whether we might not be securer in our property when incorporated in the Union, than as the fron-

tier bull dogs of the Empire, merely fattened to

Annexation. Notwithstanding the reasons, the experience

annexed to England and Ireland, commanding

vitality, without which, revival of trade would be

Temporary adversity may overtake countries

perity is sure to revive. In Canada it is other-

year 1849 will hold in every instary of the section century.

The Protectionist agitation continues as active as ever. Large meetings have recently been held in various parts of the country, and preparations are in progress for holding many more between this and the assembling of Parliament. The Free-Fraders purpose commencing a counteragitation throughout the Kingdom. Everything is now brought about by agitation. In Lancashire a movement is on foot for promoting the reform of the tes duties, so as to benefit the interests of the consumer, without damaging the cashire a movement is on foot for promoting the reform of the tea duties, so as to beneat the interests of the consumer, without damaging the Revenue. It is significant of the future policy of the Peelites, that their organ, the Morning Chronicle, is devoting much space to an exposure of the startling absurdities and injustice which characterise our system of excise. It shows that in the article of paper, the amount of daty is the least of the evils of the present excise laws. All ingenuity is forbidden development, because experiments are either much too costly or impossible under these laws; and it is proved that the English paper manufacturer will have to sustain an arduous and unequal contest to maintain his ground against foreign competitors. It appears that there was no truth in the statement that Lord Denman had resigned the Lord Chief Justiceship; Ministers were desirous that the noble Lord should retire to make room for Lord Campbell, but they met with a point-blank refusal. Conciliation Hall has been open for a few weeks, under the suspices of Mr. John O'Connell, but the naver risen above contempt. The subscriptions have dwindled down to lour or five pounds weekly; and, to add to this, we have this small agitator addressing to his constituents a letter resigning his seat for Limerick, in which he candidly states that pecuniary difficulties have compelled him to retire from Parliament. Mr. O'Connell does not, however, intend to withdraw from public life, while the people of Ireland support him in the Repeal Association. He will continue to make weekly speeches for their edification, so long as the pennies are freely paid. But these are fast failing him, and out of sight he must speedily go, after a desperate and protracted struggle to follow in the wake of his father, and gain a livilhood by agitation. Several candidates are already in the field for the representation of gain a livlihood by agitation. Several candidates are already in the field for the representation of Limerick; among others, a son of Lord Gough, on Protectionist principles.

THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily du my the six business months of the year, viz., from the tst of May to the 1st of Movember, and the other is: months irr-weetly, on Monday, We dened age, and Fridays, Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance. advance,
The Evenus Countra (bi-meelty) is published
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failt, at the low price of Tunes Dollars per annum. m Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for ine Malle, at the lose price of Tarre Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

All Letters must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

TARE FIRST AND POURTH PAGES.

The Militia Dismissals

An ably written letter, signed "An Advocate on the subject of Militia dismissals, appeared a few days ago in the Montreal Gazette, and we were glad to see men like the Gazette's correspondent without previous trial? What is "the course at present pursued by the Governor, in dismissing men without previous trial? What I ask you whether there is not an enactment which protects militial Governor General to dismiss Militia is "the head and front of their offending?" Believe Militia Officers in Lower Canada from being dismissing men without a trial. Although we cannot cause, in our enlightened days, when men are Officers without a trial. Although we cannot cause, in our eningiteties of the guided more by the light of reason than the hoarse agree with "An Advocate" in the extent of the that it is only by public discussion and argument calmly to discuss the practicability of a measure that the true merits of many questions of importance can be determined. By this means, the question of a peaceable Separation from the Parent public voice is heard—by this means, despotic acts State, with her perfect approval and consent,—a Public voice is neared—by this nieums, despote acts discussion of discussion which is mild in its tone, and which hesitation in asserting that the Statute regulating public acts is the safeguard of society.

will towards all men." Without following the Gazette's learned correspondent through all the branches of the subject touched upon by him, we shall endeavor to point out what are, in our opinion, the law and justice of the main question as to the right of dismissing he must act under it. A legal enactment limits Militiamen unheard and untried.

And, first, as to the law : Every person will admit that there is a Militia law, regulating and of an ignorant, tyrannical, and windictive Goverproviding for every offence within its range, in nor; and the Ministers who advise and sustain of the Militia Law. In Upper Canada, the Statute full force and effect in this part of the Province | him, are traitors to the Constitution. that it was duly assented to by Her Majesty, or Her Representative, the Governor General, ing premised this much, we shall give some of the sections of that Act at length, and then endeavor to ascertain the extent of their provisions, and heir force as a rule of action.

And, first, the 43rd section enacts—" That all

He expresses himself in the graceful and dignified. their force as a rule of action.

"Officers charged with any offence or offences language of a man actuated by a high chivalric " against the provisions of this Act in time of " peace, shall be tried by general Court Martial; every-day considerations of pounds, shillings, and and that the Governor of this Province shall "have authority by any Militia general orders, to "assemble such general Court Martial."

rosity of the Crown; but can we, in fairness, ex-This section gives to every Officer the privilege pect the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic, of a trial, and as a rule of action generally, a to cling with blind devotion to an Empire, when command that when charged with any offer every Imperial enactment warns us that we have no share in Imperial Legislation ? Can we peruse every Officer shall be tried. It does not say that every Officer may be tried, but that he shall be tried. It does not say that the Governor may assemble a with calm stoicism the doctrines of the free trade school, which instruct us that the connection is general Coart Martial, but that he shall receive school, which instruct us that the connection is his authority by Militia general orders to do so. The necessity for a trial before punishment, follows most clearly, in our spinion, from the first land; and when we feel that such doctrines terminate the state of the such doctrines terminate the state of the such doctrines terminate the such doctrines terminate the such doctrines terminate the such doctrines terminate the such doctrines to the such doctrines terminate the such doctrines to the suc note in the adoption of a commercial policy on the part of the Parent State bostile to our Colonial relations, are we to be represented because—beand second part of that section. In the first, it is schured all Officers charged with any offence shall nor authority to assemble the Tribunal, ich the offence stell be tried. And this before which the offence shall be tried. And this continuous is strengthened by the 46th section, which enacts—"That every Militiarnan charged with "any offence or offences against the provisions of this Act, in time of peace, shall be tried by Regimental Court Martial." Here again it is declared that sery Militiarnan shall be fried, and without the intervention of the Governor. We admit that it is a fundamental maxim of the English Constitution, that nothing must be understood by implication against the preroguive of the Crown; but we maintain that the Act in question is clearly expressed, and leaves us room for implication, that the area of fair fortunes, but of men compelled to earn of fair fortunes, but of men compelled to earn of fair fortunes, but of men compelled to earn. admential maxim of the English

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standard price of the forest, values a good market for his pro
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it may gratify the martial pride of our stardy

information, and should be in every one's hands.

The amount of the school fund in the state

and about 25,000 in private schools. There are

and about 25,000 in private schools. There are

over a statutary enactment, which solemnly and Northern population, to reflect that they have inclearly points out a rule of action, and grants to variably beaten back the invader; but is it not the subject certain fixed rights, and more particu-larly when the Crown, through its Representative whether we might not be securer in our property or otherwise, assents to all the provisions of such

Blackstone, in his Commentaries, at p. 239, when treating on the subject of the Royal preregative, says:—" It is a maxim of the English
with ourselves ? Law, as we have seen from Bracton, that 'rex debet eese sub lege quia lex facit regem.' " Had there been no law regarding the Militia of this Province, providing for the trial of, and punish- the facts, and direct evidence that the Annexation ment on conviction for all offences committed by of Canada to the United States of America is es-Militiamen, then no doubt could possibly arise as sential to her salvation, it appears there are to the right of the Governor General, as the Representative of the Sovereign, or as Captain Geperhaps not expecting office, yet still think that neral, in cases of necessity, to dismiss any Officer Protection, the alteration of the Navigation Laws, of Militia.

We again quote Blackstone on the same subject, the jaws of Annexation. Indeed, to hear these at p. 261:—"In his capacity, therefore, of Gene-"ral of the Kingdom, the King has the sole power to believe, that it is within their knowledge that We other cities and countries have been as much ot raising and regulating fleets and armies. are now only to consider the prerogative of enlisting and of governing them, which, indeed, was disputed and claimed, contrary to all reason and precedent, by the Long Parliament of King | that Montreal or Canada cannot be compared to Charles L ; but upon the restoration of his son, Edinburgh or Scotland—the latter city and country was solemnly declared by the Statute 13, Car. II., c. 6, to be in the King alone, for that the sole supreme government and command of all wards, without any obstructions from Revenue of the Militia within all His Majesty's realms and dominions, and of all forts and places of strength, the animus of trade—it creates consumption, and twee was and in the undoubted right of His Majesty and his Royal predecessors, Kings and Queens of England, and that both or either a shere phantom. House of Parliament cannot nor ought not to * pretend to the same.* But in this Province there and for a while prostrate trade, but if they possess has been an interference by our Parliament, and the population and elements of trade, their prosa warranted one-warranted because acquiesced

in by the Sovereign.

Had it been intended, in framing the Militia Act, only to give the Crown a power which it did ous. Canada, as it now is, is a mere Colony; not possess at common law, it would not have de- England furnishes her with manufactures, and her elared in every section referring to Officers, that exports do not pay for them—a fact that leaves for such offences Militiamen shall be tried, we the balance of trade against her; and all her ef-

optional.

Statute Laws are a rule of action as well for the Government as for the governed. If it were of itself create trade throughout Canada; it may the Government as for the governor-General canada; it may be a paragrate one branch of industry, the carrying otherwise, the liberty of the subject would be a promote one branch of industry, the carrying mere fiction—a sound without a meaning, if the trade, but every other branch will scarcely feel its Royal pleasure or displeasure were superior to effects. The restoration of Protection will, in

Had we no rule to guide, then the Royal right over Canada. It may also favorably influence the Legislative provisions. might have been invoked—it being the boast of carrying trade, and may somewhat artificially the English nation that for every evil there is a remedy; but is there no remedy in our Militia flour; but it is a mere delusion to suppose that Act for all evils which may arise? Most assuredly both or either of these Laws would confer permathere is, and we invoke it as the sole one. We maintain that a trial by Court Martial, or Court of Enquiry, is imperatively authorised to try offenexercise of its Royal prerogative, may also parces. It may condemn, and the Crown, in the don, but we deny the right of the Governor-General to dismiss any Militia Officer unheard-

circumstances and position of this Province such

he war-speaking trumpet, they wish

The extreme case of invasion or revolt

would induce the Governor to suspend the

Constitution-but while the Constitution exists,

his power. When he violates that enactment, by

dismissing men untried, his proceedings are those

Colonel Fitzgibbon, a distinguished soldier, and

citizen of Canado, has submitted to public con-

sideration his impressions and opinions upon the

sense of honor, to whom the merely workly

peace, are valueless, when weighed against loy-

alty. Such sentiments are not unbefitting a man

who derives his rank and fortune from the gene

lieving the free traders sincere in their policy-we

have at length, in our agony, cried out-let us part

untried.

market. But in Canada we possess not one o these components of Trade; our Population is too Now as to the justice of the case: insignificant to create an internal trade, and Pro-An extreme case might be supposed when such duction and Consumption are hence equally so. proceeding as dismissing a Militia Officer with-To obtain a sound Trade upon a sound basis, we out trial might be justifiable, and regarded even in must have a large population, and to obtain this most politic and favourable light, namely, in we must resort to Annexation-all or any other the case of a sudden revolt or foreign invasion, intermediate attempts to create Trade, are illusory when it was a matter of notoriety that the Militia of this GREAT FACT our readers, and Canadian in such revolt or invasion; extreme cases require generally, may be assured. It cannot be blinked -it is broad and visible, and no political doctrine as to the guilt of the persons, the few should be of our opponents can conceal or distort its simple sacrificed for the good of the many, when the truth.

public safety is in peril. But are the present To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURSER :

nent prosperity upon Canada.

The solid basis of Trade are Population, Pro-

States possess in an eminent degree, and these also

Trade, as it is a notorious fact that in England

Sin,-The Law of the land, as I understand the question as to give the faintest colouring of justification to the course at present pursued by the Governor, in mission from a previous Governor—i have been deprived

Elgin's orders ! January 26, 1850. In answer to our correspondent, we have no

Elgin to dismiss any officer until after he shall have been tried by a Court Martial. The answer to the second query is involved in the above, for if the dismissal be illegal, the Commission has not been affected by an illegal Act. The question may yet be brought before the Courts, should any officer, who has been dismissed by Lord Elgin, be prosecuted for neglect

California and Slavery.

COURIER.

The following article, which we extract from the New York Evening Post, gives a summary of a very important document.-President Taylor's Message on the subject of the application of California for admission into the Union :-

Message on the subject of the application of California for admission into the Union:

In another part of this paper will be found the Message of General Taylor on the subject of the emissaries sent by the Executive to California, the instructions given them, and the admission of California into the Union.

General Taylor states, our readers will perceive, that before he sent Mr. Ring as bearer of despatches to California, with instructions to hosten, if possible, the formation of a constitution,—a rather questionable exercate of Executive power perhaps—"measures tending to the same end had been promited by the officers sent thitten by his predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution, before any communication reached here from California.

This agrees, which what all along has been understood, though Mr. Polit's administration gave, the public no account of their agency. The messanger employed by General Taylor, was only sent out to reinforce the emissaries of Sir. Polit's administration gave, the public no account of their agency. The messanger employed by General Taylor, and only an entire the question of asvery should be settled by the people of the territories, in the acres them to the control of the territories, in the acres that the question of favery should be settled by the people of the territories, in the acres that the constitution would be settled by the people of the territories, in the acres that the constitution would have desappointed his predecessor. There is doubt that both of them hoped limit the constitution would have desappointed his predecessor, there is no constitution would have desponent to the North, than the displeasance of the Sorty South.

Yet in regard to the administration which have decided upon the institutions under which they prefer to incur the decided of the forty South.

Yet in regard to the administration which the profile of california have decided upon the institutions under which they once the parts. The hardway of the people of the forty South.

Yet i

Protection, the alteration of the Navigation Laws, or some other anodyne, will save Canada from the jaws of Annexation. Indeed, to hear these

prostrated as Montreal or Canada now is, and nevertheless that their trade became subsequently revivified. These gentlemen, however, forget large internal trade among 30 millions and up-

wise; it wants that numerical population that will animate trade, and render it healthy and prospermaintain, it would have used the words may be tried; the words shall be tried, are imperative, not continued.

The balance of trade against her; and all the United for the population of the United for the purposes of carrying on the Corporate business; yet that the question could not be decided siness; yet that the question could not be decided on a motion, it should have been urged by exceptions.

trade, but every other branch will scarcely feel its effects. The restoration of Protection will, in like manner, not produce a generally healthy trade over Canada. It may also favorably influence the carrying trade, and may somewhat artificially and Francis G. Johnson. be fyled of record in that Court, and enregistered. In making this motion, he (the Solicitor-General) had to remark that there was an error in the first Letters Patent, which were revoked, and thereupon new Letters Patent were made out; that these latter were now also revoked; but the first, nevertheless, were never enregistered in Court; that he then handed up for registration the last two revocations.

Tolegraphie Lines in Canada.

Quebec and Halifax, 200 miles; Quebec and Toronto, 556 miles; Montreal and Bytown, 120 miles; Montreal and Bytown, 120 miles; Niagara Line, 58 miles; Chippewa Line, 15; Montreal and Troy Line, 52 miles. In all, 1,131 miles. duction, and Consumption. These the United

ons.
Mr. Rose inquired whether he should not have

Home Consumption is the manufacturer's best

sel's Patent ?—that the present was an extraor-dinary case—that in urging objections he con-tended for the principle, and in support of that principle he would go to the last tribunal. Mr. Justice Smith observed, that Mr. Rose was going on to the merits—that when heard on the merits, it would be time enough fer his present observations; that the question was as to the sufobservations; that the question was as to the sar-ficiency of the presentment for enregistration. Mr. Rose.—What line of argument was there then to follow? on what issue or fact could we go breathes throughout, "peace on earth, and good the Militia, confers no legal right upon Lord then to follow? on what issue to appeal, and where was any evidence to produce in appeal that such an application had been made

as the present one?

Mr. Justice Smith said that that was only a matter of form, on which they might agree themselves
Mr. Drummond then said that he was willing

Mr. Rose then enquired whether it was distinctly understood that his rights were not all to be perilled by the motion.

Mr. Justice Smith replied, of course not, and ordered that Mr. Solicitor General should put in a

Mr. Drummond then stated that he would arrange with the learned gentlemen, and fix a day for hearing; in the meantime, that he would conform to the order of the Court, and put in a mere ful cost of blood. These defend themselves and

The Quebec Election.

Mr. Chabot has won the Election, the votes eing for Mr. C. 1,921, and for Mr. Legare 1,395. On the second day's poll, Mr. Legare received more votes than his antagonist. We have not yet received any particulars of the Election, so the we are unable to state by what parties or race Mr. Legare was chiefly supported; but the fact, that 1,395 electors could be found in Quebec to vote for an avowed Annexation candidate, is a sufficient evidence of the progress of the movemen

The present Ministry deserve great praise for the re-wards they bestow on those of their supporters connected with the Fress. Another instance, in addition to all that have been mentioned before, is that of M. Letourneux, formerly on the Populaire. He has been made Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Hyacinthe, an office worth £400 or £600 a-year. The present and public swritten are draw-ing all the prizes just now. M. Letourneux, having just now. M. Letourneux, having Mr. Letourneux was brought up in Mr. Lafon-

taine's office, and has ever been a thorough-going political partisan. If we had elective institutions, t is probable that the people of the Circuit, in which Saint Hyacinthe is, could have found a deserving man among themselves to whom they would have given the appointment.

Quebec and Halifax, 200 miles; Quebec and Toronto, 556 miles; Toronto and Hamilton, 46 miles; Montreal and Bytown, 120 miles; Hamilton and London, 84 miles; Niagara Line, 58 miles; Chippewa Line, 15; Montreal and Troy Line, 52 miles. In all, 1,131 miles.

Jews in Turkey.

Jews in Turkey.

Jews in Turkey.

The Justice Smith remarked, in reply, that the Letters Patent, now produced, were so produced solely for the purpose of being registered.

Mr. Rose, however, urged that they should not be registered until he was heard—or that a day be fixed for hearing, and until then the case be left open.

Mr. Johnson arose and said, that it made no difference to him what he wore; that he had a right to be heard, and would not be condemned unheard; he asked for a day on which he might be heard, as hie right?

Mr. Dones replied, that if the Court allowed of the right of registration?

Mr. Dones replied, that if the Court allowed of the production of those papers, it was absolutely taking cognizance of them, and how could an issue be raised on the production of certain pieces of the production of these papers, it was absolutely taking cognizance of them, and how could an issue be raised on the production of certain pieces of the motion?

Mr. Bose replied, that if the Court allowed of the production of those papers, it was absolutely taking cognizance of them, and how could an issue be raised on the production of certain pieces of the motion?

Mr. Bose asked, was there a precedent to be offered the production of certain pieces of the motion?

Mr. Drummond opposed this, as a request that the same time, whether the hearing would be as to be the right of registration?

Mr. Bose replied, that if the Court allowed of the production of those papers, it was absolutely taking cognizance of them, and how could an issue be raised on the production of certain pieces of the motion?

Mr. Bose asked, was there a precedent to be offered the motion?

Mr. Bose asked, was there a precedent to be offered the motion?

Mr. Bose asked, was there a precedent to be offered the motion?

Mr. Bose asked, was there a precedent to be offered the motion of the production of the produ large proprietor, named Unit, man been variety and state, whether, in his opinion, they (the Canadians) cupht to remain as the propiet of an English Colony, or should become American subjects, and be told these parties that it would be better they should become American subjects. He said that the Eritish Government had withheld that Protection to which the Canadians were entitled—that the Americans Protected the produce and producers of every kind; and that, therefore, the Canadians, if they become a part of the American United States, must be benefited. That gentleman added, as one of the reasons for this opinion, that the British Government, in the course of this opinion, that the British Government, in the course of the last year, had caused the repeal of the Navigation Laws; but let it be borne in mind, that it had been contended by the advocates of that measure, that it would do good to our Colonies; whereas the gentleman stated it as one reason why they should join the British States that the Imperial Parliament had repealed the Navigation Laws—(Cheers)—and he assured them that they would do equally well with America as under the Eritish dottinion, and equally well even in respect to the productions of corn. (Hear.)

A newspaper has been started in California, advocating the claims of Texas to that country.

A foreign letter says that "the French are their country bravely, dying but not surrendering. Eight hundred of them had retreated to an oasis, where they fought until the last man was killed. Literally there was not one left to tell the tale. This beats Thermopylæ, from which there was one fugitive."

CITY NEWS.

ASSAUT D'ARMES.—We attended the Fencing exhibi-tion on Monday evening, and were pleased to find that it had drawn together a very fair audience, among whom were several ledies. The fencing with the amail sword was good, but it appears to us, that with the exception of were several indice. The fencing with the amail sword was good, but it appears to us, that with the exception of Measrs, Lovelnec and Escaloune themselvies, the amateurs who fenced want practice, for their swordsmanship was rather solid, and the ripostes not made with that rapidity and decision we have been accustomed to see. Some of the pupils of Measrs, Lovelnec and Escalouse weit through the Infinitry and Cavalry sword exercise very creditably, considering the short time their have been in training. We understand that unother exhibition will take place during the winter, when the pupils, being more ake place during the winter, when the pupils, being more dvanced, will be able to make a more interesting display Pringrology. - De. Barber will deliver, before the Natural History Society, a second Lecture on Phrenology, this evening, (Wednesday,) the 30th instant, at 5 o'clock. ARRIVALS AT THE OTTAWA HOTEL, (LAVINE'S.) -D. ARRIVARS AT THE OTTAWA MOTHS, LLAVING A.—D.
Sullivan, Alieghany Co. ; H. S. Avey, Nashville, Tenn. ;
H. Charlebois, Vaudreuli; P. W. Parquhar, St. Hyne
cinthe; S. Poland, Montpelier, V.; M. French, ditto;
Mr. Johnson, Hemmingford; Miss Johnson, ditto; Capt.
Stearns, Lachine; L. P. Harris, Bytown; J. L. Wilkins-Stearns, Lachine; L. P. Harra, Bytown; 2, 12 Vinne-ton, Caledonia Springe; A. Ruttan, ditto; S. Browning, Cossan de Lac; Mr. Allen, Toronto; J. Penty, New York; H. Harvey, ditto; P. Kinsly, Colenn da Lac; Min McDonald, ditto; S. H. DeWitt, Chananaguay; C. Whitelek, Vandreult; Y. B. Johnson, Hemmingford; G. Whitlock, Vandreult; V. B. Johnson, Hemmington, Briggs, Lichine; W. Briggs, dicto; Jeoph Allen; P. Bery; Mr. Westbrook.

Sr. Louis, January 28.—Late advices from Same Fe usas that Mrs. White, recently captured by the Indians, has been such by them, but that her body has been recovered by Major Greene; her child could not be forthed. Captum A. Papin had been killed in a quarrel. Colonel Calbons, the Indian Agent, had failed to make a Treaty with the Indians.

UNITED STATES

LAW INTELLORNEE.

Teaching Sixteness of Supersection Constitution Co

The inhabitants of Biomains implicit agreement of the Country of Americans amounted to enter the Country of Americans amounted to enter the Country of Americans amounted to enter the Country was expressed less the United States Covernies should entertain ill feelings against the State for xumpthizing with Mexico in the late west.

The Commandante at Truxillo had issued a procision to protesting against the cutrages of the British.

In this city, on the 20th instant. Mrs. JOHN GIRSON, " In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Thomas Hoop. dauguter, In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. R. McINDOE, or son.

In this city, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Grosof Torrest, of a son.

At Gelt, on the 3rd instant, the wife of the Rev.

Malcola Shith, M. A., of a son.

On the 16th instant, the lady of Robert Hamilton, of the 16th instant, of a son.

At St., Catharines, on the 16th ultimo, the lady Thomas Towers, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Exchange Coffee, House, in this city, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. McLason, Mr. Joseff S. M. Maria, of New York, to Miss Lout A. Mayo, of Messeal, daughter of the late Danker Mayo, Esq., of Sulington, V.

On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Youne, William Woodward, Jun. Esq., of St. Rose, to Sofilla, of Idanoster of James Heron, Esq., of Revon's late, of grand-daughter of Grones Krits, Req., of the Hodgo.

By the Rev. W. BARTLET, on the 8th instant, Mr. S. EUEL CLARE, to Miss MARY AND BURERTY, both of Mr.

bourne.

At Kingston, on the Mat instant, by the Veneral Archdencon Stuare, Mr. John Quiden, to Miss Haven On the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. WM. RITCHE, JOHN MILLER, second Groupe Duce, Esq. of Morpeth, to Marchis fourth durcher of the late Reserv Mences, Esq. of Windsor, C. W.

In this city, on the 20th instant, BLERARETS Satt-widow of the late JONATHAN BAREER, aged 65 year-after a lingering illness, which she bore with Chraus-duritinds. At Riviere des Prairie, on the 26th instant, of co-numption, Thomas John Watts, aged 28 years, muci On the 18th instant, CAROLINE FARST, infant despite of Mr. WILLIAM BENDAMIN. Ou the 19th instant, at Dundee, C. E., Mr. Jos. At Compton, of searled fever, on the 11th instant, Wi-LARS JAMES, aged 4 years and 12 days, only child of 16 Rev. C. 7, Russ. At Shipton, on the 10th instant, Chastina, daughter Describes Galley, aged 19 years and 7 months. On the sed instant, at the residence of his father, it is Township of Blanbeim, of a linguing disease, what is not with enoughery mackiness and resignation, William an Dylown, on the aumon, of Upper Bylow was long a resident of 1 At Ringson, on the 50th instead, Ann, retire of Bourt Marcattas, Roy, in the 50th year of lay on. In Marcattas was native of Yorkshire, England, on a mailed appropriate to years in Ringson. BY TELEC

NEW YORK, Janu Washington, January 20.

Washington, January 20.

In the Chamber of memorial was presented from the Chamber of Commerce of New York in favor of a Branch Mint in this city. The Resolutions of the New Mint in this city. The Resolutions of the New York Legislature in favor of a grant of land to the York Legislature in favor of a grant of land to the Hungarian refugees were presented, and notice Hungarian refugees were presented, and notice given for a fall for the same purpose. The region for a fall for the Session was devoted to the comminder of given for a Bill for the same purpose. In the commander of the Session was devoted to the commander of the Session was devoted to the commander of the Session was devoted to the commander of the Session was dependent of the Cificens of Montreal age, and assures the Public of Rigitive slaves, upon which an animated debate metric of the comment of the commander of the comment of t

favor of taking testimony on the con-tion in Pennsylvania was adopted. mittee on Military Affairs in the Retired List of the Army to the Committee of the who Union, and ordered to be Union, and ordered to favor of admitting the product of duty, providing Canada ferred to the same Committe It is stated that Mr. Book from Washington by the En Hon. Neil S. Brown has be ates Minister to Russia.

NEW YORK, Jame
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—SEN
In presented a petition to reduce the postage to
two cents on all prepared letters. Mr. Tuck preaented a memorial from the Peace Society in favor
of International treaties for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by a vote of 100 to 99.
Mr. Clay presented a natition in favor of the Pa-NR. SANDS has promittee on Foreign Affairs by a vote of 100 to 99.
Mr. Clay presented a petition in favor of the Pacific Railroad terminating at Columbus. The Secretary of War communicated an answer to Resolutions calling for information regarding Nicaragus. A Message was received from the President, communicating a Report from the Directors of the Mint—which was referred.

House — A great number of petitions were presented from all parts of the country. The Revenue Collection Bill was debated; and the House adjourned without transacting any further business of importance.

and straight State, \$5,12 @ The better and \$5,44 @ \$5,56 for pure Genesee. The better and \$5.44 @ \$5.56 for pure Genessee. The better grades are dull and heavy.

Gaain.—Market heavy and dull for Wheat; a small lot of 700 bushels of red North Carolina sold at \$1.02. Corn better, with moderate demand; sales of 41,000 bushels, including New Southern, to arrive, at 60 cents for Jersey and Southern white, old Western mixed 61 @ 62 cents. Canadian Peas—sales at 90 @ 91 cents.

Provisions.—Market for Perk heavy, and rather easier; sales of 350 barrels at \$11 for thin Mess, \$11,124 @ \$11,25 for new Mess, \$9.75 @ \$9.877 for new Prime, \$8.50 @ \$8.62 for old Prime, and \$10.50 @ \$10,621 for old Mess.

Stocks.—Exceedingly dul!. Governments firm, and continually advancing; Sixes, of '67, more active at an advance of a At the 2nd Board, the business was continued.

MARKE

NEW YORK, JI

NEW YORK, Jesses of 40 barrels at \$6,8 lots at higher prices. Pes \$6.06 @ \$6,12\cdot FLOUR.—The market ebuyer; the demand is very to the wants of the city to

stricted by the inclements of 2,300 barrels at \$4,87

The beavenly Venus fi The neaventy tenns when next encountering, me Vanquished I fied: even I From mortal madness sea Else hadst thou seen met Hoaped round and heavin Or pierced with Grecian Conderaned to pain, thou lad the "god of fight?" live diemantion would not have

RADWAY'S RE STABLES, new

are quickly cured any a rewapagement. Relief.

It is so specily in its operations, that the most sever as a have been relieved during the application of the Relief. It has arred Tio Doloureaux in a few second. Tooth Ache the moment it quached the nerve, Hennicro nia, or Paln in the Head, in five or ten minutes, Cramping the Stomach in fifteen minutes. Learnbage by rubbin the back fifteen minutes. It is truly a medicine of world back the "wad of fluth" in smotisti time possessed.

ONDON ILLUST THE POWER OF BEAUTY. 12TH JAN First of the treatment structure the tonger of the process of the PER, STH & LONDON SPI ARY.

hose who wish for beauty health, sweetness and elastica beauty to the dark, sallow comp blotches, pustules, tetters, rash, san beauty to the duce, make comparing the pure of the control of the -4. 5-16. Jan. 25, 1850.

BEAUTIFUL TOCKS OF GLOSSY HAIR.

RADWAY'S CIRCLESTAN BALM.

This is truly a capital stricle for the hair, it keeps it moist, fine, smooth, and glows, it gives nourishment to the scalp, invigorates the roots, and forces the hair to grow, it is perfect antidote for Bulieses, stops the hair from fulling out, and makes it strong and beautiful.

See that such bottle bears the fine-simile signature of RADWAY & CO. Price 35 cents, large bostless.

For Sale by R. W. REXFORD, Dr. FYCAULT, and WM. LITMAN & CO. Montreal, sensent Agents. J. B. Musses, Quebec, Root, Lat., Town.

LTP Agents wanted through Sanuary, 1860. BEAUTIFUL LOCKS OF GLOSSY HAIR.

A LL persons INDER-the late WILLIJ Chambly, are hereby a sete payment of the sam MEYER, Norany. CHRISTI

TO LET. THE Substriber, having Loased those PREMISES, corner of St. Punt and St. Nicholas Streets, is desirous of Letting that portion lately used by Messre. Scott of their for their retail department. The whole building will be modernized by a new front, and any other suitable alteration made, if applied for

January 30, 1840. J. HENRY EVANS. GRAND CURLING BONSPEIL.

Mr. ALEX. B

AIRS

GARRATT re & FINE JEWELL

OILE

Montreal, 28th Jan

ENGL!SH BYL

offered can be depen at private sale; and

FOR ARM,

FASHIONABLE I (NEXT DOOR TO St. Franc

SCHOLES beg his friends an he has commenced by that well-known est