokee on Thursday next.

The steamer Ohio arrived at Chagres on the 6th inst., with a broken shaft and one engine disabled. She was expected to go to Navy Bay to await orders from her owners. The steamer Georgia on the 5th inst., when off Kingston. The Ohio reports heavy weather.

The steamer Northerner, Capt. Randall, arrived at Panama on the evening of the 5th August, with a number of passengers, the California mails of the 5th July, and $1,200,000 gold dust on freight in addition to a large sum taken from the steamer Ohio under circumstances detailed above—making in the aggregate over $2,000,000 received by this arrival.

The fine steamer Union, Capt. Marin, went ashore on Delgado point, at the lower end of St. Quintan's Bay, in a fog, at three o'clock on the morning of the 5th July, four days out from San Francisco, and is a total wreck. She had three hundred passengers on board, and $300,000 in gold dust. The passengers were all saved, as also was the dust, with the exception of about $6,000, alleged to have been stolen by some of the passengers. Many of the passengers lost all their baggage and money. No freight was saved. The Union left San Francisco on the 1st July. After the wreck occurred, the passengers and crew went ashore and encamped fifteen or twenty miles above the vessel, where they remained until the 19th ultimo, when the steamer Northerner, from San Francisco the 16th, having heard of the disaster upon touching at San Diego, went immediately to their relief and took off all the sufferers and the specie. A portion of the passengers and crew, however, had taken the overland route to San Francisco; and among them were supposed to be the robbers of the gold dust already alluded to. We have received a communication signed by a number of the passengers, charging the officers of the vessel with carelessness, and attributing the serious accident to that cause. The paper is too voluminous for publication.

The steamer *Commodore Stockton*, which left Panama for San Francisco the last of July, with 89 passengers, returned to port on the 2nd inst., having sprung a leak when about 150 miles out. An effort was making to secure a loan of from $ to $10,000 on bottomry, for the purpose of repairing the vessel. The *Star*, from which we learn these facts, expresses the opinion that the money will be obtained without difficulty. While the steamer was lying at Taboga, awaiting the necessary repairs, the steerage passengers mutinied and demanded a return of their passage money. The officers being unable to comply with their demand, the mutineers took possession of the vessel, and prevented the crew from continuing their work. Captain Oakley had appealed to the American Consul for protection.

There seems to be nothing of startling interest upon the Isthmus.

General Herrera, who was lately hemmed in with his forces by the insurrectionists of Cali and Papayan, has effected a release from the close quarters in which he was kept for some time by his adversaries, and was, at last accounts, on his way to Antigua, to endeavor to restore peace and order in that Province.—*N. Y. Courier.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared.
August 21.

Bark Superb, Mordue, Liverpool, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, flour, &c

Imports.

Per Ship CALEDONIA, Allan, from Glasgow—Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

W McMaster, 29 bls 38 bxs; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 9 do 45 do; McKeand, Bros & Co, 7 do 3 cs; J Ewart, Junior, & Co, (Toronto,) 5 do 1 do; McKeand, Bros & Co, 14 do 6 boxes; Shaw, Tulnbull & Co, (Hamilton,) 19 do 7 do; A & D Shaw, 8 do 1 do; S M & W Aitken, 23 do 12 do; Mathie, Robertson & Co, 11 do 14 do; Gilmour & Coulson, 2 do 3 do; J Robertson, 3 do 2 do; J P O'Neal, 4 do 2 do; R Wightman & Co, 1 do 2 do; W McFarlane, (Toronto,) 5 do 11 do; Whan & McLean, 4 do 5 do; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 20 do 10 do 1496 brs 321 pits; Parker, Kennedy & Co, 24 crates ctnwre; Brice & McMurrich, 8 bxs 1 bl; T D Bryce & Co, 10 do 3 do; Bowes & Hall, 1 cs 11 do; Mr Mailon, 2 bales tartans; McPherson, Crane & Co, 10 bxs 16 bls; J White, 136 bxs tbco ppa; Armour & Ramsay, 8 boxes; W Darling, 3 do 280 brs; Gilmour & Co, 3 do 10 bls; Ogilvy & Campbell, 2 do 2 do; W & R Muir, 3 do 4 do 3 hhds; Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 11 bxs; A Laurie & Co, 4 do 35 bls 3 cks 1b pgs; W MacFarlane, 3 bls; Weir & Dunn, 6 do 13 bxs 3 cnks; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 40 cks 10 crocls; Moffatt, Murray & Co, 2 bls 9 boxes; J Keith, 4 bxs; H Jones & Co, 1 do 5 bales; Wm Stephens, 1 do; Rev D Black, 1 bx; W Bateson, 1 do; W P McLaren, 4 do; Brown & Swan, 2 pcls; R S Miller, 10 qr cks; Hope, Burrell & Co, 811 brs 130 bdls iron 80 do sheet iron 41 pits 170 pigs sks 2 do beams 17 potash kgs; I Buchanan & Co, 8 cast iron retorts 5000 pint fire brks 1 bl; C J Cusack, 6 bxs; A Cavillier & Co, 5 bls; D Torrance, 2 do; G & J Ferrie, 3 do; J & R Roy, 4 do; Morton, McKee & Co, 3 do; Leslie, Starnes & Co, 1 do; G Bryson, 1 bx; D McFarlane, 4 bls; D Stewart & Co, 5 do 3 boxes 1 truss; N S Whitney & Co, 1 bl 3 bxs; W L Perrin & Co, 4 do 1 do; R Anderson, 51 crts; H N Titus, 8 bxs 11 bls; W Moodie, 18 do 4 do; P & J Leclair, 9 bls; E & V Hudon, 1 bx, Smith & McDonald, 6 cks; A & J Arthur, 1 bl; R Nicholls, 2 boxes 3 bls; McDonnell & Hall, 1 do 6 do; J Leeming, 1 bl; C Shaver, 1 do 1 bx; P Clarke & Co, 2 do 5 do; J G McIntosh & Co, 4 do 2 do; Ferrie & Co, 251 pots; Wilson & Couillard, 79 sugar ctns 19 potash kgs 320 camp ovens and covers 1346 brs 116 bdls; T Tait, 740 do 131 do iron; G D Watson, 70 bdls sht iron 15 sheets do; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 4232 bars 102 bundles iron; Brewster & Mulholland, 1482 do 198 bundles do; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 1 bg; Order, 23 cks 150 pots 252 cmp ovens and covers 2 potash coolers 6 plough soles.

Passengers.—Miss Eliza Robertson, Mr. Jas. Smith, Mr. James Ross, cabin; and 18 steerage passengers.

Per Bark HEATHER BELL, Ellis, from Liverpool—J. G. Mackenzie & Co.

J G MacKenzie & Co, 25 cs 17 bls dry goods; H Venner & Co, 200 bxs tin; Cumming & Galbraith, 14 bls; Moss & Bros, 1 do; Thomas Kay & Co, 1 truss; H Jones & Co, 2 cks 3 cs; Lemeurier, Routh & Co, 600 bxs soap; D Torrance, 520 do do 681 chests tea; Torrance & Busted, 150 brls; T & D Bryce & Co, 12 do 4 do; Carter, Kerry & Co, 2 do; Morland & Co, 20 kgs 6 cks; Order, 17 cs 9 bls 600 bdls hoop iron; D McNab & Co, 92 cks 7 bdls spokes; R Jason & Co, 84 cks 17 bdls 1 bl 6 cases 12 anvils 2 rolls lead 780 bdls iron; J & R Roy, 2 bls; D & C Darling, 2 cs; Dunmartens, Marchand & Co, 1 cs 1 bl; E & V Hudon, 2 bls; W & R Muir, 4 bls; S Morley & Co, 1 cs 1 cnk; Gilmour & Coulson, 6 bls; Wilson & Couillard, 11 cks; Ferrier & Co, 6 cks; Andrew Jeffrey, 22 do 2 bls; T Haworth, 1 cnk; T D Harris, 25 do 1 case 540 shoes spunkls; MacPherson, Crane & Co, 6 bales; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 125 boxes Canada plates; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 1608 bdls hoop iron 560 boxes tin plates; G M Wilkinson, 3 bdls; Benjamin Bros, 4 cs 2 bls; J Mulholland & Co, 62 crts 1 cask; H Topping & Co, 3 cases; P Patterson & Son, 10 anvils 4 vices 310 boxes 2 casks; Whittemore, Rutherford & Co, 5 cases.

Exports.

Per SUPERB—E Way & Co, 400 brls pot ashes 500 do flour; J Gordon & Co, 937 do do; Isaac Buchanan & Co, 1200 do do; J Kershaw, 110 kegs butter; C J Cusack, 22 do do; J Shepard, 18 pkgs private effects; Leeming & Sabine, 2 cs 2454 pun do 100 pcs cars; McPherson, Crane & Co, 23 pkgs private effects; I Buchanan & Co, 1 bx samples wheat.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Cleared.
August 20.

Ship New Brunswick, McAlley, Liverpool, A Friven

Amides, Hughes, Queenstown, Benson & Co

Bark Sappho, McDonald, Sunderland, Symes & Co

Brig Radius, Potts, do, do

Brigt Rose, Lennox, St Johns, Nfld, H J Noad & Co

Schr Marie, Fournier, Bathurst, Gillespies & Co

Shipping Intelligence.

The Laura Campbell, from Limerick, with 200, and the Birman, from Greenock, with 227 passengers, are on their way up from Grosse Isle. The Caledonia, with passengers, from Glasgow, arrived this afternoon.

Quick Passage.—The new ship Prince Arthur, Captain Irons, arrived in London 22 days from Brandy Pots. This vessel was built by Mr. T. C. Lee, of this city.

On the 15th of August, 674 vessels had arrived from sea, and the number of deserters, up to that period, was 1,325.

A Pilot, who came up from some of the lower Parishes yesterday morning, reports from 20 to 25 inward bound vessels at hand.

JUST RECEIVED, by Express:—
Eclectic for August.
American Temperance Magazine for July
R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, August 14, 1851. 418

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 7th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Connolly, James A. Walker, Esq., to Miss Cecilia Melina Murciani, second daughter of the late Pierre Joseph Murciani.

At Quebec, on the 18th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Mackie, Mr. Beachem Colclough, Millwright, to Jane Mocock, both of St. Nicholas.

At Buckingham, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. R. L. Stephenson, by license, Mr. Edmund Lonsdale, of the Township of Buckingham, to Miss Laurinda Resume, of the Township of Derry.

DIED

At Quebec, on the 19th instant, Mary Ann Petitclair, widow of the late John Gobert, aged 89 years.

In this city, on the 17th instant, James MacDougall, Esq., formerly of the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company, aged 67 years.

At Elm Grove, Terrebonne, on the 13th instant, Mary Jane Sophia, daughter of A. McKenzie, Esq., aged 2 years and 10 months.

At Stamford, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Colclough, wife of Captain Colclough, of the steamer *Arabian*.

At Sherbrooke, on the 1st instant, Margaret Stanley, widow of the late Daniel McKenty, aged 60 years and 10 months.

At Lennoxville, on the 9th instant, Lewis Fuller, Esq., of consumption, aged 43 years.

At Trinidad, on the 20th June last, Alexander McAlister, Esq., much regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances in the West Indies and in Canada.

FOR RIDEAU CANAL, BYTOWN AND OTTAWA RIVER.

THE Steamer "CHARLOTTE," Crowley, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, THIS EVENING, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO,
Canal Wharf.
Montreal, August 23, 420

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Steamer *SCOTLAND*, Patterson, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' WHARF, for the above PORTS, on TUESDAY, 26th instant.

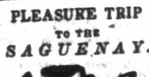
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Canal Wharf
August 22. 419

REGULAR TRADER
FOR BYTOWN AND RIDEAU CANAL.

THE Steamer RIDEAU TRADER, Captain Thompson, 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 Portland, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at NOON.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER.
August 23. 420

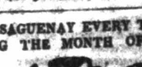
PLEASURE TRIP
TO THE
SAGUENAY.



THE Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, W. B. Janes, Master, will LEAVE QUEBEC for the SAGUENAY RIVER, going as high as HA! HA! BAY; and Calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVIERE DU LOUP, and CACOUNA, every TUESDAY MORNING, at NINE o'clock, during the month of August.

For Passage, apply to
R. J. MORGAN,
Agent.
Montreal, July 29, 1851. 398

FOR SAGUENAY EVERY TUESDAY DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.



SALT WATER BATHING.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The First Class sea-going Steamer *ROWLAND HILL*, Captain W. B. Janes, 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, 5th AUGUST, 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, up the RIVER SAGUENAY, 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 Steamer 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..... 12
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.

DISTANCES:

From Montreal to Ha! Ha!..... 430 Miles.
Do do to Cacouna..... 300 "
Do Quebec to Ha! Ha!..... 120 "
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 Saguenay on Monday evening per Steamer John Munn, or Quebec, 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-391

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's powerful new Screw Steamship *GLASGOW*, 1850 tons and 400 horse power, R. Stewart, Gate of the Cutter Steamship Company, master, is appointed to sail from New York direct for Glasgow, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin, (Steward's fee included,)...$80
Second Cabin, do do ... 55
No Steerage Passengers taken.
These vessels provisions, but not wines or liquors, which will be supplied on board, at moderate prices. Carries a Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. McMYMON,
2, Beaver Street, New York.
August 20. 417

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS
August 23rd and 25th, 1851

BRILLIANT MUSICAL SOIREE,
GIVEN BY
SIGNORINA BORGHESE,
Prima Donna at the Opera Comique of Paris, and the principal Theatres of the Continent of Europe and America—at Naples, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Madrid, Havana, New Orleans, New York, &c.
Assisted by the following celebrities:
SIGNOR FORTI,
Prime Tenore Assoluto of the Astor Place