To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening *prior* to desired publication.

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before Six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the sayings and doings in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1850.

Protection to Canadian Manufactures.

"No laws on our Statute book are better founded in reason and justice, than those which exempt from execution a certain amount of personal property, household furniture, provisions for the support of a family, and the implements of trade. They are always cited to us as of progressive wisdom and humanity. The next step would carry us to the house of the citizen. A law is wanted to secure the industrious citizen the home which he has acquired by his industry—and which shall at the same time encourage others to acquire a property in the soil, and roof for shelter during life.

"The exemption of a limited amount from forced sale on execution of the homestead of every man who has acquired a little property in the soil—such a law we shall be applicable to debts contracted after a certain date, would, I have no doubt, be productive of lasting benefits to the community, without affecting injuriously any class of citizens—Such an exemption, by securing to the meritorious citizen a foothold in society, would stimulate him to make greater exertions to maintain himself and family. It is the dread of impending ruin and loss of the homestead which so frequently paralyzes all the efforts of a man to save his property from falling into the hands of another.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that this subject has engaged the attention of the Legislature within the last few years, nor that a law designed to meet the case thus frequently presented, passed the Legislature at its session in 1847, and that it was repealed the following year. The fate of the act of 1847, which in some respects may have been defective, is not sufficient to deter me from inviting the Legislature to consider the question again. Nor can I too strongly recommend the passage of a law, such as Mr. Mitchell had which, in substance, has already taken adopted by nearly one-third of the States of this Union."

The above extract from the Message of Governor Seymour, recently elected by the State of Connecticut, opportunely affords occasion to bring the principle involved before our Canadian readers. We appreciate the hostility which awaits on every thing novel and untried in our narrow circle of legislation. Those who fancy themselves above the vicissitudes which assail the struggles of industry may turn coldly from a theme they believe inapplicable to their case, or, with suspicious instincts aroused, may deprecate all legislative interference which they imagine might remotely jeopardize the rights of the proprietor. The country dealers may feel, or feign, anxiety at the possibility of their farmer-debtors claiming a legal exemption, while, in addition to the obstacles which open hostility, concealed enmity and cold apathy interpose, the great bulk of our farming population are at present enlisted in the ranks of Anti-Feudalism, and so intent upon freeing themselves from Seigniorial exactions, that they may be likened to an army compelled to fight and beat the enemy before it can venture to provide for the future. The farmers of the Eastern Townships, and Upper Canada, have consequently been the first to welcome our advocacy of a principle which, if realized, will elevate them in the social scale, and furnish fresh pledges in favor of their interested maintenance of legal authority.

One of our contemporaries dissents from Homestead Exemption doctrines, because the "law is applicable only to classes," and "gives to landholders, and as a consequence to the rural population, privileges in which other classes of proprietors, and the urban population in general, can have no share." We at once meet the objection by reference to that portion of Governor Seymour's Message which points to the extension of the principle to the urban population, and unless it can be shown that we desire to limit the application to the rural classes, the objection falls to the ground. No Parliamentary action has yet been had upon the question, beyond the paltry and useless exception which invests a debtor with a above, after selling his house over his head—a questionable display of humanity, which invests the victim with the unavoidable companion of even the destitute; but let us enquire whether some of the urban classes do not carry with them an unalienable exemption. Have we not public writers, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, notaries, accountants, and agents? The capital which was invested in educating them, and of which they derive the legitimate fruits, is beyond the reach of any creditor. It is their exemption, and calculated at a money value, far exceeds even the most liberal scale awarded to the agriculturists in the United States. There can be no violation of morality or justice in suffering a farmer to record a Homestead mortgage for $500 on his farm—the act is performed publicly and openly—the information available to any *subsequent* creditor. It injures no one, but it creates a home-feeling and sense of security and happiness, which materially conduces to the well-being of individuals and the safety of society.

The Cuban Expedition.

Cuba attracts unusual interest at the present moment, as being the probable scene of a conflict, which the Southern journals lead us to believe inevitable. That men animated with the feelings, and inspired with the hopes which the leaders have doubtless inculcated, will fight, and fight desperately, is to be inferred from the fact that they are Anglo-Americans, and flushed with the glories of the Mexican war. Yet, on the other hand, the resisting power is formidable, and though they speak, like the Mexicans, the Spanish tongue, they are not to be conquered with the facility with which the progress of the American arms. The disposable force at the service of the Governor-General consists of twenty-two thousand Habeneros, or local Troops, and, including the recent arrivals at the Island, fifty-fifteen thousand veteran soldiers, inured to war, and especially to that species of predatory warfare likely to be adopted on the Island. The local features of the Island favor the idea, that if the Americans succeed in landing, it will be a tedious affair to reach them. An Island, fo round numbers, seven hundred miles long and one hundred wide, with great tracts of forest, a sparse population, and a climate favorable to Military operations, affords an enterprising foe unlimited opportunities of evading the hounds of a general disposition. The threat of the Governor General, with which he has often menaced the discontented, to liberate and arm the slaves, explains the stern and unrelenting measures to which he is prepared to resort. Such an alternative would soften the objections of the Anti-Slavery party in England to the Lopez invasion, though it may be questioned whether Spain would reap much benefit from so suicidal a policy. Lopez is a good Cavalry Officer, and distinguished for his services in the battle of the profession; but he will be favored with few opportunities of exercising his skill as a Cavalry Officer, unless his partizans in the Island have provided the requisite resources. A few days hence we shall be in possession of the details of an expedition which must, from the facility with which it has been organized, point out how vulnerable the Spanish possession is when assailed by adventurous and daunless Anglo-Americans. That Cuba will ultimately belong to the United States, may be predicted without the spirit of prophecy. It seems the destiny of the Republic to infect adjoining, and especially contiguous countries, with political doctrines which train the people to regard a closer connection as desirable and beneficial. Canada is no exception to the rule; on the contrary, the mass of our population are more imbued at the present day with American principles—Gorgon the world and official denials to the contrary.

TORONTO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL-ROAD.—At the Simcoe Assizes the Grand Jury, in their Presentment to the Court, recommended that the Municipal Council should issue £50,000 in Debentures in aid of this Road.

MR. CHRISTIE—The Toronto correspondent of the *Pilot* says, that Mr. Christie threatened to move the exclusion of Mr. DeWalden, Reporter for the *Colonist*, from the gallery of the House, because he said, that Mr. C.'s motions were not worth the paper they were printed on. We are surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Christie's sense and ability should be so testy on so small a matter.

MR. PAPINEAU'S OPINION OF MR. CAUCHON.—"A member of the Bar of the lowest rank," "one guilty of bringing scandal on the name of a representative—of bringing scandal on the name of Parliament; one who was branded by a Court of Justice, and convicted in a Court of Justice; one who had voted for bribes, and who had worked for bribes."

THE MUNICIPAL MANUAL FOR UPPER CANADA.—We have received a copy of this publication from Messrs. Scobie & Balfour.

RIDEAU CANAL.—The *Packet* of Saturday says that the masonry in the bottom of one of the Bytown Locks, on the Rideau Canal, has given way, and the passage through these Locks is at present interrupted. The work is getting repaired.

Pauperism from Ireland.

A late English paper says that "whilst certain well-meaning parties, both in and out of Parliament, are raising the question of a transatlantic packet at some Irish port, private enterprise has interposed, and, if we are rightly informed, will, by a bold stroke, practically test the advantage or otherwise of selecting the western coast of Ireland as the point of departure. All the arrangements are not yet completed; but that the project will be carried out, and, that, too, speedily, we believe there is no doubt whatever."

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Sale of Valuable Bed-Room Furniture, by Mr. Jones, at the residence of Colonel Wetherall, this morning.—*See Advertisement.*

CITY NEWS.

Police Court.

TUESDAY, May 21, 1850.

Several cases appeared to-day, in which the offence stated was "loose and disorderly conduct." The sentence was imprisonment for a month in most cases.

Two cab-drivers, named Stewart and Duffy, were brought into Court, charged with having commenced a fight with each other. Stewart stated, that he had only pushed the other out of the road, and that he had not intended to fight. The Police Constable who took Stewart into custody deposed to his having seen him attempt to strike the other. He was accordingly fined 5s., and Duffy was dismissed, having given bail for his re-appearance.

The other cases were, one of drunkenness in the streets, and the other of an assault alleged, but no proof appearing, the prisoner was dismissed.

We regret to find, notwithstanding the progress of temperance, that the shameful vice of drunkenness exercises its baneful influence upon a part of our population.

PLACE D'ARMES.—We have heard many persons remark (with justice) that the enclosed Square in the Place d'Armes is at present any thing but an ornament to this City. During the past week we observed that the structure designed for a Fountain has been stopped up with planks and rubbish. Surely this is not as it should be. Again, the pieces designed for gates are only protected from entie by a piece of thin plank. We believe it was the original design to enclose this Square by a wall of sufficient height for protection, whereas the wall at present in existence is a few paltry, scarce a foot high. As it has been commenced, and continued thus far, it would be a shame to leave this structure in its present unfinished state, especially since there is no difficulty in the way of finishing it.

GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET.—A great improvement has taken place in Great St. James' Street, owing to the two new shops next the Medical Hall. Upon the other side of the street, at Tattersalls Horse Market, two new premises have been fitted up, one occupied by Mr. Bechett, Printer. This latter improvement has given to the street what it wanted much, the appearance of uniformity. There is still great room for improvement in Great St. James' Street.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived by the late noticed vessels is very large, constituting the early period of the season. It is gratifying to find that they are all men, healthy, and in good circumstances, a fact which has been noticed from the commencement of the emigration, especially as far as regards Ireland. The emigrants of this year are not, however, entirely from the Emerald Isle. They have arrived in large proportions from Scotland and England. Here we may observe, that the advertisement by the Vermont and Canada Rail-Road Company for 200 labourers, offering 4s. per day, is a fortunate occurrence for the emigrants.

FOSTER'S EUROPEAN MELODISTS will continue their Concerts at the Odd Fellows' Hall every evening during the week, commencing precisely at 8 o'clock; the admission is only 1s. 3d. Go and see them.

THE ROYAL.—The accomplished troupe will shortly appear before the citizens of Montreal. Wherever they have performed their talents have led to overflowing houses. We believe that the inhabitants of Montreal will not be backward in patronizing them.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual Meeting of the Isle Jesus Agricultural Society, held on Tuesday last, Alfred Pinsonnault, Esq., was elected President, and W. G. Weaver, Esq., re-appointed Secretary for the ensuing year.

We regret to have to announce the untimely death of Mr. Archibald Campbell, otherwise of Archibald Campbell, Esq., of this city. It appears that the young gentleman left town in the early part of the week, on a visit to a friend residing in the country, on the Lachine Road, in company with a few companions who, with the deceased, were part owners of the yacht. When a short distance before the Island of Orleans, at Lachine, on Monday last, the yacht was upset by a squall, and all on board, except Mr. Campbell, fell into the water. The unfortunate sufferer then had to battle with the waves for some time, during which he was seen by his companions, who were standing on the Island of Orleans, to sink and rise twice, when he was unable to reach the yacht, which was then drifting from him, owing to the strong wind. The yacht was subsequently picked up by the Pilot Boat off the Island, and carried into Quebec. The sad news was conveyed to the relatives of the deceased in this city, on Tuesday last. We believe the body has not yet been recovered. The Monday returned to Quebec yesterday afternoon.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Advertisements

To the proposed Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General.

That the 12th paragraph, which the Court of Chancery "has been framed under the Act of last Session, and the "consequent additional burden imposed upon the Public "Revenue, for its maintenance, are wholly foreign to and "at the resources of the Province," and the words of the "proof," inserted instead thereof.

That after the word "intention" at the end of the 13th paragraph, the following be inserted; "That the construction and keeping in repair of Goals and Court "Houses in Lower Canada should be provided for by "local assessment as in Upper Canada, and not as heretofore be made a charge on the Public Revenue."

That the words "And the construction of Goals and Court Houses," in the 14th paragraph thereof, be left out.

That the 15th paragraph thereof be left out, and the words "This House hears with great pleasure from His "Excellency that persons have been found who evinced the desire "of the Crown to bring about the Union of this Province from the "Sovereign of which Prerogative with which His Excellency is "of the Royal Prerogative, and which has been thereby rendered unnecessary to mark "entirely, in the Address, the Sovereign's; but while it fails, as in "every just and proper use of the Royal Prerogative, this "House heartily concurs, satisfied that on the wise and "impartial exercise of the functions delegated to the Re-"presentatives of the Sovereign the happiness and security of every British Possession mainly depend, it emphatically protests against its employment as an engine "of political power to be made subservient to party purposes," inserted instead thereof.

That all the words from "That" to "justified," in the last paragraph thereof, be left out, and the words "That "the great majority of the people of this Province have at "all times given proofs not to be mistaken, of loyalty to "the Sovereign and attachment to the connection with "Great Britain, more particularly as exemplified in the "year of 1837, and under the alarming exigencies of the "years 1837 and 1838.

"That it is the paramount duty of Parliament to redress "grievances which may be proved to exist, and to adopt "such measures of improvement as may promote the happiness and prosperity of the people of this Province," inserted instead thereof.

AMENDMENTS *to be proposed by Mr.* PRICE.

That the 12 and 13 paragraphs, beginning with the words "That this House" and ending with the words "expense of litigation," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"That it is the opinion of this House "that the Province is not in a condition to bear the heavy "expense and delays, and complicated machinery of the "Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and that the said "Court is not required, and ought to be abolished, (it "having failed in the purposes for which it was originally "erected) and that equitable jurisdiction should be exercised by the Superior and Inferior Courts of Common "Law in Upper Canada."

That the three last paragraphs, beginning with the words "That this House" and ending with the words "many "perils," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"That this House regrets that the policy of "Great Britain towards this Colony, and the conduct of "the Government here, should have been such as to give "cause to many of the most loyal and upright men in "this country to seek for a remedy to the evils they complain of in a change of our Institutions; and this House "cannot admit that the declaration of political sentiments, "not coupled with any hostile intent against the Crown "and Sovereignty of Great Britain, is sufficient to warrant "the Executive in dismissing persons from offices of honour, and that such a proceeding is, in the opinion of this "House, calculated to increase the prevailing discontent."

AMENDMENTS *to be moved by the Honorable Mr.* BOULTON.

In the eighth paragraph, expunge "an," (after affecting,) and insert "a gradual," and after "Province" insert "according to population, and extending the fran-"chise of household suffrage;" and at the end of the paragraph add, "as well as the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council, which this House "observed with great satisfaction has lately been recommended by Her Majesty's Government to the Imperial "Parliament, while framing a free constitution for one of "the Slater Colonies."

After the words "will not fail to," in the first paragraph of the third page, expunge the remainder, and insert the following:—"effect such large and extensive reductions in the overgrown expenditure of the Government, as will satisfy the country of the earnestness with "which Parliament has entered upon this highest duty to "their constituents, without at all impairing the efficiency "of the Public Service."

From the last paragraph on the same page, expunge "whenever they shall be transmitted to them by His "Excellency," and insert "which they earnestly desire "may be forthwith laid before them, to the end that ample time may be afforded in the early part of the Session "to give them that attentive consideration which a later "period seldom enables the House to bestow."

Expunge the three last paragraphs of the Address, and insert the following:—

"That while this House deeply regrets that the altered "policy which the Parent State has felt it necessary to "adopt for her own advantage, and quite irrespective of "Colonial interests, has led many loyal men in this Province to consider whether they might not, with equal "right, review their own position as Canadians, thus substantially changed, to their detriment; yet this House "is not prepared to concur with Your Excellency in the "opinion that persons, many of whom have heretofore "periled their lives and fortunes, and sacrificed their "property in the defence of the Unity of the Empire, "should, while suffering under the adverse circumstances "which have since befallen them, and which they believe "are the result of that change of policy which they could "neither avert nor control, and without any misconduct "of their own, be now dealt with as persons instantly "disloyal and scarcely less than traitors, and unworthy of "longer being retained in Her Majesty's service, because "they have ventured, in calm and temperate language, to "discuss the causes of their misfortunes, and to submit "for the consideration of the Parent State the unreasonableness of her placing them upon the footing of Foreigners with regard to her markets, while their Colonial "dependence forbids their availing themselves of those "advantages in Foreign markets which a really national "character would not preclude them from acquiring.

"That this House is firmly convinced that the great "body of the people in this Province will yield to no "other portion of Her Majesty's subjects, in loyalty to "Her Majesty and attachment to the Parent State, but "they would fail in their duty to Her Majesty were they "to abstain from expressing a strong opinion to Your "Excellency, that it is not by distributing some, and punishing others, and stifling discussion, through fear of "official displeasure, that erroneous opinions, either of "duty or interest, are to be eradicated, but by upholding "and maintaining that greatest guarantee of national "freedom, the right of free discussion."

Intelligence from Cuba.

ARRIVAL FROM MATANZAS AT THIS PORT, AND FROM HAVANA AT PHILADELPHIA.

The bark *Mopang*, Capt. Clark, arrived this morning from Matanzas, whence she sailed on the 12th instant.

The *Aurora de Matanzas*, of May 7, says:—"The *Diario de la Marina*, in its number of Sunday last, has the following:—"We propose to follow up with constancy in communicating to our readers the information which we received from the North, relating to the evil-minded persons who imagine to disturb us by an invasion of the Island, incited by the prospect of gold which Cuba treasures up, and by the candid expectation of making themselves masters of our estates and property. We said a few words yesterday in reference to our letters and papers from New Orleans, brought by the *Falcon* steamer, and we have now further news by the *Ohio*. It appears that 500 men have left Orleans, on the pretence of going to California, and others have gone before to Chagres; but altogether, with all their labor, they have not been able to enlist under their banner more than from 900 to 1,000 men at most, who have all made Chagres their rendezvous. The fact is enough to give an idea of the leaders of this ominous expedition. The very idea of such an expedition, in view of our resources and means of defence, is proof enough that none but a perfectly abandoned set of men are those who have gone on to Chagres, ready to plunder this or any other country, and that they are the blind instruments of wretches who think to speculate upon our troubles. But the base authors of this speculation will receive their just reward. Do they think we are asleep? Do they think we are perfectly acquainted with the miserable resources on which they rely? If they think our military and our marine are insufficient to protect us, do they not know that all our militia troops are ready to turn out, and that the people, in all parts of the Island, have rushed to offer their services to the Government, as soon as they heard of the mad project? The Government, which despises profoundly these traitors and pirates, waits with tranquil mind to see how far they will dare to proceed.

"This same tranquillity pervades throughout the whole Island, and we are all certain that if they attempt to touch upon our shores, it will only serve for their greater destruction, and to make an example of them."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

In addition to the above, we have received the following copy of a private letter, received by the bark *Lyra*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday evening:—

HAVANA, May 15—8, P.M.

I avail myself of the sailing of the bark Lyra, which leaves this port to-morrow forenoon, to write, and give you an account of what is transpiring here at the present.

The Conde Atimaul has at length arrived, and with him his staff and suite, and also a force of 750 Spanish infantry. He will, without delay, take upon himself the responsibility of the Government of the Island. I am informed, from a most reliable source, that he is invested with full authority from the Home Government, to make some very important concessions, the character of which, however, have not as yet transpired. Much will depend upon the emergencies that will arise, as to the extent of the concessions to be granted; but that they are important ones, you may positively rely upon, and such that will give a healthy change to public sentiment, and completely nullify the revolutionary spirit that seems almost ready to ignite, and devastate the whole Island.

The cholera still continues its ravages, and its malignity seems, if anything, to increase. The inhabitants of this city are panic stricken, and are fast deserting the city for the interior. The garrison here suffers much, as well as the Moro guard, seven of which have died within the last twenty-four hours, including one officer.

The Captain General yesterday received despatches from the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, to the effect that he had every reason for believing that an expedition, of a very formidable character, was about leaving for the purpose of invading the Island, which had the effect of creating the greatest excitement. Every precaution is now taken, and active preparations are going on with a view to defeat their landing. There will be a grand parade of the military force here to-day in the Plaza; but owing to the great numb r down with the prevailing epidemic, it is supposed that they will present a less formidable appearance than is usual on such occasions.

Many sensible and shrewd men here doubt the rumored invasion, and predict for it, should it be attempted, a complete defeat, I must confess that my own impression tends that way.

As I write this, the Castle guns are booming, and it is supposed that she is saluting the steamship (*Relampago*) Lighthing, which is now hourly expected to arrive. She will bring an additional force of Spanish soldiers. I have much more to say, but must close this, and write you further by the next opportunity, as the bark is unbending her sails, with a view to fling them to the breeze.—Business is extremely dull.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

UNITED STATES SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE GULPH—THE INVADERS PROBABLY INTERCEPTED.

The National Intelligencer announces by authority, this morning, that the Government has received intelligence of the invasion of the Island of Cuba, by a formidable armament, organized within the United States. Orders have been issued for the home squadron, the steamer *Saranac*, and frigate *Congress*, to proceed to Cuba direct, to prevent the landing of the Expedition, if possible; and if it has already landed, to cut off from them reinforcements and supplies. The *Saranac* sailed from Alexandria on Saturday, and will reach Cuba, probably, on Thursday.

It is supposed that the frigates *Germantown*, *Albany*, and *Vixen*, are already there.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

The *Republic* of this morning says, that the President has ordered the steamer *Saranac*, the frigate *Congress*, and the vessels composing the home squadron, to sail immediately for Cuba, to intercept the Cuba invaders.

The *Saranac* sailed on Saturday last, and will probably meet the *Germantown*, *Albany*, and *Vixen* at Cuba, by Thursday next.

ALL THE UNIVERSE IN MOTION.—If, for a moment, we image to the acuteness of our senses preternaturally heightened to the extreme limits of telescopic vision, and bring together events separated by wide intervals of time, the apparent repose which reigns in space will suddenly vanish, countless stars will be seen moving in groups in various directions; nebulæ wandering, condensing, dissolving, like cosmical clouds; the milky way breaking up in parts, and its veil rent asunder. In every point of the celestial vault, we should recognise the dominion of progressive movement, as on the surface of the earth, where vegetation is constantly putting orth its leaves and buds, and unfolding its blossoms. The celebrated Spanish botanist Cavanilles first conceived the possibility of "seeing grass grow," by placing the horizontal micrometer wire of a telescope, with a high magnifying power, at one time on the point of a bamboo-shoot, and at another on the rapidly unfolding flowering stem of an American aloe; precisely as the astronomer places the cross wires on a culminating star. Throughout the whole life of physical nature—i. the organics as in the sidereal world—existence, preservation, production, and development, are alike associated with motion as the essential condition.—*Humboldt's "Cosmos."*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
May 21st.

Ship Dibdin, Kerr, 24th do, Liverpool, G B Symes & Co, general cargo, 32 pass
Bark Prince of Wales, Dart, 1st April, Cardiff, G W Usborne, railroad iron
Bark Tam O'Shanter, Turner, 2nd do, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co, general cargo
Bark Alcesta, Manson, 12th do, Liverpool, Gillespies & Co, do, 2 pass
Bark Felton Park, Sepwin, 13th do, Sunderland, LeMesurier & Co, coals
Brig Pulla, Newton, 8th do, do, W J C Benson, coals
Brig Acarthe Andre, Berg, 14th do, Tonsburgh, order, ballast
Brig John & Mary, Longford, 7th do, Sunderland, A Joseph & Co, coals
Brig Rocliff, Loaves, 23d do, do, W Dawson, coals
Brig Sustainer, Scott, 8th do, Newcastle, A Joseph & Co, coals

CLEARED,
May 21st.

Brig Aurelie, Michon, Gaultois (Nfd.) W Hunt & Co
Schr Elizabeth, McLeod, St Johns (Nfd.) J W Leaycraft.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Agamemnon, Guthrie, and the bark Rankin, Lawson, cleared at Mobile for Quebec, on the 9th instant.

The ship Wallace, Morton, cleared at New Orleans for Quebec, on the 7th instant.

Capt. Turner, of the bark Tam O'Shanter, at this port yesterday, reports that the bark Anne, of Plym uth, went down in the ice 15 miles N.E. of Magdalen, on the night of Friday the 18th May. The brig William, of Whitby, took off the crew.

GROSSE ISLE, May 18th 1850.

There arrived and were inspected at Grosse Isle on Friday the 17th instant, thirty-nine passenger vessels, having on board 6034 emigrants of all ages, from the new born infant to the venerable octogenarian.

For many years passengers have not arrived in such a healthy condition.

The average passage of these vessels was little more than thirty days. The number of deaths that took place in this ocean exodus exceeded but little the sixths, and the number of sick whom it was found necessary to detain at Grosse Isle did not exceed twenty, of whom seven were cases of small pox.

It is hoped that this is but the dawn of that day when the vast stream of European emigration will flow through the cool, healthy St. Lawrence to the fertile plains of the Far West.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at No. 4 Portland Place, Montreal, the lady of A. SALISBURY DAVENPORT, Esq., of a son.

In this city, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Jos. Dupe, of a son.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. JOHN P. DAVIES, of a daughter still-born.

In this city, on the 6th instant, the lady of C. J. COUSSMAKER, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Marlow, Mr. ANDREW KERR, to Miss ANN SOMERS.

In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Leach, Mr. THOMAS MOORE, to Miss SARAH CHAPMAN, both of Montreal.

In this city, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Jean Jamot, Mr. JAMES BLANCHET, to MARY GUERIN, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th instant, in the Hospital, Mr. JOHN TYLER, formerly of Toronto, C. W.

In this city, on the 19th instant, MARY JANE, infant daughter of Mr. JAMES O'HEARN, aged 2 days.

In this city, on the 17th instant, MARY JANE, infant daughter of Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN, Professor of Music.

In this city, on the 16th instant, Mr. THOMAS LANG, Wood-Merchant, aged 52.

PROVISIONAL DEBENTURES.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, May 17, 1850.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest, at 6 per cent.

Previously Issued		£661,682 10 0
Issued during week ended this day		0 0 0
Total Issued		£661,682 10 0
Less received for Public Dues since 1st Issue, 17th July, 1846.	£48,062 10 0	
Less amount burned and redeemed in Cash, exclusive of interest	£ 70,897 10 0	
		533,620 0 0
In actual Circulation		£128,062 10 0

(Signed) E. P. TACHE,
Receiver General.

Certified,
(Signed) JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector-General.

NOTICE.

FRIDAY next, 24th instant, the Anniversary of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at this Institution.

By order of the Board,
A. SIMPSON,
Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
23rd May, 1850. } 112

ALL THIS WEEK.

FISHER'S NEW YORK MELODISTS,

AGAIN respectfully announce, that they will CONTINUE their CONCERTS ETHIOPIAN, with change of Programme, ALL THIS WEEK, viz.:—THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Tickets 1s. 3d.; Children half price.
Doors open at 7, Performance to commence at 8.
May 23. 111

FOR PORTS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS SCHOONER *MAID OF THE WEST*, Captain JOHN SHAW, is now ready to Load for PORTS on LAKE ONTARIO—will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to
JNO. KER,
Agent.
May 24, 1850. 112

FOR PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

FIRST CLASS SCHOONER *SELINA*, Capt. A. C. ROSS, is now loading for PORT STANLEY and other Ports on Lake Erie—will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to
JNO. KER,
Agent.
May 22nd. 110

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO & HAMILTON.

THE Steamer "*OTTAWA*" will leave the CANAL BASIN, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, P.M., for KINGSTON, TORONTO and HAMILTON, touching at the Intermediate Ports, Weather permitting.
For Freight, or Passage, apply to
DAVID TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal Basin.
May 23. 111

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON DIRECT.

THE Steamer *BRITANNIA*, Capt. GORDON, will leave on SATURDAY, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon, for the above Ports. Goods intended to be shipped by her, to be sent to the Stores of the Subscribers.
Has superior accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers.
DONALD MURRAY & Co.,
Agents.
May 22. 110

1850.

RAIL-ROAD LINE.

TROY, SARATOGA, AND WHITEHALL.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, MAY 20, 1850.

Three Daily Trains each way, Sundays excepted.

GOING NORTH:

First—Express Train leaves Troy 7,45, A.M.; leaves Saratoga 9,30, A. M., and arrives at Whitehall 11, A. M., to Lake Champlain Steam-Boat, which leaves at 12, M., and reach Montreal early next morning.

Second—Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Troy at 2, P. M.; leaves Saratoga at 5, P. M., and arrive at Whitehall at 8, P. M.

Third—Express Train leaves Troy at 6, P.M.; leaves Saratoga at 7,45, P. M., and arrive at Whitehall 9,30, P. M. Passengers for Lake Champlain Boats by this Train go immediately on board, and, starting at 4, A. M., reach Montreal by 5, P. M., same day, passing the entire length of the Lake by day-light.

GOING SOUTH:

First—Express Train leaves Whitehall 7, A. M.; leaves Saratoga at 8,35, A. M., and arrives at Troy at 10, A. M. This Train starts immediately after the arrival of the Steam-Boat up Lake Champlain.

Second—Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Whitehall at 8, A. M.; leaves Saratoga at 11, A. M., and arrives at Troy at 1,45, P. M.

Third—Express Train leaves Whitehall at 3, P. M.; leaves Saratoga 4,45, P. M., and arrives at Troy at 6, P. M. This Train starts immediately after the arrival of the Day Boat up Lake Champlain, and reaches Troy in time for the Night Boats to New York.

On Sundays there will be but one Train each way, as follows:—

Leave Troy at 7, A. M., arrive at Saratoga 9, A. M., remain until 4, P. M., and reach Whitehall 5,45, P. M.

Leave Whitehall 7, A. M., reach Saratoga 8,30, A. M., remain until 4, P. M., and reach Troy 5,30, P. M., for Night Boats for New York.

The Steam-Boats on Lake Champlain connecting with the Trains as above form two Daily Lines between Whitehall and Montreal, landing and receiving passengers at all the intermediate points.

Glens' Falls and Sandy Hill passengers will find Stages to convey them to and from the Trains at Moreau and Fort Edward.

Lake George passengers will find Stages at Moreau for Caldwell, or can take Steam-Boat at Whitehall, and land at Ticonderoga, Rutland, Castleton, &c. Passengers will find Stages to convey them to and from the Trains at Whitehall.

The Freight and Accommodation Train will receive and deliver freight and passengers at any of the Way Stations. Fare by these Trains—1st Class, $2; 2nd Class, $1,25; and Emigrants at reduced rates.

The fare in the Express Trains will be—for 1st Class, $2,50; and for 2nd Class, $1,50; through.

To accommodate the Local Business, Tickets to Troy and return will be sold in packages, by the Saratoga and Washington Rail-Road Company, at a liberal discount.

L. B. SARGENT,
Sup't. R. & S. R. R.
J. A. VAN RENSSELAER,
Sup't. S. & Wash. R. R.
May 24, 1850. 112

CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE.

ALL description of Merchandise STORED in Bond, on reasonable terms.
B. HART.
April 26. 99

STORAGE.

ALL description of Merchandise STORED at reasonable rates, and no charge for receiving and delivery.
B. HART.
April 26. 99

BY TELEGRAPH

VIA MONTREAL AND BEAUHARNOIS.

QUEBEC.—Cloudy. Wind E. Barometer 29 [illegible]
MONTREAL.—Cloudy. Wind E. Barometer 58°, Barometer [illegible]

OBSERVE.—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CONFECTIONARY is now Manufactured at R. KING'S Retail Establishment, No. 45 [illegible] Montreal.

Merchants are invited to [illegible] themselves.
May 24, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

HOLLAND & MATHEWSON [illegible] Street, have received [illegible] assortment of COMBS, BRUSHES, [illegible]MERY, BERLIN WOOL, FANCY [illegible] GENTS' BEAVER HATS, BOYS' [illegible] an endless variety of Fancy [illegible] Wares, &c., &c.; also a [illegible] STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS [illegible] New York Parasols, Fancy [illegible] &c., together with an [illegible]ERY, direct from the Manufacturers.

The patronage received by H. & M. commenced business, has [illegible] purchase an unusually extensive [illegible]portment, which, owing to [illegible] by them for obtaining [illegible] cheapest markets, enable them to offer INDUCEMENTS to TOWN [illegible]CHANTS.
May 24, 1850.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscribers have received, per *Toronto* [illegible] &c., a general and well selected [illegible] GOODS, which they are [illegible] Trade on advantageous terms.
GILMOUR & [illegible]
May 24, 1850.

GUNPOWDER.—Just received [illegible] Co, Fo, FF, FFF, and [illegible] scription; also, Canon [illegible] quality, in 1-lb and [illegible]
For Sale by
GILMOUR & [illegible]
May 24, 1850.

SEEDS.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers—
Timothy Seed
Red Clover Seed
Vermont Long Clover Seed
White Dutch Clover Seed
Lucerne.
Prices Low.
BENJ. WORKMAN & [illegible]
172, St. Paul [illegible]
22nd May, 1850.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscribers have received [illegible] PARIS, a very Choice Collection [illegible]ER SEEDS, well worthy the attention [illegible]
BENJ. WORKMAN & [illegible]
Corner of Custom House Square [illegible]
May 22, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS—
Eclectic Magazine for May
Sartain's Magazine for June, 1850
Graham's Magazine for June 1850
Godey's Ladies' Book for June 1850
Democratic Review for May, 1850
American Whig Review for May 1850
Webster's Trial
Webster's Defence, as spoken by himself in his Cell after Conviction
Speeches of the Hon. W. H. Seward
Hon. Lewis Cass, on Slavery
Electro-Biology,—a few Copies
Memoir of Jenny Lind, by C. G. [illegible] compiled from the most authentic [illegible]
Littel's Living Age, Nos. 312, 313 [illegible]
Peterson's National Magazine for June
Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution
Moneypenny; or, The Heart of the World
Rinaldo Rinaldini, by J. Hinkley Esq.
Swedes in Prague; or, The Signal [illegible] translated from the German by [illegible] Hass
For Sale by
R. W. LAY.
At the Corner opposite the Recorder's [illegible]
May 22, 1850.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS [illegible] NEW YORK:—
The Thousand-and-One Phantoms. To [illegible] between Eleven o'clock and Midnight. Dumas.
The Village Notary; A Romance of Hungarian Life.
The Mysteries of the People; or, The History of a Proletarian Family. By E. Sue.
Pride and Irresolution; A New Series of Discipline of Life.
The Young Prima Donna. By Mrs. Grey.
Littel's Living Age, for May 25th.
For Sale by
JOHN McCORD,
No. 9, Great St. James St.
Montreal, May 23, 1850.

J. R. BOYCE, *HAIR-DRESSER, PERFUMER, and WIG-MAKER*, [illegible] returning thanks for the liberal support he has received during the past years, in St. François Xavier Street, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED to much more convenient and extensive premises, No. 2 Mackerel, Salmon Trout, MISES, No. 157, Notre Dame Street, [illegible] where he trusts to receive a continuance of their favors.
Montreal, May 22, 1850.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. Cheap for Cash.—JOSEPH BOURDEAU begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a Store for the Sale of the above articles, which he is determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the city. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Store, No. 191, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. George McIver.
May 22, 1850.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

MORRISON, CAMERON & [illegible]
(*Late with Messrs. Smith & Morgan*)
WILL OPE