MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1851.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."—The "*Pacific*" arrived on Saturday, having made the passage in ten days and two hours.

There had been a large amount of business done in Flour at the rates of the previous week.

The Exhibition had been opened at the reduced charge, and, strange to say, on the first day there had been a smaller number of visitors than usual.

Forty-four of the Clergy in the Diocese of Exeter formally protested against the Synod to be held this month.

Some fierce debates had taken place in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The present Session of the Provincial Parliament, so far as it has yet gone, is literally barren of producing any subject of discussion worthy of remark. The members seem to have met for the mere purpose of petty skirmishing and profitless recrimination. Whether this may lead, as in military field movements, to a regular combat upon some great and important constitutional question, remains yet to be seen. We doubt this very much, so far as Ministers are concerned; they seem evidently affraid to commit themselves upon any measure of consequence, with such a man as Mackenzie hanging like a little wicked vicious sky-terrier upon their flank, and continually yelping in their ears. We perceive that Mackenzie has published another long letter in the Toronto *Examiner*, from which, and from his conduct generally, it appears that neither years nor exile, danger, poverty or destitution, can prevail in teaching him any lessons of prudence or moderation. He is at this moment as factious, as captious and troublesome, and perhaps fully as dangerous, as when he stood at the head of his ragamuffins on Gallows Hill, and threatened to carry fire and sword through the very heart of the Province. It is highly probable that he will before long commit some breach of privilege effective enough to have him once more expelled from the House. But what of that? such a proceeding would only send him back to Haldimand, or some other as unscrupulous a constituency, who would just return him with a more rancorous spirit to the Assembly.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Merritt presented a petition, praying the Government to extend aid to the construction of the Champlain & St. Lawrence Canal, also one from the Grand River Navigation Company, praying for leave to amend their Charter. Mr. Prince moved that the petition of John Cary, complaining of injury and loss caused by the construction of the Dundas Road, and injustice at the hands of arbitrators, be referred to a Special Committee. The petitioner had received £40, but alleged his loss to be £300. This motion was opposed by Mr. Hincks, who pointed out the inconvenience that would result from interfering with a Court of Arbitration. Mr. H. Sherwood, while admitting Mr. Cary to have suffered injustice, could not consent to the petition until the petitioner had first sought redress in a Court of Law. The Hon. Mr. Price presented a huge bundle of papers as a return shewing the names of persons to whom and scrip had been issued, which had previously been spoken of as not having been brought down. He appealed to the House, whether it was right that the time of the Departments should be consumed in the preparation of so large a mass of documents, and the money of the Province expended in printing long useless returns. Mr. H. Sherwood did not think that it was in order for a Minister, when bringing down a return to the House, to tell that House that the return was useless, or to reprove the House for demanding that or any other return which might be thought necessary for the proper understanding of public transactions. The whole duty of Mr. Price, and of others in like circumstances, was to lay the papers or documents demanded upon the table. Mr. Price wished that the hon member for Toronto had kept his temper when giving his advice. He (Mr. P.) had no desire to exculpate the Government from lawful responsibility, but he wished to draw the attention of the House to the labors thrown upon the various Departments by the incessant applications for returns. [Yes, these returns are dangerous to a Government who are conscious that many of their acts are not fitted to see the light, and therefore they are attempted to be buried out of sight under the flimsy argument of giving trouble to Departments.] Mr. Sherwood called the hon. gentleman to order, and on his persisting he was again called to order, and an appeal made to the Speaker, who declared Mr. Price out of order. Mr. Price then said that the return in answer to the address was not complete, simply because it was impossible to complete it. Sir Allan McNab said the House was much indebted to the Honorable Commissioner for Crown Lands for calling attention to the waste of labor and money involved in the preparation and publication of voluminous returns on every imaginable subject, and moved that the return now made be not inserted on the Appendices to the Journals of the House, which motion was accepted by Mr. Cauchon. Mr. Lyons thought that the publication of the return was of the utmost importance to the public, who have a deep interest in learning how scrip was obtained, and in whose hands it is. He believed that it had often been dishonorably obtained. Mr. H. Sherwood opposed the motion of the hon. member for Hamilton. He said, if the return was useless it should have been objected to when it was moved for, but having been ordered it should certainly have been laid before the country, because it formed a part of the history of the proceedings of the House, and on that ground should be entered on its journals. Mr. Hincks supported the motion. In reply to Mr. Lyons, he said, if any person desired information on this or any other subject he may obtain it by applying at the particular Department. With respect to Mr. Sherwood's objection, it was not the custom in the Imperial Parliament to print every thing. A Committee is appointed to assist the Speaker, and nothing is printed except with its consent and approbation. Mr. Merritt said the return gave no useful information, as it did not furnish the names of parties, but merely of the agents; and Mr. Price rejoined that it gives the names of the party entitled to the scrip, and of the agent who receives it. Mr. Merritt then said the object was to find out who were the parties entitled to the U. E. scrip, and the names of those who purchased it from the U. E.'s, with the view of ascertaining how much of the scrip went into the hands of the original claimants, and how much went to speculators. As the return did not give this information, he should vote for the motion—adopted. Mr. Solicitor-General Drummond then moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Prince asked, for what? Because, Mr. Drummond said, he believed it to be the desire of a majority of the House. Mr. Prince replied, that a gentleman near him talked about the adjournment being intended to allow hon. gentlemen to get breakfast.—(Laughter.) What an astonishing world of change this was! Formerly people used to breakfast before dinner,—(laughter,)—and he, a plain old farmer, still continued to breakfast at six o'clock. To breakfast at half-past five, P. M., was something which he had never heard of in his life before; but out of regard for the gentlemen who had not breakfasted, he would not oppose the motion,—(renewed laughter,)—and the House adjourned.

This refers to a *public breakfast* given by the Earl and Countess of Elgin, on Wednesday evening, at 5, P. M. A breakfast at five o'clock in the evening! A very ingenious device to save the Governor-General's port, which, after all, is reported not to be of the very best vintage. We wonder when the Earl and Countess of Elgin dine. Our staid sober ancestors used to sit down to that meal at the Meridian. Two o'clock then became the fashionable hour, whence it crept on later and later, until it reached six, seven, and even eight o'clock in the evening, which gave occasion for the sage remark of an Irish butler, that he believed "the gintry would, by and by, put off their dinner till to-morrow."

The Rectories.

The Toronto *Globe* records the induction of a Clergyman to the Rectory of Adolphus Town, by the Archdeacon of Kingston, after having been presented thereto by the Governor-General, and having been previously appointed by the Bishop of Toronto. The *Globe* says, "Few persons in the Province, we imagine, were aware that the Gov-Gen. appoints the Clergymen over 57 congregations connected with the Church of England in this Province." Indeed! The *Globe* must then have been living in that same blissful state of ignorance himself in which he imagines others to have been rejoicing. The *Globe* continues:—"Under the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Representative of the Crown in Upper Canada was authorized to establish Rectories, but this clause of the Act lay dormant until Sir John Colborne, in 1836, clandestinely (?) issued patents establishing fifty-seven Rectories under the Act, and setting aside public domain for their support." Well, then, if there is a *Constitutional* Act of 1791 authorizing the establishment of Rectories, what becomes of all the abusive stuff which the *Globe* and others of his way of thinking have been pouring out for some years past against them? Is the law of the land so great an eye-sore among these levelling gentry, that it is only necessary to have a law, to excite their vituperation and abuse? We do not believe this to be the opinion generally entertained among respectable Dissenters of any persuasion. The *Globe* proceeds:—"We do think it strange that the clause in the Act of 1791, under which these Rectories were established, and which give a color to the claim of the Church of England to be considered *the Established Church* of the Province, have never been repealed." When the Roman Catholics of this Province applied to George III., or to the English Government, for authority to call their Church the Established Church, they were told, briefly, pointedly, and particularly, that no Church but the Church of England could claim that title, and the Act of 1791 was in accordance with the spirit of that reply. It is not a little amusing to read the *Globe's* reluctant acknowledgment that this Act "gives a color to the claim," yes, and a very good color too,—as strong a color as any Act of Parliament can give—as strong a color as the English Church itself has to be called established in England, or the Presbyterian Church to be called established in Scotland. But this Act lay "dormant" until Sir John Colborne "clandestinely" revived it. We wonder if these Patents, for which there was no Act standing openly on the Statute Book, were as "clandestinely" issued as the Rebellion Losses Bill was sanctioned. We wonder if Sir John looked as undignified when outright shame he brought this Act into operation as my Lord Elgin did when he sanctioned that Rebellion Bill, contrary to disloyalty, brought forth in treason, but nursed into activity by the most disgraceful corruption.

Public Accounts for the Province of Canada.

The balance to the credit of the Consolidated Fund on the 1st of January, 1851, was greater than in the previous year, by £125,590 8s 1d, shewing an increasing excess of revenue over expenditure. If the revenue is to be regarded as a mark of public prosperity, the prosperity of the Province has been much overrated; for the revenue for 1849 was £791,340 17s 11½d, which exceeds that of 1850. Last year the interest on the public debt was £197,029 3s 5d; the interest on Turnpike Trusts in Lower Canada £5,101 9s, there being no expenditure for a like purpose in Upper Canada. The expense of the Civil Government was £33,956 10s 1d. The Administration of Justice cost £86,583 10s 1d. The Provincial Penitentiary is yet far from being a self-sustaining institution, like some American institutions of the kind—the cost of its maintenance for the last year having been £9,950. The expenses of the Legislature were £49,407 16s 9d; of Education £53,777 2s 10d; Agricultural Societies £13,808 8s 4d; Hospitals and other charities £14 985 0s 5d; Provincial Geological Survey £2,631 6s 8d; Militia £2,125 0s 8d; Maintenance of Light Houses £5,965 1s 7d; Emigration £732 4s 2d; Pensions £9,965 12s 8d; Indian Annuities £6 655; and "Miscellaneous" £40,109 12s 10d. The expenses of the Legislature are divided under four heads: Salaries and Contingencies £37,502 8s 4d; Members allowance £8 692; Fees to Returning Officers £355 13s 2d; Printing the Laws £2,657 15s 3d. The pensions are paid to four different classes of persons: those who have been connected with the Militia £2,477 7s 9d; Retired Servants of the Legislature £967 13s 4d; Retired Judges £1,537 2s 10d; and others of a miscellaneous description £4,923 8s 7d. Then we find the Province pays "Rent of Bishop's Palace," to the tune of £1,111 2s, but what Bishop or what "Palace" it is, we are not informed. Commissions of Inquiry last year cost £4,183 9s 10d; Repairs of Public Buildings £2,914 4s 2d; to the Provincial Exhibition £2,000 was granted, and the Costs of Roads was £2,441 11s 8d. The conveyance of Troops to Lake Superior, we presume, cost £1,557 0s 7d; the Quebec Observatory cost £655 5s. The expense of the Government removal in 1849 is supplemented by a cost of £14,049 3s 1d in 1850. The Montreal Mounted Police cost the Province £6,710 5s 8d, and gratuities to the amount of £600 were paid to Father Chiniquy and Mr Jos Bouchette.

The expenditure on account of Canada East far exceeds that on account of Canada West; the former being £119,640 6s 7d, and the latter £94,792 1s 3d.

The expense of the Governor's Secretary and office was £814 6s 4d; Provincial Secretary's Office, Eastern section, £2,708 15s 4d; Western section ditto, £1,603 4s 4d; Registrar's office, £1,099 19s 8d; Receiver-General's office, £2,210 17s 10d; Inspector-General's office, £4,060 3s 4d; Executive Council, £2,822 9s 9d; Public Works Department, £1,426 13s. The contingencies of the Public Offices amount to £8,267 3s 8d. The expense of the Adjutant-General's Department was £2,056; Legislative Council, £6,317 10s; Legislative Assembly, £31,291 19s 1d.

The following little pickings are on account of Queen's Counsels business:—Dunbar Ross, Member of the Legislature, received £234 3s 4d for his services as Advocate in conducting Crown business at Quebec, at two regular and one extraordinary Term; and never was man more grateful than he to his employers. Henry Driscoll, for like services, received £137 13s 4d. Mr. Notman, also Member of the Legislative Assembly, received £301 for his services as Queen's Counsel. Skeffington Connor, as Queen's Counsel, comes out rather small this time, £77. Secker Brough, a good Tory, £101 10s. Adam Wilson, Mr. Baldwin's late partner, £184. Richard Martin—who is Richard Martin?—£47. W. B. Richards, Member of the Assembly, £230 and no more. J. W. Gwynne, the expectant Member for Huron, £249. John Ross, son-in-law of Mr. Baldwin, £63. Kenneth McKenzie, £77. The whole amount for these services in Western Canada being £1,122 10s; and in Lower Canada £441 3s 4d.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We call attention to the continued exhibition of this Painting, which, it will be seen by our advertising columns, remains open for another week. At the end of which it will be withdrawn to make room for the Panorama of the Lower Mississippi, extending from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico. And as this is the positive arrangement of Mr. Lewis, we recommend all lovers of the fine arts to lose no time in gratifying themselves with as early a visit as they can command.

MONS. AND MAD. KROLLMAN'S CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of hearing these talented Musicians on Friday evening last, and were glad to see that the audience was, in the fullest sense of the theatrical phrase, "a bumper."

Mr. Krollman is certainly the most accomplished and extraordinary violinist that has ever, as yet, visited our shores. He appeared somehow to much better advantage before us on Friday evening than on any of the other preceding ones. His power over the instrument is truly wonderful, and must be seen and heard to be fully appreciated. Without departing in the least from our formerly expressed opinion of Monsieur Krollman as a violinist, we must acknowledge that we have heard none that can approach him in the clear, precise, and correct articulation of passages however difficult; he seems to have a resource on every occasion, and varies his mode of fingering and bowing with a facility that must have cost time and study of no ordinary length to acquire.

Madame Krollman gained deservedly golden opinions from the audience on Friday evening. Her forte is, as we suspected, in the simple ballad style, and in this she excels. She sung "John Anderson my Joe," and "Whistle and I'll come to ye my Lad," in a style which put us strongly in mind of poor Wilson. "John Anderson" was perhaps a little Italianized to a Scotch air, but it by no means lost by the peculiar style in which it was sung. We understand they go from this to Quebec, and we confidently recommend them to the music loving people of that city, assuring them that they have before them a musical treat, such as can very seldom, or ever, be found in this remote quarter of the world.

In connection with the Fete Dieu in this City on the 22nd, and the anniversary of St. Jean Baptiste on the 24th instant, we understand that Mr. King, one of the gentlemanly and enterprising proprietors of the Panorama of the Mississippi, left on Thursday morning last for New York, to make such arrangements as will, in all probability, cause a great influx of visitors into the city. The move is a popular one, and we hope it will succeed.

"A BITER BITEN A SMART BOY.—A Welsh clergyman asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave a sore-to-the-duty way. He inquired of her that she had no Bible to which to look for the text. And this led to her inquiry whether her parents and neighbours had a Bible; and this led to that meeting in London in 1804, of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand issue of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has already distributed more than 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, its issue now reaching nearly a million and a half annually. And this, in turn, led to the formation of the American Bible Society, and to the whole beautiful chapter of sister institutions throughout the world, which are so many trees of life, scattering the golden fruits of immortality among all the nations of the earth. This mighty river, so deep, so broad, so far reaching in its many branches, we may trace back to the tears of that little girl. "Ah hold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"—*Rees's Hand of God in History.*

Jules Janin, the French feuilletonist, in his letters from London to Paris, admits that England makes the finest display at the Exhibition, but remarks: "England, in this great battle, fought on her own ground, with all her forces, with the peculiar genius of the nation, in the eyes of her compatriots, in full lustre, in the height of credit, under the auspicious respect, under the shelter of a regularly established authority, and of two legislative bodies, which vie with each other in national spirit and liberality of action. In favour of England were united the Past, the Present, and the Future—she walked upon solid ground; she obeyed laws framed loyally and accepted with sincerity; she reaped advantages from everything, even from the tumult, the agitation, the restlessness, and the revolutions of her neighbours."

In one of its articles on the vehicles in the Exhibition, the *Times* says that what strikes one most in the American vehicles exhibited is the slightness of their springs, wheels and axles; "they may be adapted for the streets of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston; but we doubt very much whether they would stand the wear and tear, the bumping and the straining of a London pavement. They are worth looking at, however, by our makers, if we will escape notice that, Republican institutions notwithstanding, forms are provided for, armorial bearings duly inclosed on fitting up the interior sumptuously as the equipage belonged to a Duke or a Marquis." In reply to this it is said that there is no city in the world so admirably paved as London; and if the light vehicles are adapted to our own pavements, much more would they be to the streets of the "great metropolis."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—*Fortunate Escape.*—We have been furnished with the following facts:—"The carelessness of shippers in not accurately describing their goods often causes much annoyance and not unfrequently serious accidents. One of the most providential escapes that we have ever witnessed, occurred on Saturday last in this place. A house in New York had shipped on board the schr. *Empire*, Capt. Busker, a box of oil clothing, to Mr. John Talmadge, which the bills of lading described as merchandise. It was consequently stowed in the hold, and upon the top was placed seventeen kegs of gunpowder, and around it some three hundred more. The *Empire* cleared at New York on Monday afternoon, 1st instant, and arrived at this port on Friday, making the passage in five days. Upon opening the box it was completely charred through, and the box much scorched, from spontaneous combustion! Had the box remained in the hold a few hours longer, it is probable that a fearful explosion would have been the consequence."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

It is well known to scientific men that there is great danger in stowing away goods of any kind, which have been prepared with grease or oil. If merchants would devote a little more time in acquiring scientific knowledge, such as taking a useful paper, reading books, &c., they would be great gainers. Every person who uses a sauce pan or kettle, should know something about chemistry. There is an old saying, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing"—This is sheer nonsense; knowledge is power, and a man is powerful just in proportion to the amount of knowledge he possesses. A little knowledge, however little, is better than none.—*Scientific American.*

Persons who seek to make light of holy things sometimes meet their match in the friends of such things. An English Major, an unbeliever, once gave a soldier some offence, at the instance of the regimental chaplain, but on condition that the chaplain should in return grant him the first favor he asked; and this condition was to perform the ceremony of baptism to a young puppy. A number of gentlemen were invited to be present at the christening, and the chaplain requested the m jor to hold the animal. "As I am a minister of the Scotch Kirk," said the chaplain, "I must act accordingly." "I ask no more," said the major. "Well, then, Major," resumed the parson, with a most exemplary grave face, "I shall begin with the usual questions: do you acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?" The officer had the sense to take the cutting rebuke thus administered in good part, and to throw the puppy aside.

THE DUKEDOM OF MONTROSE.—A Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords met on Monday to dispose of an objection to the *locus standi* of the present Duke of Montrose to oppose the name of the Earl of Crawford to the above dormant Dukedom. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General were in attendance for the Crown, and to watch the case. It may be remembered that, in 1847 and 1848, the Earl of Balcarres succeeded in the latter year in establishing his claim to two distinct Scotch Peerages, the Earldom of Crawford and Barony of Lindsay, both created before the year 1398. In the investigation of the claim to these ancient dignities, his Lordship and his agents discovered proofs that one of his ancestors, David Lindsay, fifth Earl of Crawford and Lord Lindsay, was by letters patent in 1488 created Duke of Montrose by James III., King of Scotland, with limitations to the said Earl David and his heirs. His Lordship accordingly in 1850 presented his petition to the Queen, claiming that title in addition to the numerous other titles which he already enjoyed, and the claim was referred by Her Majesty to the House, and was appointed to be heard by the Committee of Privileges. The present Duke of Montrose, descended from the Grahams, Earls, Marquises, and Dukes of Montrose, then presented a petition to the House, praying that he might be allowed to oppose the said claim before the Committee of Privileges. The grounds upon which the noble Duke's petition to oppose proceedings were, that although the Dukedom of Montrose enjoyed by him was not challenged by the Earl of Crawford's claim—inasmuch as they were distinct Dukedoms, one being created, as before mentioned, in 1488, and the other in 1707, and being also territorially distinct, the dormant dignity being called from the royal burgh of Montrose, the other from the family estate of the Grahams, called "Old Montrose;" yet, if the claim was successful, it would inconveniently and injuriously affect the existing Dukedom in various ways, and would alter the present precedency among the Scotch Dukes. Mr. Rolt, with whom were Mr. Hope and other counsel, on behalf of the Duke of Montrose, was heard on his petition to urge his right to appear by his counsel and agents to oppose the Earl of Crawford's claim. Sir F. Kelly, with whom were Mr. Bethell, Sir. J. Bayley, and other counsel, for the Earl of Crawford, was proceeding to maintain his objections to the *locus standi* of the Duke of Montrose, when Lord Brougham stopped him, and repeated what he had said during Mr. Rolt's argument, that it was no reason for admitting opposition to the present claim that there was another dignity of the same name. The present Duke had no interest in the Dukedom that was now claimed. All his dignities of Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Montrose would remain untouched, whatever might be the result of the claim to the other Dukedom. There was no doubt that the success of the claim would disturb the precedency of the present Duke of Scotland, but that was no ground for letting in an opposition to the claim, and if it was, the Duke of Hamilton, the premier Duke of Scotland, would have at least as good a right to oppose it as any other Duke. So much, therefore, of the present petition as asked for leave to appear by counsel and agents at the bar to oppose the claim of the dormant Dukedom should be refused; but if the present Duke of Montrose had any information to lay before the Committee of Privileges, to enable them to come to a just conclusion on the claim when it came before them, there was no reason against the reception of it. Lord Campbell expressed his concurrence in that course, and so the Committee resolved.—*Scotsman.*

BRANDY.

PRIME COGNAC,

IN 10, 20, and 30 Gallon Casks, pure as first imported, an excellent article for Family use, on Sale by

JOHN D. DINNING,
25, Francois Xavier Street.

June 9. 355

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Markets.

JUNE 6, 1851.

FLOUR.—Has changed hands during the week at from 19s. 9d. @ 20s. for No. 1 Superfine, and in one instance at 19s. 6d. The latter sale, we are given to understand, was made under peculiar circumstances; what they were, we have not been able to ascertain. We may remark, however, that sales were made yesterday at 20s. We quote No. 2, with sales, at from 19s. 3d. @ 19s. 4½d. There is no fine on market.

GRAIN, PEAS, &c.—Small sales of Lower Canada Red have been effected at 4s. 6d. per minot. We hear of nothing doing in Upper Canada, which, of a mixed description, is held at 4s. 6d. per 60 lbs. Oats have slightly given way; present price, 1s. 2d. @ 1s. 9d. per minot. Peas remain as before. There is no Barley offering.

PROVISIONS.—We have no sales of Mess Pork to note, the rate for which continues at $16½. Prime Mess has been placed at $13½; Prime we quote at $12½ @ $13. Hams and shoulders are saleable, the former at from 4½d. @ 5d., and the latter at from 3½d. @ 3¾d. Of No. 1 Inspected Butter, there is none offering. We quote 2nds at 6¼d. and 3rds at 5½d. Uninspected new Butter is offered at 6d.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—In these we have nothing new to report.—*Pilot.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived.

June 6.

Bark Minerva, Stewart, Glasgow, 18th April, Moffatt & Co, general cargo

Cleared,

June 6.

Ship Canada, Wylie, flour and copper ore, Liverpool, J & J Mitchell

Schr Jacques Cartier, Lacombe, flour, St John's, (Nfld,) Ryan & Co

Exports.

Per Bark HOME, Kinston, for Glasgow—Adw McFarlane, Agent.

Binmore, Brodie & Co, 1050 barrels flour; A Walker, 500 do do 1 oak hams; C J Cusack, 70 brls flour; A McFarlane, 10 tres beef 10 barrels pork 6 kegs butter 2382 brls flour 9743 pcs staves; J Laurie, 734 brls flour.

Per Ship ALBION, MILLER, for Glasgow—Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

W & R Muir, 40 brls pots; G D Watson, 80 do 81 do pearls; A Laurie & Co, 1000 do flour; Lemesurier, Routh & Co, 900 do do 100 do pots 20 do pearls; Gilmour & Co, 100 do pots; J G McKenzie & Co, 124 do 26 do pearls; Capt Miller, 1 brl flour 1 bx maple sugar; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 2460 brls flour 2256 pcs std staves 7200 pcs pun do; G Dempster, 100 bls pots.

Passengers in the Ermomags, for Glasgow—Mr and Mrs Cowan and Family, Mr McCarthy, Miss Stewart, Miss Helen Stewart, Mr Morrison, Mr and Mrs Paterson, Mr. Clelland.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Cleared,

June 4.

Bark Rankin, Lawson, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co

June 5.

Ship John Francis, Deaves, Cork, Levey & Co
Brig Francis, Vogwell, London, A Gilmour & Co
.... Albemarle, Comery, St. John, (N. B.) Gibb & Ross
.... Jane, Tickle, Maryport, Symes & Co
.... Ocean, Butcher, Carmarthen, Lemesurier & Co
... Fidelity, Hall, London, Levey & Co
Bark Helen, Pong, Liverpool, Pembertons
.... Maria, Cole, Cork, Levey & Co
.... Undaunted, Penny, Newcastle, Gilmour & Co
Schr. Providence, Dervy, Miramichi, Symes & Co
.... Matilda, Desjardins, Canso, Noad & Co
.... Mary, Bordeau, Restigouche, A & D Ritchie

Shipping Intelligence.

The brig Lucerne, from Newcastle for the River St. Lawrence, was spoken on the 15th May, in lat. 44, 45, lo g. 49, 46, who reports that a few days previous the mate and two seamen were swept overboard and lost during a violent gale.

Capt. Brown, of the Bark Meteor, arrived yesterday, spoke the ship William Cooper, of Boston, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, out 21 days, in lat 35, 18, N., long 41, 10, W—All well.

The ship Ben Lomond, Meldrum, cleared at New York for Quebec on the 2nd instant.

STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS.

Regarding the effects of Dr. Sherwood's *Galvanic Embrocation*, a distinguished Physician of New York remarks as follows:—"The extraordinary rapidity with which this Galvanic Embrocation is conquering the prejudices and captivating the convictions of the most truly learned and intelligent members of the Profession, seems to warrant the conclusion, that it will ultimately effect a complete revolution in the practice of medicine. The Galvanic Embrocation discovered by Dr. Sherwood seems to have been little thought of till lately by the profession; and it will be found the best Physician, and surest friend, in cases of need, in a great number and variety of complaints, and is a valuable companion to the regular practitioner in private families and on shipboard. Its effects sometimes appear magical, its judicious applications is always beneficial, and with ordinary care no possible injury can result from its use in any case whatever, even to the most delicate person or tender infant.

From the Baltimore Daily Clipper.

It is not too much to say that every Family, Hotel, Boarding-house, every Ship and Steamer which leaves our port, and every Physician and person needing benefit, or desire to do good, should possess at least one dozen bottles of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation, for it is an invaluable remedy for all the purposes for which it is designed. 349

FORTY PASSENGERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED IN THE CABIN

OF THE

"*HENRY TANNER*," *FOR LONDON*,

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THIS First Class coppered and copper-fastened British-built Ship, 288 Tons, has been fitted expressly for the conveyance of Passengers to the Eastern Colonies, with Patent Glass Lights, and every other essential for health and comfort.

Reference to A. C. BUTHANAN, Esq., Emigrant Agent, for the opinions of Passengers outwards.

This offers a good opportunity to visit the Exhibition at a moderate expense. The Fare there and back to Quebec, including board and lodging in London, say about three weeks, Twenty to Twenty-four Pounds Sterling, according to situation of Cabin occupied.

As long practiced in the Britos.] Morning Service of the Church of England will be read, and all will be at liberty to attend; any other Denominations (individuals or parties) will have every facility for carrying out their own views.

Stewards' or other servants' fees strictly prohibited, under penalty of the discharge of the receiver.

Apply to Captain THOMAS CARTER, on board the vessel, to C. BROCKLEBANK & Co., or to

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT,
Owner.

Quebec, 4th June, 1851. 355

TO CONSIGNEES.

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

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

June 4. 354

FOR PORT STANLEY AND PORTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

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

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER,
Agent.

Montreal, June 7. 353

NOTICE.

ALL LIEUTENANTS and ENSIGNS of the of the 6th Battalion of M. Militia, will be good enough to send in, as early as possible, through the Post Office, a RETURN of their NAMES at FULL LENGTH, with the date of their respective Commissions, addressed to Capt. R. LOVELACE, Adjutant 6th Battalion M. Militia.

June 2, 1851. 350

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

LATE

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

ST. PETER STREET.

FOURTH and LAST WEEK of the Panorama of the UPPER MISSISSIPPI, when it will be withdrawn to make room for the Panorama of the LOWER MISSISSIPPI, extending from the GULF of MEXICO to the CITY of ST. LOUIS.

LEWIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

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

IN consequence of the great success of the above splendid Work of Art, the Proprietors have the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Montreal, that it will be exhibited EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and on

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION,

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 7½ o'clock; Exhibition to commence at 8½ o'clock, precisely.

Admission, 1s. 3d.

Liberal arrangements made with Schools.

LEWIS & KING,
Proprietors.

Montreal, June 9. 353

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital exceeds One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, besides a large Reserve Fund.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Established 1826: *Empowered by Acts of Parliament.*

OFFICES:

8 and 10, Water Street.....Liverpool.
20 and 21, Poultry; and
28 Regent Street, Waterloo Place.....London.

TRUSTEES:

Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart., M. P.
Adam Hodgson, Esq. | S. H. Thompson, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:

CHAIRMAN—William Nicol, Esqu re.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—J. C. Ewart, Esquire; J. Hornby, Esquire.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esq; William Dixon, Esq.; William Earle, Esq; T. Stewart Gladstone, Esq; George Grant, Esq.; Frances Haywood, Esq; Robert Higgin, Esq.; Geo Holt, Esq.; John Hore, Esq; George H. Lawrence, Esq.; Harold Littledale, Esq.; John Marriott, Esq.; Edward Moon, Esq.; Lewin Moxley, Esq.; Joseph Shipley, Esq.; H. Stolterfoht, Esq; John Swainson, Esq.

SECRETARY—Swinton Boult, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

CHAIRMAN—William Ewart, Esq., M. P.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—George F. Young, Esq.

Sir Wm P. DeBathe, Bart.; Wm. Brown, Esq., M.P.; Matthew Forster, Esq., M.P.; Frederick Harrison, Esq.; James Hartley, Esq.; Rosn D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.; Hon. Frederick Ponsonby; John Rankine, Esq.; James M. Rossetter, Esq.; Seymour Teulon, Esq.; Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company; Benjamin Henderson, Esq., Resident Secretary.

BANKERS:

Bank of Liverpool.
Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Clay, Swift, and Wagstaff, Union Court, Liverpool.
Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford Row, London.

MEDICAL REFEREES IN LIVERPOOL:

James Vose, M.D.; Robert Bickersteth, Esq.

IN LONDON:

Mashall Hall, M. D., F. R. S.; Alex. Anderson, Esq., F.R.C.S.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the above most respectable COMPANY, is now ready to receive PROPOSALS for FIRE and LIFE RISKS, at the Office of the "Britannia Life Assurance Company," No. 33, Great St. James Street.

N. B.—The Rates for Fire Assurance the same as those of *respectable* Offices doing business in Canada.

J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for the Britannia Life Co.,
And late Agent Quebec Fire Office.

Montreal, June 9th, 1851. 355

REMOVAL.

MRS. GIBSON,

EMBROIDERESS,

54 Craig Street,

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

May 30. 347-1m

EDOUARD GAUTHIER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FROM PARIS AND LONDON,

And for four years Established in Montreal,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his Establishment into that superb cut stone building, of four stories, belonging to Alex. M. Delisle, Esq., at No. 35, corner of Notre Dame and Bonsecours Streets, nearly opposite Doctor Pinsoutt, where he will, as hitherto, have on hand all articles in his line of business, of the very best quality—namely, English and French Cloths, Cassimers, Stuffs, Waistcoatings, Cravats Gloves, &c., &c.

Mr. GAUTHIER takes advantage of this opportunity of offering his friends and the public his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement bitherto extended to him, while he solicits the continuation of their patronage.

Persons who prefer furnishing their own materials, will meet with the most prompt attention in having them made up.

Montreal, May 31, 1851. tts3m—348

CALEDONIA WATER.

SALINE, GAS, and SULPHUR WATER, received THIS MORNING, at the

DEPOT, PLACE D'ARMES,

Corner Grand St. James Street.

All orders for WATER to be addressed to

F. DELISLE,
Agent.

June 9. 352

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

THIS CELEBRATED OINTMENT is daily effecting wonders in the Cure of *Old Sores, Irruptions of the Skin, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, sore Head, &c., &c. Certificates may be seen, at the Agents, of Cures of the most extraordinary nature, effected in this city.* It is, without doubt, one of the best Remedies ever offered to the Public. It has been in use over 20 years, and has Cured thousands.

The "Poor Man's Friend" is Sold in Pots at 1s. 3d. each.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place D'Armes,
Agents for Canada.

June 5. 356

WIGS, HAIR-WORK, PERFUMERY, &c.

A CARD.

J. W. MACROW, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has REMOVED his Establishment to the BASEMENT STORY of the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Great St. James Street, where he will be always prepared to receive and serve his Customers, in his usual style, and with the best materials.

Montreal, May 12, 1851. 351

JUST OPENED,

THE MONTREAL

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 130 NOTRE DAME STREET,

JOHN ALKEN & CO.,

BEG to call the attention of the Ladies to the above Establishment, just opened, with a WELL SELECTED STOCK of the following articles, which they will dispose of on the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

From their long practical experience in the OUTFITTING TRADE, J. A. & Co. are of their ability to produce articles of superior style and workmanship, as will insure satisfaction to those who may favor them with a trial.

GENTLEMEN'S Dress Frock, Dress and Surtout Coats.
Do Dressing Gowns, Shooting Jackets.
Do Cotton, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Do Kerchiefs, Neckties, Stocks, &c., &c.
LADIES' Night Dresses, Chemises, Shirts, Pantaloons.
Do Dressing Gowns, Skirts, &c.
Do Mantillas, Vests, Petticoats, &c.
Do Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars, &c.
BABY LINENS, complete.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
MISSES' UNDER CLOTHING.
MARRIAGE OUTFITS, &c.

TERMS—CASH ONLY, and ONE PRICE.

Montreal, June 6. 351

SPARKLING WINES—

Bucundy }
Hock } of the first qualities.
Moselle }
Chateau and Haut Sauternes

in Cases of Dozen each, in Bottles.

An invoice of the above Wines, of the best Markets, now landing and for sale.

TORRY, CLARKE & CO.
No. 3, St. Sacrement.

June 7, 1851.

BRANDY—

25 hhds Martel's Dark Brandy
10 do do Pale do
Ex *Beacon*, from Charente.

For Sale by

TORRY, CLARKE & CO.

June 7, 1851.

OILS—

50 barrels Bleached Whale
20 do Pale Seal
20 do Cod
Boiled and Raw Linseed

in hhds and by retail.

TORRY, CLARKE & CO.
No. 3, St. Sacrement.

June 7, 1851.

CANTON H