MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1836.

We are glad to perceive that the British American Land Company is taking praiseworthy steps to encourage the production of wool in the Eastern Townships, by offering to purchase any quantity of it grown there at 2s. per lb. It may now surely be reasonably expected, that with the example of the neighbouring State before their eyes, where sheep farming has long been profitably prosecuted, and with a cash market at fair prices opened at their doors by an enterprising Company, the farmers of the Eastern Townships will make the experiment of introducing and preserving improved breeds of sheep, with a view to wool growing.

But in another point of view, besides the profit to be derived from the wool, a good market will always be found in the large towns and villages for the carcases of the sheep, that it may be necessary annually to kill. It is a well known fact, that neither of the Provinces rears a sufficiency of animal food for its own consumption. In regard to Upper Canada, the live stock which is required for the new settlements, which are every year springing up all over the country, must of course be chiefly taken from the surplus which was destined for consumption; and hence the necessity of importing animal food to a certain extent, is evident. But, in Lower Canada, no such causes have been in operation in any material degree. The Seigniorial lands have long been peopled, and so also has a portion of the Eastern Townships, and yet we remain to this day in a measure dependant for our supplies of animal food upon our neighbours, who are far more highly taxed, and who have to pay dearer for labour and for land than ourselves, and who have, moreover, to bring their produce a greater distance to market. This anomalous state of things furnishes a singular commentary upon the absurdity, and we may add cruelty, of the blind *patriot* leaders, who would urge the *habitans* to divert their industry from agricultural pursuits to manufactures, which, to be profitably prosecuted, require great capital and a high degree of skill, when they and the rest of the inhabitants are all the while indebted for much of the simplest necessaries of life to the adjoining States. Whether is it more creditable, or becoming, in a purely agricultural country, to import neat cattle or broad cloth and cottons? Which says more for the wisdom and well directed industry of the inhabitants? If it was not obliged to do either, or if it could manufacture cloths, cheaper than it could rear neat cattle, so far good. But Canada cannot, and does not, accomplish either; and it reflects discreditably upon the bulk of her agriculturists that she is not independent of her neighbours of all supplies of agricultural produce whatever. If wool were extensively cultivated in the country, we should, not, at all events, receive any portion of the mutton we annually consume, from the United States.

Regarding in a still more general point of view, this branch of farming, namely, wool growing, which the Land Company is so desirous to foster, we can confidently look forward to it as furnishing an additional article of export. Nor can it, in this respect, be viewed as of trivial moment, at a time, when our timber trade is menaced. In whatever light, in fine, the efforts of the Company to encourage sheep farming, for which the Townships are well adapted, be regarded, whether as conferring a direct benefit upon the farmer, as tending to create a more abundant supply of animal food in the country, or adding to our means of purchasing the productions of other countries, they are deserving of the highest praise and encouragement from every well-wisher of the Colony.

The *Quebec Gazette* states, that "the greater number of those persons who fell under the ban of the Assembly's Grievance Committee have been heard, either in writing or personally, and they are waiting the decision of the tribunal, the Governor-in-Chief ostensibly."

An attempt to break Quebec jail was made on the night of Sunday last, by ten military convicts, which had nearly succeeded.

Dates to the 17th April, have been received in New York from Havre, by the packet ship *Henry Fourth*. There is nothing important. The *Henry Fourth* had on board three barrels of gold, valued at one million five hundred thousand francs—another instalment of the French indemnity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In reply to your Correspondent E. F. G., allow me to observe that it was understood by the General Committee that the result of their proceedings should be faithfully communicated to the Executive Committee of Quebec; which it is presumed the Secretary has not neglected. And it is a matter of surprise, as well as regret, to the majority of the General Committee, that their Resolutions have not been published; and that surprise is not diminished by the fact that there was a motion to that effect in a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee.

It is not here necessary to show to your learned Correspondent that the Election by Ballot deprives power, and wealth, and facts of all influence over the will of the poor man. Hence the great desire, the open vote that they may starve the poor man, who would dare to vote against them; and the factions, that they may better out their opponents' brains.

It is not here necessary to show you Correspondent that in ancient times, judges sat in the dark, that they might not be influenced by the countenance of the parties on whom they were to pass sentence; with these matters we have nothing at present to do. Our motive for requiring the Ballot was, that the Committee should not be a second House of Assembly, nominated by one or more Electors. That every member should feel himself delighted that his vote was given deliberately, and with a view to the good of the country. Which will give to the deliberations of the Convention that weight with the Home Government which they may not otherwise command.

And as our Resolutions have not been published, it is but right that the public should know the grounds on which the General Committee have acted—manifestly equal justice to all classes. Wherefore we have come to the conclusion that, as in civil matters, a contract cannot be broken without the consent of both parties, (except when private right interferes with public convenience, as in the case of roads and canals) when the Legislature can interfere; but not without an equivalent to the party whose rights are invaded.) So in national contracts. We have resolved, that it is an instruction to the Delegates not to interfere with Catholic tithes or Catholic property of any description, as being guaranteed at the cession.

Again, at the public lands became the property of the British nation, that all his Majesty's subjects have an equal claim. Wherefore we have resolved that it be an instruction to the Delegates to seek the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to the purposes of general education.

Fully agreeing with your observations, as to the necessity of selecting firm and unflinching, but at the same time true Reformers, for our Delegates. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

May 27.

To the Committee of Trade.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to direct your attention during the period of agitation "against grievances," to a custom which has obtained, of sending for freight from London and the Clyde, in Britain, and which I do not hesitate to stigmatize as a grievance.

When the owner or master has the freight money in his pocket, he becomes indifferent to the manner in which the packages are handled, and as a natural consequence of deficiency of due responsibility, the Canadian importer has to suffer loss by breakage or pillage. Few merchants will incur the uncertainty of the law in such cases, preferring to sustain small losses, rather than commence a suit against a party who is about to leave the country, and may perhaps never return.

The merchants of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, *&c.*, are not so minus as to pay their freight in London or Greenock, nor are the Yankee shipowners so incomodious and absurd as to make the demand. It is reserved for the merchants of Canada to permit a practice, which each day exemplifies the truth of the remark, "that he who pays before an account is due, is usually a sufferer."

The same practice does not obtain in Liverpool; why should it at Clyde or London.

Let one or two houses extensively engaged in the trade, tell the master of a London or Greenock ship, that the freight will only be paid in Montreal, and you will soon find that an end will be put to the "villainous custom."

I call upon you, Gentlemen, to make a proper representation to the respectable London houses connected with the Canada trade, and let us see what ship-captain will presume to oppose a just demand. Your's, *&c.*

May 27. A MERCHANT AND A SUFFERER.

Lower Canada.

The inhabitants on the North shore, below Quebec, have had this year a sufficiency to live from their own grounds; though in the high situations the grain was short and supplied from those below and the dealers, the inhabitants getting further into debt. Forage in Lower Canada, notwithstanding the prolonged period of the season, has been sufficient every where, while in the State of Maine and in the Northern States generally, the want of it has been generally felt. —*Quebec Gazette.*

The following letter from the Magdalen Islands, was received in town yesterday, and placed on the Exchange Books:—" Two shipwrecks occurred here last fall, on the 3d Dec. The one a brig called the *Three Sisters*, the Captain, mate and carpenter of which were drowned; the Captain's name was John Murphy. The remainder of the crew were saved. The other a brig called the *Protector*, Captain Alexander Dall; all the crew of which was saved. Both these vessels were consigned to Quebec, but the winds being contrary, they loaded with timber at the Baie des Chaleurs, and were on their return to Ireland.

" (Signed) GEORGE BOURNE.

" Magdalen Islands, May 9, 1836."—*Ib.*

The cold and almost incessant rain which has been pushed by a strong North Easterly wind for the last three days has much impeded not only the progress of mercantile business, but the unloading of merchandise and the offloding thereof, as well the shipping and preparing timber, and the dispatch from the stormy weather, of the vessels arriving at Grosse-Isle and at Quebec.—*Ib.*

The question of establishing a watch, (when no funds for that purpose, nor for lights, exist,) at the expense of individuals, under the authority of the Magistrates, has been talked of. We do not know that any suggestion has been adopted, but we think it will become necessary. In the mean time, every one ought to be on his guard.—*Ib.*

Persons in the country are apt, in choosing a spot in the woods, as is sometimes effected, on which to build, to retain a number of trees, or ornamental. Those trees, having grown in a forest unprotected by the other trees, which fell, find their top, if not very long, are susceptible of bearing the ordinary gusts of wind which visit the open country, and are soon uprooted. An example of this kind was seen in the vicinity of Quebec, adjoining the Charoage road, which was formerly ploughed, but now bears trees of a hundred years old. During the thunder gust of Monday week last, the 16th, nine or ten of the trees on the property of the late Mr. Hayden were precipitated and uprooted, breaking fences and otherwise doing harm, though luckily not falling on buildings, which might have been fatal to lives.—*Ib.*

Receipts for Love-Making.

BEST RECEIPTS FOR COOKS, *&c.*—To make a match.—Catch a young gentleman and lady, the best you can—let the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner table; put in a good quantity of wine, and while he is soaking, stir in a word or two every now and then about Miss; she will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills take him out into the drawing-room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea—then set them at the piano and blow the flame till the lady sings, when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room on an a-sofa, and there let them simper together for the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken, or they are apt to turn sour.

To Make Love.—Take a cell's head without brains, put in a pair of sheep's eyes, and one that the tongue be well hung and loquacious. Then take the heart, stitch it with darts and put it into the mouth, like a lemon in a pig's snout. The reason of this is, that a genuine lover always has his heart at his tongue's end. Fill the skull with wind and set it a sighing. Put it on your shoulders and carry it about with you.—It is a dish to which young ladies are very partial.

The Editor of the *Mode* was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 4000f. for a libel on the King.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

15 bris Pot Ashes, . To Macintosh & Co.

MONTREAL AUCTION SALES, MAY 25.

6 half boxes glass, 7 x 9, 14s; 1 brl root ginger, 4d; 9 cds Smyrna raisins, 32d; 1 box liquorice, 9d; 1 bag walnuts, 30d; 1 bale hard shell almonds, 41d; 1 do Barcelona nuts, 44d; 4 bags coffee, (green) 11½d, 9 do 11d; 2 brls soft shell almonds, 34d @ 9d; 11 cks Zante currants, 8d @ 8d @ lb; 3 do sultanas, 7s 6d @ 7s; 3 boxes sperm candles, (London) 6s, 3s 9d @ 5s 9d; 5 do shelled almonds, 1s; 4 hhds Muscovado sugar, good, 52s 9d @ 53s; 10 boxes white soap, 34d @ 4d; 12 chests E. I. Company's souchong tea, 3s 81d @ 3s 8d; 38 boxes oranges, 19s @ 20s 6d; 19 do lemons, 20s @ 22s 6d; 3 tcs refined sugar, 70d @ 71d; 20 bags long tobacco, 16s, 11½d, @ 10d; 2 hhds beef do, 11.0; 84d @ 5d; 3 puncheons rum, 1 @ 3s, 2s 3d @ 4s 6d; 6 do do 1 @ 3, 2s 7d; 25 cks Scotch whisky, (proof) 1s 9d @ 1s 10d; 1 do whisky, 1 @ 1s, 2s; 150 lbs indigo, best, 6s 9d @ 7s.

MONTREAL AUCTION SALES.

May 26.—Turks Island salt, 2000 minots, at ship s 1s. 9d. per minot.

May 27.—Sole Leather, 2000 sides at 1s. 2000 do. 1s. 1d, and 2000 do at 1s 2d. @ 1s. 2d. per lb.; Upper Leather, 12s. 6d. @ 13s. 9d. per side; Kips 6s. @ 7s. per do; Calf Skins 6s. 6d. per lb. These prices show an increase on previous rates. The attendance of dealers was large and the sale went off with spirit.

MONTREAL AUCTION SALES.

May 28.—Wheat, 1000 bushs Foreign Red of prime quality, in bags at 5s. 6d. @ 6d lbs—3 months.

On Saturday, a parcel of 110 brls Pot Ashes were disposed of at 36s @ cwt. For small lots, 35s. 9d. was paid the same day.

The latest accounts from New York, advise Ashes as dull. Pearls had been sold at 6d, and Pots below, @6.50—one or two lots at 6d @ 100 lbs.

From our Quebec Correspondent's letter of 25th May, 1836:—

"Owing to the bad state of the weather for some days past, there has been but little business done.

In *Flour* there has been scarcely anything doing, buyers looking for lower prices; the few sales of fine which have been made were at 31s. 3d., with the exception of a small lot off the wharf at 31s. @ brl.

In *Rum* several transactions have taken place, and prices are steadily advancing. Yesterday a lot of weak Demerara, proof 1 @ 5, was sold at 2s. 3d., and another of St. Vincent, 2 @ 7, at 2s. 3d. on ship. The *Southampton* has arrived from Grenada with 329 puns, of which 250 had been sold to arrive; for the remainder 3s. 6d. is demanded. For Jamaica, 1 @ 2½, 2s. 6d. is asked. A vessel which was expected here with 400 puncheons has had her destination changed for London.

For a fair lot of *Muscovado Sugar* 52s. 6d. @ cwt was this day refused.

In Provisions no transactions.

A pretty large lot of white Pine has been sold at 4½d @ foot. The cargo saved from wreck of ship *William Money* was sold yesterday; Pine Deals, much discoloured, were sold, 1st and 2d quality mixed, at from £13 @ £20 @ standard hundred; Staves £35 10s. @ standard mille, and West India Staves £11 10s.

Advices have been received from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 30th ult. We subjoin a Review of the Market for the preceding week:—

REVIEW OF MARKETS, APRIL 30.

Unless specifically stated to the contrary, long or day sight prices are always given, and are to be considered as wholesale prices.

Pimento—Duty 10s per barrel. On Monday a sale of 450 barrels superfine Flour was made for export to St. Jago de Cuba. This caused some sensation in the market, and about 1000 barrels were taken yesterday, on speculation, at 63s 6d @ 65s 3d. Since then not any thing further has been done, buyers not being immediately willing to submit to an advance. Of Sour Flour there is little or market; it is in demand and would sell readily. The present price for what little is in market is 50s.

Beef—Holders are more generally inclined to submit to 90s than they were, and we hear of sales being occasionally made at this rate, but not to any great extent.

Lard—Still continues in demand, and advances as is to 13d.

Pork—There was a speculative demand at the end of the last week, and all that could be had was taken up there. Some half barrels were also sold at 52s @ 54s. We have little inquiry today, and consequently holders are taking advantage of rates quoted last week to the extent of 50s per barrel.

Peas—The last cargo here, it is reported, sold at 38s 4d for Scotch, and 32s 6d for Irish. Alsatian, 36s 6d (No. 2), 40s 6d per barrel. Alsatian, 36s 6d per do.

Soap—Nothing whatever doing. We have not heard of a sale during the week.

Lumber—We have no new feature to report—every description of Lumber is in the same state. Good P. P. and W. P. are both in demand. Cypress and Cedar Shingles are very scarce and much wanted. Staves not exactly in request.

The following are the wharf prices:—

W. P. Lumber, duty 40s 6d per 1000, £14.
P. P. Lumber, duty 20s 6d per ditto, £16.
R. O. Staves, duty 27 6s per 1000, £35 @ £15.
W. O. do., duty 27 6s per do, £20 @ £22 10s.
Shingles, duty 22s 6d per do, Cypress £4 @ £4 12s 6d, Cedar, none.

EXPORTS.

Sugar—We have not any new remarks to offer; prices remain much in the same state as at our last. The fall in the English market has not effected us, in as much as the demand for the United States continues, occasioned by the total failure of the New Orleans crop. Prices varying from 46s 6d to 50s 6d.

Coffee—There is nothing of material consequence doing; what is sold generally brings the previous rates, say from 90s to 100s.

Rum—For consumption, 5s 10d; for export, 4s 6d.

Pimento—40d asked, 36d offered.

Exchange—On London—The price of Bills has had a tendency downwards, and it appears that Exchange has varied from 12½ to 13½. The principal business done is stated to us to be 13 per cent for 90 day Bills. On United States—Par to 2 per cent. discount.

Pot Ashes were in good demand yesterday, and small parcels were sold at 35s. 6d. which is an advance of 6d. No large transactions. Further sales of Upper Canada fine Flour at 32s 6d.

The intelligence from New York is to Monday evening. Bills on London for the packet sailing on Tuesday, were negotiated at 7 @ 7½ prem. for cash, and at 8 @ 9 for paper. Stocks were again higher.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING WEDNESDAY, *May* 25, 1836.

ASHES.—Supplies have continued to arrive pretty freely, and the demand being less active, prices have given way. Sales since our last at 6s for Pots, and 6s for Pearls, which were the closing prices. These rates are a reduction of 50 cents from our last quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western Canal Flour since our last report, has assumed a more animated appearance, and prices are now much firmer; sales of consequence to fair brands at $6.37½ @ $6.50; and fancy, which are chiefly in the hands of one house, $6.62½; Troy, $6.25 @ $6.37½; and Georgetown, $7.25; Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain without change.

GRAIN.—1500 bushels good Dutch Rye sold at 86 cents; and 15,000 bushels English Oats, on terms not transpired; sales of 6000 bushels Illinois White Corn, 75; Northern Yellow, 90; Southern, 75 @ 78; and Northern Rye, 88 cents; by custom, 170 bags White Beans sold at $1.50 @ $1.62½ per bushel, 30 days; 2000 bushels damaged Dutch Rye in bags, 60; 10,000 do. in bulk, 45 @ 47; and 4000, 25 cents per bushel, cash.

PROVISIONS.—We make no further reduction in our quotations for Beef and Pork, but the demand is still limited, and the former is particularly dull. Pot and Ship Bread and Cheese there is also very little enquiry, but prices are the same. Lard is still dull, and offered at lower rates.

TEAS.—A public sale embracing 1312 pkgs, be big parts of various importations, was attempted yesterday, and 149 chests sold as follows: 11 half chests Young Hyson, Providence Hinching, 41c; 60 do Gunpowder, do, Chinese, 33c; 20 Orange Pekoe, do Linsing, 23; 61 do Hyson Skin, Liberty, Thoughing, 30½ @ 31½; and 11 do Young Hyson, Aurelius, Bongun, jr. 39½ cts per lb, 6 mos. Balance withdrawn.

EXCHANGE.—The rate for the packets of the 24th were on London, 7 @ 7½ per cent. premium.

The latest accounts from New York are to Thursday evening. Western Flour was better, and good brands commanded freely $6.62½.

BALTIMORE MARKET, MAY 20.

Howard-street Flour.—Store price today $6.37½ @ $6.50. City Mills Flour is generally held at $6.62½; inspections 12,342 brls. 4000 bushs German Wheat was sold on Wednesday at @1.39. Corn—75 cts for white, and 80 do for yellow. Rye 90 do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—MAY 21.

Brig Newton, Cordry, New York, Symes & Ross, general cargo.
Bark Isabella, Reay, Newcastle, W. Price & Co. ballast.
Brig Catherine M'Donald, Jackson, Whitehaven, H. Welsh, ballast.

May 22.

Bark Ocean, Harrison, London, Pemberton, ballast.
Carleton, Murray, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, do.
Brig Briton, Lightfoot, Glasgow, Atkinson & Co, salt and glass.
Adelon, Nixon, London, W. Price & Co, ballast.
William and Ann, Laing, Dublin, Lemesurier & Co, do.
Home, Miller, Dublin, do do.
Ann, Sharp, Newcastle, M'Lellan, do.
Rodger, Walker, London, Pemberton, do.

May 24.

Bark Boc, Allan, Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, ballast.
Thalia, Graham, Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo.
Hannah, Henderson, London, W. Price & Co. ballast.
Euphrosyne, Sampson, Bridgewater, Lemesurier & Co, do.
Cyprus, Kocklan, Glasgow, Wood, salt.
Phoebe, Taylor, Falmouth, J. S. Campbell, ballast, 11 settlers.
Brig Saratoga, Isbester, Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo.
Valiant, Bragg, Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH 35 MILES BELOW QUEBEC.

Brig Eliza and Ann, Cork, Lemesurier & Co, 191 settlers.
Ship King William, London, Symes & Ross, 279 settlers.
Brig Constantia, Dublin, Lemesurier & Co, general cargo, 113 settlers.
The Telegraph announces 36 square-rigged vessels. Wind strong at East.

May 25.

Bark Monarch, Welsh, 24 April, Glasgow, Montreal, gen cargo.
Ship Tobago, Hopper, 24 do London, Pemberton, ballast.
Bark Fanny, Lane, 7th do do, Atkinson, do.
Elizabeth, Norwich, 10th do do.
James, Lyons, 21st March do Pemberton, do.
Blenheim, Wilson, 7th April, do, W. Price & Co. do.
Cato, Crosman, 9th do Plymouth, do.
Sarah Ann, Taylor, 8th do Greenock, Rodger, Dunn & Co. do.
Uak, Prouse, 10th do Dartmouth, Maitland & Co. do.
Brig Allen, Forster, 8th do London, Pemberton, do.
Courier, Price, 6th do D. Burnet, do.
Resolute, Thompson, 4th do do, W. Price & Co. do.
Ann, Davies, 10th do Penzance, order, do.
Thames, Adams, 7th do Glasgow, Rodger, Dunn & Co. do.
Pilot, Jones, 9th do Cardiff, order, coals.
Nancy, Wilson, 9th do Whitehaven, Lemesurier ballast.
Victoria, Thoms, 6th do Dundee, Montreal, gen cargo.

May 26.

Ship Woodbridge, Veale, London, Atkinson & Co. ballast.
Brig Symmetry, Dale, Hull, do do.
Pearl, Neville, Newcastle, Maitland & Co. do.
Ship Osprey, Kirk, 12th April, Greenock, Gilmour & Co. gen cargo.
Thistle, Smith, 8th do Glasgow, Rodger, Dunn & Co. do.
Wanderer, Fraser, 7th do Liverpool, Montreal, do.
John, Campbell, 27 do Hull, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Bark Jemima, Green, 6th do Newcastle, order, gen cargo.
John, Dempsy, 9th do Liverpool, Sharples & Son, ballast.
Emerald, Murray, 19th do Lisbon, Price & Co. salt and fruit.
Sarah, Mellor, 24 do London, Levy, wheat.
Edward, M'Kenzie, 15th do Plymouth, Gilmour, ballast.
Fanny, Primrose, 8th do Glasgow, do do.
Indian, Fox, 9th do Liverpool, Atkinson, do.
Lord Goderich, Kent, 24 do London, W. Price & Co. do.
Gilmour, M'Arthur, 8th do Glasgow, Gilmour & Co. gen cargo.
Francis & Harriet, Dollman, 16th do Newcastle, Lemesurier, ballast.
Brig Anchusa, Wilkie, 1st April, Grangemouth, Gilmour & Co. do.
George Barclay, Morris, 24 April, Waterford, Lemesurier, gen cargo.
Brilliant, Flagg, 29th March, London, Price & Co. ballast.
Nigno, Moon, 5th April, Sunderland, order, do.
Adelaide, Gray, 10th do Kirkwall, Tucker & Co. do.
Williams, Chrisdop, 5th do Sunderland, Symes & Ross, coals.
Stranraer, Irvine, 7th do Stranraer, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Caroline, Lowryson, 13th do Berwick, order, do.

PASSENGERS.

In the Thistle—Mr. Edmund Stone.
In the Emerald—Mr. Jones.
In the Brighton—Mr. Martin.
In the Valiant—Mr. Lockman.
In the Alex Ramsay—Mr. Thos. Hopkins.
In the Sidney—Mrs. H. Burns and M. H. Carbonell.
In the Ann—Mr. and Mrs. Bedford and child, Mr. W. Redford, Messrs. Baker, Wilkins, Heatherley and Miss Sandford.
In the Sarah—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman.
In the Annandale—Mr. Edwards and two children.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Elizabeth went ashore in the Cul-de-Sac, during the gale on Monday night, and fears were entertained at one time for her safety. She, however, floated off with the tide unbemaged.

Charleston, May 14.—Arrived, brig Jean Baptiste, Cherbourg, 8th April, lat. 41, 19, long. 21, 57, left in with the British brig Majestic, of Sunderland, abandoned and full of water; foremast and part of the mainmast gone. She had a cargo of timber, and appeared to have been previously boarded, as a hole was made in the deck and some of the timber was taken out.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—MAY 27.

17. Brig Victoria, Berrie, 8th April, Dundee, Bellingham & Dunlop, gen. cargo, 4 settlers.

May 29.

18. Bark Monarch, Welsh, 4th April, Glasgow, A. Shaw, gen. cargo.
19. Ship Wiscasset, Fisher, Liverpool, gen. cargo.

PASSENGERS.

In the Monarch, from Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, child and servant, of Quebec; Miss Maria Torrance, Miss Deserlin, Mr. and Mrs. M'Niven and two children, Mr. Gould, D. Sutherland, Alex. M'Donald, John Chrigtie, and Master William Taylor.

IMPORTS.

May 24.—EARL OF DALHOUSIE, BOYD, Glasgow—12 tierces paints, 12 crates earthenware, W. Edrington; 20 crates earthenware, 1 box and 5 bales paper, 6 bales 9 bales cottons, &c, 20 bags candlewick, 1 box silk, Kidd, Cunnach & Co; 35 boxes 27 bales woollens, cottons, &c; 14 boxes 11 bales paper, 1 box quills, Scott, Thomson & Co; 8 boxes 30 bale cotton wadding, &c, 15 boxes 5 bales paper, 2 boxes quills, William Smith & Co; 19 bales 4 bags 5 boxes cottons, &c, 1 box 4 bales paper, 57 boxes tobacco pipes, Peter M'Gill & Co; 1 bale paper, 20 boxes tobacco pipes, 2 boxes 11 bales 1 bags cottons, &c, J. Shuter & Co; 11 boxes 16 bales cottons, Strang & Co; 2 barrels liquors and groceries, 1 bag tongues, Ritchie & Co; 1 bundle plants, C. Bowman; 6 bales stationery, 1 cask curled hair, 1 trunk apparel, 1 box linens, Playfair & Co; 3 bales 4 boxes 2 casks cottons, 25 bags cotton wick, 1 bale linen yarn, 3 bales 1 cask yarn, 1 box pins, Lemie & Co; 12 bales cottons, Bellingham & Dunlop; 3 boxes hats, Demester & Rodger; 2 boxes brushes, J. Court; 3 boxes umbrellas, 4 hhds worsteds, 1 bale cottons, J. Greenshields, jun; 1 box wearing apparel, R. Shedden; 7 bales cottons, &c, J. Mathewson; 1 bale cottons, Watson, Black & Co; 25 hhds and 5 tierces refined sugar, Tobin & Morison; 4 casks wine, M. M'Culloch; 12 bales cottons, T. Sons & Co; 1 box 1 bale cottons, T. Goodwin; 1 bale cottons, J. Greenshields, jun; 1 box drugs, Dr. M'Culloch; 1 box wearing apparel, Rev. Mr. Walker; 2 pans Campbelton aqua, 3 casks 1 box glass, 2 boxes silks, 70 bales 9 boxes cottons, 3 boxes stationery, 50 tons pig iron, 100 boxes candles, 5 casks worsted shoes, 1 bale braces, 4 casks ale, 1 cask counterpane, 4 crates earthenware, 20 tons coals, 16 hhds refined sugar, 10 casks olive oil, 34 hhds wine, 24 bales wick and twist, 9 hhds brandy to ord.

Omission in manifest of Magnet, from Liverpool:—31 cks hardware, 157 do nails, 24 do chains, 3 cases hardware, 1 bdl copper bars, 52 do scythes, 40 do nail rods, 165 do shovels, 21 do wire, 2 trusses threads, 4 iron chests, 110 share moulds, 161 pots, 211 camp ovens and covers, 40 cast weights, 6 furnaces, W. L. Coit & Co.—placed by mistake along with the goods of Miller, Edmonstone & Co: 6 cks hardware, 1 case saddlery, 7 pairs bellows, C. Wilson—placed by mistake along with the goods of Miller, Edmonstone & Co; 10 cases 13 bales British manufactured goods, B. Annell—addressed in the manifest to order.

Omission in the manifest of Sophia, Easton, from Liverpool: 898 bars iron, W. L. Coit & Co.

Omitted in the manifest of Great Britain, 2 bales 14 plaps mohair, Wm. Mitchell.

Omitted in the manifest of East of Dalhousie, 11 bales cotton twist, 13 do do wick, 5 hhds girth shoes, 100 boxes candles, J. Dougall, jun.

Addressed in the manifest of Magnet, to order, 4306 bars pig iron, Budden & Vennor.

Omitted in manifest of the Magnet, 15 pkgs British manufactured goods, Samuel Hart.

James Leslie, Esq. Mrs. A. Kennedy Johnson, and servant, Dr. G. W. and Mrs. Campbell, of this city; Mrs. Tidy, Mrs. Humphrey, (widow and daughter of the late Col. Tidy,) and servant; James B. Ewart, Esq. Mrs. Ewart and child and servant, of Dundas, U. C. Mr. John H. Green, of Kingston, and Mr. John Miller, of Upper Canada, sailed from New York, on the 16th instant, in the packet ship *Europe*, for Liverpool.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1836.

We cannot find room for the Address from the inhabitants of the Johnstown district, to which the subjoined from His Excellency Sir FRANCIS HEAD, is a reply. The Lieutenant Governor has now got the ball at his foot, and has apparently beat his insidious opponents fairly out of the field of popular favour, which they had flattered themselves was peculiarly their own.

Sir FRANCIS is something of a *character*, if we are to judge of him by previous Governors; but he seems to be well fitted for playing a conspicuous and beneficial part in this comparatively untutored and matter-of-fact portion of the world. It is now pretty certain that he will dissolve the Assembly.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Besides the general Address which you have just presented to me, from the inhabitants of the Johnstown District, I have also this morning received from individual Townships of the same District no less than nine similar Addresses, which altogether contain 3357 signatures.

In each of these Townships, the italics, italics and capitals of fancy should be affixed to his name, and I have particularly remarked, that nine-tenths of the signatures are those of yeomen and farmers.

I need hardly say, that it affords me consolation to observe from your Address, that the yeomanry and farmers of Upper Canada, instead of allowing other people to think for them, have been at last driven by the necessity of judging for themselves, of the serious events which have lately passed before their eyes.

In the Mother Country I have invariably found, that when the peasantry are once aroused from the lethargy in which they are too apt to remain, their steady opinion forms one of the most correct verdicts in the land, and confidently believing that such will continue to be the case in this Province, I beg to ask those yeomen and farmers of the Johnstown District, whose names are subscribed to the documents I have just received, the following plain questions.

What necessity has there been for this general disturbance throughout Upper Canada about a responsible Executive Government?

Can any honest man declare that as the Lieut. Governor of this Province, I have shrunk from responsibility, or that I have theoretically or practically denied it to the people?

On my arrival in this Province, did I not at once disclose the whole of my instructions?

Have I not evidently, to the best of my ability, endeavoured calmly to explain not only to the Legislature, but to the inhabitants of this Province, my reasons for declining to surrender to my late Executive Council, that power and patronage which is the prerogative of the Crown?

Has the language which so unnecessarily has annoyed me, diverted me from my declared determination to govern and be governed by reason?

Have I once rebuked it by an intemperate expression?

While I was resolutely defending your Constitution, which is the sacred charter of your freedom, did I not repeatedly declare, that in case I was wrong, there existed above us a high tribunal to which I was ever ready to bow?—

Why, I ask, was not that offer accepted?

What necessity was there for my opponents to promulgate, during the discussion, that the grand object was "TO STOP THE SUPPLIES?"

What was the use of paralyzing the country by so cruel a remedy?

Did they think that despair and poverty could explain what reason and argument had failed to substantiate?

Supposing I had erred in having publicly declared that it was desirable to attract into this Province, the redundant wealth and population of the mother country, might not my opponents have been frustrated, without flying to the worse extreme of diminishing the wealth, and distressing the population which already existed in this country?

If it be really the opinion of the people, that this Province can never be prosperous or happy under my Administration, was there any necessity in expressing this sentiment, to resort to language which in all civilized countries has long been deemed disreputable to their inhabitants?

Does any honourable man conceive that I can entertain a desire to remain here for a moment, unless it were to protect by the King's authority, the real interests of the country?

Can any three professional gentlemen of Toronto, intently occupied in their own petty interests, presume to offer to Upper Canada the powerful protection and parental assistance which our Sovereign can bestow upon this young growing country?

Is the loyalty of this portion of the British Empire to bow before a self-constituted transgressor, merely because it declares that to responsibility is trust-worthy, but its own?

Gentlemen, I have no reply to offer to these questions, but commit them to your own judgment and good sense.

We copy today from the *Irish Advocate*, a letter addressed to the editor of that journal, unfolding a tale we have often told and often lamented. The state of feeling, the sentiments and the varied principles that are current in Montreal, afford a curious object of study. A "THE CONSTITUTIONALIST" pertinently asks, "Is one thing right in Canada and the same thing wrong in Ireland?" So, it would appear, if we make the chaotic principles of some of the Montreal press the standard of right and wrong. But it is consolatory to believe that the press is at present in a transition state, and is shaking itself clear of partial and sectional views, and rising to principles whose justice makes no distinction of clime, language, creed or profession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I am disposed to think, that notwithstanding all the appeals to Irishmen to join the Constitutionalists of this Province, *there is something rotten in the state of Denmark*; and if any judge of the Constitutional cause by some of the Montreal Journals' *good will* and *affection* to O'Connell, I am sure all the appeals to Irishmen will be in vain. It would seem also from some of these journals that they would have a strong objection to saddle us HERE with all the abuse which O'Connell labours so ardently to do away with in his native land—else, their opposition to that great man—and every measure which he introduces or supports in the British Senate. Are not the present Ministers termed Whig *kings* and *Incapables* by a part of the Montreal press, and altogether because Mr. O'Connell presents those Ministers—and he supports them solely on the ground that the deep-rooted misery of his native land may have an end? Is not the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, alienated in the people of that country for his impartiality and love of justice—sneered at, and called by the nominee of O'Connell? Is one thing right in Canada and the same thing wrong in Ireland? To judge by some of the Montreal papers, it is only necessary to take a trip across the Atlantic to *learn*, that what is good for Canada is entirely wrong for Ireland. It reminds me of the Speech of Lord Stanley on the Irish Municipal Bill, that *Irishmen must give security for their good conduct* before they were put in possession of the Corporation Act—while none was required from the English and Scotch previous to their same boon being conferred on them. It would appear we have *some* STAND-*lire* in Montreal as well as in Parliament. If any grievance is to be redressed in this Province, an appeal is immediately made to Britons and Irishmen to resist the odious imposition?

In a grievance to be redressed in Ireland, the *Evening Mail*, the *Times*, the *Standard*, the echoes in Montreal, willing to waft their voice of injustice and tyranny, to the remotest corner of Canada—and express the name of the man who *dares* to endeavour to redress the wrongs of his countrymen, by Constitutional means, the only way he wishes to bring about the happiness of his country. How are we to reconcile these incongruities? If a Tory penny-a-liner in London invents the most unblushing falsehood against Daniel O'Connell, do we not find it in one of the Montreal papers? A letter signed by a man who was a Tory (O'Connell hat), do we not find the grossest abuse of Daniel O'Connell—his motives impugned—and his exertions for his country ridiculed. How are we to account for this conduct?

The preceding observations were suggested by reading an editorial article in the *Times & Courier*, of Saturday last,—a paper which, if *editorial* as it is, takes every opportunity of recording any thing prejudicial to the interests of the Irish Liberator. The following is a transcription of the article in question:—

"The London Journals mention the strange singular fact of an assault and battery committed in the street, by Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P. upon a young man who pretended to be a natural son of the *great Agitator*. It appears that Mr. John O'Connell found it disagreeable (trouva mauvais) that this young man visited there with him the honor of being the son of the great man, and to prove to him in a strong manner that he was in error, he gave him a well on the head with a stick in leaving the chamber. In consequence of this act of brutality, he was arrested, and condemned to pay a fine of 40s. The same which took place at the trial. It is said, was equally scandalous and ridiculous to the Hero of Dublin."

Such are the low means taken to degrade the character of the man whom Ireland delights to honor—and whose popularity in England and Scotland is daily on the increase—despite some of the Montreal newspapers.

However inveterate may be the prejudices of the Newspapers of *Dublin*, *London* and *Montreal*, against Ireland's choicest son, I am bound to have it in my power to contradict the *Times & Courier* paragraph, which has duly made the round of the anti-O'Connell newspapers, (as a matter of course,) by the following from the *Scotsman*:—

"The affair of the existence of a natural son of O'Connell's turns out to be a hoax, got up by the Tories, in consequence of their having stumbled upon a little boy in the city of London, who, in his countenance very [illegible] the Liberator. His mother, [illegible