NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the Montreal Courier *do not acknowledge any Receipts granted by* Alfred Haddock *since the 1st of March last.*

Montreal, 20th April, 1850.

☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER *is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.*

☞ THE EVENING COURIER *(bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of* THREE DOLLARS *per annum, payable in advance.*

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

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE *solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.*

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1850.

The School Riots at St. Gregoire and St. Monique.

We learn from Three Rivers that the trial of the School rioters came on before the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 22nd ultimo. The Magistrates on the Bench were Messrs. Dickson, Badeaux, La Barre, Maurice, Pothier and Garceau. Mr. Turcotte appeared as Crown Prosecutor, and made a silly and violent address to the Grand Jury, a thing which he had no right to do, actually telling them that they *must* bring in True Bills against the rioters! The people are very much incensed against Mr. Turcotte and the Magistrates. The town was crowded with people from all parts. The Jury was evidently packed, but, owing to some cause not explained, on the afternoon of the 23rd, Deveau, the younger, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, ignored the Bill for a riot and assault against Philip Burns and all the Constables at St. Gregoire, and it is believed they will ignore all the other Bills. It was a foolish move to send down Mr. Drummond and the Fortins, for the people about those parts are neither to be humbugged nor frightened. The Grand Jury was discharged on the 28th, and the rioters bound over to appear at the next Sessions. No more Bills had been filed. After the Grand Jury were discharged, Messrs. Johnson, Delisle, and Futvoye, with the Fortins, went over to St. Gregoire, to hold a Court of Inquiry, and the accounts in Three Rivers are to the effect, that they could not succeed in intimidating the *habitants*; on the contrary, that Johnson and the Fortins were themselves so frightened, that they had to send to Three Rivers for the company of the 19th quartered there. The 19th left Three Rivers on the 30th, at two o'clock. The spirit of resistance has extended to St. Monique, the inhabitants of which Parish are half French and half Acadian French. This affair begins to look squally.

Court Houses.

An extra of the *Official Gazette* contains a proclamation from the Governor General, in which is recited the Act of last Session empowering the Government to build Court Houses in Montreal, Aylmer, Kamouraska, and Chicoutimi, and to impose duties on legal proceedings in the Court House of Montreal on and after the 10th of May, and on proceedings in the Registry Offices on and after the 1st of June. A schedule of the rates of sume that the proceeds of these duties are to form a fund for the erection of these Court Houses. We understand that several very beautiful plans for a Palais de Justice in Montreal have been sent in by different Architects to the Office of the Board of Works.

The Earl of Durham has arrived in New York from the West Indies. He is about to proceed to Washington.

ANOTHER STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.—The Steamer *Anthony Wayne* blew up, on the 21st ultimo, on Lake Erie, killing from 35 to 40 persons.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.—Dr. Webster's Counsel have taken out a Writ of Error, on the ground that the order of the Municipal Court for certifying the indictment up to the Supreme Court was not fully set forth in the certificate by the Clerk of the Municipal Court.

QUACKERY.—A notorious patent medicine vender and manufacturer in New York has sold his machinery for $28,000, and the good-will of his business for $100,000!

MEGANTIC.—We learn that Mr. Dunbar Ross has been elected for Megantic by a majority of 59.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—The period for which the law prescribes that members of Congress shall be paid for their services has expired, and it is supposed that it will almost immediately adjourn; what then is to become of the Reciprocity Bill?

THE MONTREAL BAR.—The annual meeting of the Montreal portion of the Lower Canada Bar took place on Wednesday at the Court House. The following Advocates were elected:—

Battonier:—Toussaint Peltier, Esq.

Syndic:—F. Griffin, Esq.

Treasurer:—J. J. Day, Esq.

Secretary:—Strachan Bethune, Esq.

Council:—C. S. Cherrier, Geo. Cartier, H. Taylor, H. Driscoll, Robt. McKay, William Badgley, T. J. J. Loranger, and A. Buchanan, Esquires.

MONTREAL HOSPITAL.—The annual election for Governors of th ishority takes place on the 7th, at the Hospital.

THE GARRISON.—A portion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers has left Montreal for Upper Canada.

PUNCH IN CANADA, No. 14, is out. We cannot say that our friend with the "hunch" has improved by his visit to Toronto. The air of "muddy Little York" does not seem to agree with "*Punch*."

We beg to call attention to the Sale of valuable Household Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, at the residence of the Rev. A. Digby Campbell, this morning, at 11 o'clock, Cote St. Antoine, Mathewson's Cottages.

We understand that Mr. Charles Pettit, of Grimsby, who had nearly completed his undergraduate course in the University of King's College, being satisfied that the degree conferred by the present University of Toronto can only be considered in the light of a *Provincial distinction*, has withdrawn from the University, and proceeded to McGill College, at Montreal, to take his B. A. degree. It will be remembered that McGill College possesses an *unmutilated Royal Charter*.—*British Colonist.*

CITY NEWS.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1850.

Mr. Bresler, furrier, of this city, residing in Notre Dame Street, appeared to prosecute the Defendant, Germain Demerste, for having stolen from his store a fur hat, value £1, knowing the same to be the property of Plaintiff.

Mr. Bresler, examined by Mr. Brehaut. (Clerk of the Peace,) stated, that on the day in question, as mentioned in the indictment, about mid-day, the two men whom he first saw on the occasion of the theft, came into his shop for the purpose, as they expressed it, of buying a cap or fur hat. Witness showed them several, among the rest the one which was stolen. After examining the caps for some time, both the persons in question left the shop; he, Mr. Bresler, followed them out; they both walked rapidly down the street; he came up to them, and found that the one he first came to had a cap very like the stolen one on his head. Upon this, he saw that the Prisoner at the Bar, the other of the two men, had a cap similar to the stolen one on him, and being in doubt about the thief, he gave both in charge of the Police. Cross-examined by Mr. Carter, (Advocate):—Recognized the Prisoner at the Police Office, and also recognized the cap which had been found with him at the Police Office; observed that the Prisoner, in looking at the caps, thrust one of them under his coat. Cross-examined further:—Thinks the cap stolen had a black lining; would know it from any other cap in his store; suspected the man in company with the Prisoner at first; could not tell at a distance which of the two caps was his property.

A. Bresler, Esq., furrier and hat merchant, examined:—Recollects the occasion of the theft specified in the indictment; remembers complainant to have informed him that a cap was stolen from him. Recognized the cap as the property of last witness, and saw it with the Prisoner at the Bar when he was being brought to the Police Office.

Mr. E. Carter (Advocate) addressed the Jury for the Defendant. He shewed that, from the evidence that had just been given, it was impossible that a Jury could find a verdict of guilty against the Prisoner at the Bar. Neither from the evidence of the Plaintiff, nor from that of the other Prosecutors, the Police Constable, or the whole case as it stood, could anything tending to criminate the Prisoner at the Bar be gleaned. He, Mr. Carter, would recapitulate the evidence for the Jury: It had been stated that the cap had had a black lining; now, he held the cap in his hand, and it was a fur cap, lined with purple cloth. Again, he would remind the Jury, that upon the occasion when the complainant missed the cap, he followed both the Prisoners; and was it not strange, that instead of laying hold upon the Prisoner in the dock, he seized another man, and declared that he, and not the Prisoner, was the real thief! He submitted these facts to the gentlemen of the Jury, under the hope they would bring about the true and just result—the vindication of the innocence of his client.

The Jury, notwithstanding the able defence of Mr. Carter, returned a verdict of guilty. We confess ourselves much surprised, as it was the opinion of all in Court, that the result would have been quite the reverse.

The case of Papineau against Maria Miller, in which Benjamin Papineau, Esq, was accused of extortion in his capacity of Church Warden, has terminated in this: that the indictment against Mr. Papineau was quashed. We return our best thanks to the Advocate for Mr. Papineau, (Mr. Lafiamme,) who gave us the indictment to copy.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canadian Exports—The League—Recasting of Political Parties—Lord Elgin on the Loss of Canada—Lincoln Election, &c.

TORONTO, April 30, 1850.

The *Globe* of this morning contains a statement of the Provincial Exports for 1849, by which they are made to appear as greater in value than the Exports of the previous year by £146 645 1s 11d. The statement, however, is made up in a very curious way—twenty per cent. being added to the actual Exports "on inland trade." This matter will require looking into.

The trial of Russell for arson has been going on—result of the trial has yet reached us.

It appears that the Steamboat Convention at Kingston has resulted in an agreement amongst the various Lines not to run in opposition at reduced prices, as in previous years. On the whole, the Steamers on Lake Ontario made nothing last season. One of two of them did a little more than pay expenses, but the others carried on a losing business.

A movement is being made by circular among the different Branches of the British American League, for another Convention of that Body. New members have been elected since the League met in Toronto last Fall, and the result is a greater infusion of the Democratic element into the Body. It is understood that a decided majority of the new members are in favor of the Elective principle, not for local application merely, but the whole machinery of the Government. In addition to the right of electing the Governor, the Legislative Council, and all local officers, I have it on good authority, that they will claim for Canada the right of framing a new constitution. The idea of a Federal Union of the Provinces is not abandoned. The advantages expected to be realised from this measure, so far as I can learn, are confined almost exclusively to a dissolution, by indirect means, of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. If the League goes boldly for the Elective principle, its organization and movements will not have been without some good result. Its advocacy of Protection is calculated to render it unpopular in Upper Canada. In the present state of our relations with England, the advocacy of a Protective policy by this Province, could not fail, politically, to have a very important effect upon our destinies. The disallowance by the Imperial Government of a local measure passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, for granting a bounty to the growers of hemp, is proof of the determination of England to make the Colonies subservient to her own trading and commercial interests. The Protective scheme advocated by the League, if carried into effect, would lead to a political explosion that would sever the feeble tie that binds Canada to the Metropolitan State. In this view, the question of Protection, raised by the League, has an importance which, at the first glance, it does not appear to possess.

A recasting of political parties in Upper Canada seems about taking place. When certain principles are held in common by different sections of the community, their advocates cannot long remain isolated. It appears by the *Kent Advertiser*, a Ministerial paper, opposed to the Clear Grits, and the advocates of Elective Institutions, by whatever name known, that Malcolm Cameron, at a meeting of his constituents in Chatham, about ten days ago, alluded, in pointed terms, to this subject. The *Advertiser* thus refers to Mr. Cameron's remarks:—

"In the course of his remarks he came to the question of the union of the Clear Grits with the Conservatives, and upon this we think he exhibited more finality than upon any other. It certainly must strike those who have known Mr. Cameron's political life, (and we have known it long, and are willing to acknowledge the great value of his support to the cause of Reform when its friends were few,) as something more than strange to hear him talk of uniting with the Tories of Upper Canada, for the purpose of carrying such measures as an Elective Legislative Council, in fact the election of all officers except the Governor General, by the people, the sale of the clergy reserves, the vote by ballot, the retrenchment in the public expenditures, and the abolition of the Law of Primogeniture. He actually spoke of the conversion which many of the Tories are professing to the faith of Reform, as one of sincerity, and that a union might and ought to take place between them, and what he was pleased to call the true Reformers, for the purpose of compelling Ministers to adopt their measures."

The fact of Cameron holding such language as that attributed to him in the above extract, shows to what an extent the march of progressive ideas has carried disorganization into the ranks of the old political parties. I question much, indeed, if any member of the Cabinet for Upper Canada, except the Solicitor-General, could, without the assistance of the Clear Grits, be re-elected tomorrow. Yet the Government organs continue to wage an unceasing war with that section of the Reform party. I well know the cause of all this—of the excessive pains taken by the Government to make it appear that it repudiates all progressive movements beyond the favorite boundary of "Responsible Government." A few facts will make the whole matter quite plain: When Lord Elgin first took up his residence in Toronto, he set himself to making enquiries, whether the party that supported the Government in Upper Canada was really loyal, or whether it was secretly inclined to favor Annexation. He put this question pointedly and distinctly to several members of the Home District Council, and entreated them to give him a correct answer. He further stated, that, on the formation of the present Cabinet, he took occasion to interrogate the members as to the truth of the popular rumor that the party by whom they were supported were disloyal or rebelliously inclined—the Annexation question had not then been mooted—and that they, one and all, gave him their solemn assurance that the rumor in question was totally unfounded, and that the Reformers were just as loyal as their opponents. On the faith of this assurance, he had taken them to his counsel, given them his confidence, and was now left entirely to depend on their integrity. If, he added, it should turn out that he had been deceived, and if, through any act of his, Canada should be lost to the British Crown, he should never forgive himself, and his memory would ever be held in dishonor. Here we have the whole secret of Ministerial squeamishness, and of the violent denunciation of the Clear Grits, whom the *Globe* has formally read out of the Ministerial party. They have to carry on a constant struggle to keep up an appearance of that attachment to Britain, and to British Institutions, which, on entering the Government, they assured Lord Elgin animated the whole Reform party.

The nomination for Lincoln takes place on Saturday next. There is every probability that Mr. Merritt will be allowed to walk the course. In 1846, since which time Mr. Merritt says he has changed his opinions on the policy of Canada, he made a speech in Parliament in favor of a gradual and total abolition of Customs duties, and the establishing of entire Free-Trade. He argued that, if the expenses of our Government were reduced to the extent they ought to be, we, having no army or navy to support, should have no need of Customs duties. X.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Senate on Compromises, California, Oregon, and the Public Lands—The House of Representatives; the Ewing Investigation; the Galphin Claim; and the Sir John Franklin Expedition—The Census—The Monorial Trial in New-York—Local Matters, &c.

No. XXV.] NEW YORK, April 27, 1850.

Affairs at the Capital have presented nothing of greater consequence this week than for weeks and months past. The Senate has been pretty much at a stand-still, on account of the absence of the Committee of six who have left Washington with the remains of Mr. CALHOUN. On Monday, Mr. BENTON moved the consideration of his motion to instruct the Select Committee on Mr. CLAY's and Mr. BELL's Compromise Resolutions, to report upon each separately, disconnected from other subjects. After some opposition from Mr. CLAY and others, on the ground of the absence of the Senatorial Committee—who had left with the expectation that no important business would be transacted until their return,—the motion prevailed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the subject. Mr. BENTON made a fair speech on California and sundry other questions—thought the Nashville Convention an ephemeral humbug already used up; demonstrated that the course taken by the Senate in referring the California Bill to the Select Committee and thereby uniting incongruous subjects, was in direct violation of Parliamentary usage; and, finally, declared "war to the knife" against all infringements upon law and right. His arguments brought out Mr. BORLAND of Arkansas, Mr. CLAY and Gen. CASS in reply—and in the end Mr. BENTON's motion was tabled. This, however, is no token of the defeat of the great Missourian; "Old Bullion" is game to the last, and will be quiet only until the Report of the Compromise Committee is heard from. Then look for stirring scenes!

The Senate Bill providing for Treaties with the Indians in Oregon, and extinguishing the Indian title to lands West of the Cascade Mountains, was taken up on the same day and passed.

The Senate Bill providing for the settlement of the intention to press the matter of the Public Lands (granting lands to actual settlers) after next week—without interfering with the California Bill. A Resolution has also been introduced by Mr. W. instructing the Finance Committee to report upon the Coinage of the United States, with the means of facilitating and increasing it.

Otherwise, the Senate has done nothing worthy of comment.

The House of Representatives experiences an extraordinary degree of tribulation. It has been looking into the affairs of the Administration, and is horrified at certain things therein discovered. Among these, which have occupied about all the time of the House for several days, the most prominent are the EWING INVESTIGATION and the GALPHIN CLAIM. These have already become famous. Their history is soon told, and is substantially as follows:

The GALPHIN CLAIM had its origin on this wise. One George Galphin was an Indian trader in this country before the Revolution; and in 1773 the Creek and Cherokee Indians became indebted to him in a considerable amount. At this time, however, the British Government, through the Governor of the then Colony of Georgia, concluded a Treaty with the Indians, by which it was stipulated that the claim of Galphin should be paid in common with those of the other traders out of the proceeds of the Indian lands thus ceded to Great Britain. In May, 1775, these claims were examined, and the sum due Galphin found to be £9,791 15s. 5d., ($43,518. 97.) The Revolution now breaking out, Galphin was found on the side of the Americans; thus losing all claim upon the English Government for the settlement of his affairs. The other traders took the side of Britain, and were accordingly, in 1790, paid both principal and interest. By the Treaty of 1783, the United States succeeded to the rights and liabilities of the British Government; obtained the lands aforesaid, and disposed of them. The consequent obligation of our Government to liquidate these claims then became the matter in dispute. The subject has frequently been before Congress and the Cabinet, but for a long time Congress took no action upon it. Mr. FORSYTH, one of Mr. VAN BUREN's Cabinet, prosecuted the claim ten or twelve years ago, under a contingent fee. In 1848, an Act was finally passed authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to "examine and adjust the claim of the late George Galphin," and to pay the amount due to his executors. Mr. ROBT. J. WALKER was now Secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. POLK. He referred the matter to an Auditor; and by him a report was made to the Secretary that the claim, both principal and interest, should be paid. Mr. WALKER at once directed the payment of the principal; but reserved the question of interest for further consideration, it being a disputed point whether the Government is justly called upon in any case for the payment of interest on such claims. Mr. WALKER never reached a determination of this problem; but when he went out of office left the matter, unfinished, in the hands of the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MEREDITH. The opinion of Mr. Attorney-General REVERDY JOHNSON was taken, and in accordance with his views as well as those entertained by the present Secretary, the interest was finally allowed. After this decision, however, a fact transpired which had before been unknown to this Administration—viz., that Mr. CRAWFORD, the Secretary of War, had been employed, like Mr. FORSYTH, as an Attorney to prosecute the claim; and was thereby concerned in the payment of it. It does not appear that Mr. C. was at all officious in obtaining this decision; but his conduct in this respect is, by his own request, under investigation by a Committee of the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, the Loco-Foco press are abusing Mr. MEREDITH for the part he has taken in this matter; although he acted solely upon high legal authority. So this matter now rests; when the Report of the Committee shall be rendered, we may have something new in relation to it. The case is one of peculiar interest, and excites much attention.

The EWING INVESTIGATION came about in the following manner. In the House on Monday, Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois by unanimous consent introduced Resolutions of Inquiry, asking the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into certain allowances of money made by the Secretary of the Interior, after the books had been closed in the claims. The series of charges set forth against the Secretary are remarkable in more ways than one—particularly the concluding Resolution. Read them!

First, That a Select Committee of nine be appointed to inquire and report whether Thomas Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, has reopened and paid the claim of the Ewings against the Treasury, amounting to $77,000, after the same had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officers of the Government, before Ewing was inducted into said office; what agents operated, and what Clerk introduced said claim.

Second, Whether said Ewing allowed $21,000, as interest of claim of Commodore Barron, of the Virginia navy, during the Revolutionary war, after the principal had been paid. If paid, whether simple or compound interest was allowed.

Third, Whether the said Ewing paid the Chickasaw claim of $180,000, after, the same had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officers before said Ewing was inducted in his office; who was the agent or attorney, and whether said agents held any office under the Government, and now hold office.

Fourth, Whether the said Ewing has usurped power and whether any officer of his has reversed the opinion of the Commissioner of Pensions. If so, by what authority has it been done.

Fifth, What persons in office, appointed by said Ewing, *correspond for newspapers*. If so, what salaries they receive and what papers they write for.

The inquisitorial operation naturally excited a sensation on the floor, and various amendments were offered with a view to mitigate the harshness of these direct accusations. But everything failed, and the course suggested by Mr. RICHARDSON was finally adopted by a majority of twenty-two—95 yeas to 73 nays. The Special Committee was appointed next day; and consists of Messrs. Richardson of Ill.; Vinton of Ohio; Brown of Miss.; Rockwell, Hall, Outlaw, Ross, Alston and Dunham—nine in number. Mr. EVANS of Md. was first placed upon the Committee; but Mr. OUTLAW (Whig) of N. C. was substituted. The inquisition upon Mr. EWING is accordingly in progress, and we shall know nothing further until the appearance of the Committee's Report.

The SIR JOHN FRANKLIN EXPEDITION, now fitting out in this city under the guidance of Mr. Henry Grinnell, has also been made the subject of an excited debate on the floor of Congress. A Joint Resolution was presented on Thursday, by Mr. STANTON of Tennessee, authorizing the President to receive and attach to the Navy the two vessels offered by Mr. GRINNELL; and to supply the required number of officers and seamen, with suitable rations for not exceeding three years; the laws of the Navy until their return, when the vessels shall be delivered back to Mr. GRINNELL. These Resolutions, after two days' opposition, were finally passed by a vote of 94 to 45—more than two to one.

The Senate Bill for taking the Seventh Census has been reported to the House with amendments, and referred. There is little doubt that it will pass the House.

Sundry other matters of smaller interest have been cut out for the Summer; but neither House has yet taken any important action.

Our own State has been curiously interested in an important trial at Hudson, Columbia County, involving the validity of the Manorial patents. The evidence and arguments have occupied nearly three weeks, and the Trial is just concluded; the decision, however, is reserved. The attempt of the People was, to show that the original had been made to include more than the amount of lands actually granted, and that the title thereby established to a large extent of the soil by the Patroons was wholly false. For the defence, it was argued that a later Patent gave full power and authority over this territory to the Patroons. This case is very important, not less for the principle involved than for the valuable territory at stake.

The city will soon be busy with the Anniversaries of the different Religious and Philanthropic Societies—a season of peculiar interest to the thousands who flock hither every May, from all parts of the Union. Anniversary Week is a pleasant and familiar sound—but the worst of it is, that it always comes in connection with that great abomination of this metropolis, "moving-day"—when everybody deems it quite indispensable to shift his quarters for the next year. The first two weeks of the coming month will be full of business—not alone socially and intellectually, but laboriously, in commercial circles, and in all places generally within the precincts of New York. ARIEL.

New York Albion's Chess.

PROBLEM 74—BY HERR RIES.

SOLUTION.

White.	*Black.*
1. Q. takes R.	1. Kt. to Q. 6.
2. Kt. takes Kt.	2. Q. to K. B. 3. A.
3. Kt. to K. B. 2. ch	3. P. takes Kt.
4. Q. to K. 3. ch. mate.	
	Or
	2. Q. to her 5.
3. Kt. to K. B. 2. ch	3. P. takes Kt.
4. Q. to K. B. 3. mate.	
	Or
	2. Q. to her B. 6.
3. Q. takes Q.	3. R. to K. 2. A.
4. Q. to her 4. mate.	
	Or
	3. R. to Q. 2.
4. R. to K. 4. mate.	

MCGILL COLLEGE.

Montreal, May 2, 1850.

At a very excellent hotel, not a hundred miles from our parts, they were one day short of a waiter, when a newly arrived Hibernian was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand.

"Now, Barney," said mine host; "mind you serve every man with soup, any how."

"Be dad I'll do that same," said the alert Barney. Soup came on the start, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came upon the last one.

"Soup, Sir?" said Barney.

"No soup for me," said the gent.

"But you must have it," said Barney, "it is the rules of the house."

"Damn the house," exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated; "when I don't want soup I won't eat it,—get along with you."

"Well," said Barney with solemnity, "all I can say is just this: its the regulations of the house, and damn the drop else ye'll get till ye finish the soup!"

The traveller gave in, and the soup was gobbled. —*Albany Dutchman.*

An Irish tailor, making a gentleman's coat and vest too small, was ordered to take them home and let them out. Some days after, the gentleman was told that his garments happening to fit a countryman of his, he had let them out at a shilling a week.—*Albany Dutchman.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

MAY 2—6, P. M.

ASHES.—But little doing in either sorts. Sales of 30 barrels *Pearls* at $5,62 @ $5,68½. *Pots* dull, and nominal at $5,62 @ $5,68½.

FLOUR.—Demand exceedingly dull. Demand for the East and City trade. Less speculation, and demand higher. Sales, 2800 barrels at $4,75 @ $5 for No. 2 Superfine, $5,18 @ $5,37 for common to straight State, and $5,75 @ $5,87½ for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Some inquiry for *Wheat*, but the firmness of holders restricts business. Corn more freely offered, and prices easier. Sales, 17000 bushels, at 58½ @ 59 cents for Northern Yellow, afloat, 60 cents for Northern Yellow, delivered, and 60 @ 61 cents for Jersey and Southern Yellow.

PROVISIONS.—No change in Mess *Pork*; Prime better. Sales, 600 barrels, at $6,55 for Sour Prime, and $8,56 @ $8,62 for Prime. *Lard* firm. Sales, 150 barrels, at 6¾ @ 6¾ cents for good to Prime.

Buffalo Markets.

MAY 2.

FLOUR firm. Transactions light. During the last two days 2500 barrels Michigan has been sold at $5. Holders firm at that figure.

CORN unsettled and weaker, in consequence of the large receipts yesterday, and the Steamer's news, together with the dull prospect for getting it forward immediately. Sales yesterday of 9000 bushels on private terms—probably at less than 46 cents. Holders to day ask 46 cents, and buyers offer 44 cents.

PROVISIONS firm, and without change. Sales, 200 barrels Mess *Pork* at $10, and some smaller parcels at $10,25.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The propeller Western Miller arrived here on Tuesday between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The steamer Belle, of Chatham, C. W., with a cargo of flour for Montreal, is aground a little below Prescott, and is reported to be in a leaky condition.

A telegraphic report reached Montreal on Monday forenoon, stating that the schooner Sarbias, Captain James Twohy, from Port Stanley to Oswego, with a cargo of flour, was sunk in Oswego harbor. Nothing further is known as yet how the accident happened. No lives lost.

The bark Alberta, Benson, cleared at Mobile, on the 17th April, for Quebec.

BIRTH.

At Hinchinbrooke, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. ARCHIBALD CAMERON, of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Laurent, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. MATHESON, Mr. ROBERT LAMOTHE, of St. Jerome, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. D. MACDONALD, of St. Laurent.

DIED.

In this city, on the 17th ultimo, MARIE CAROLINE HERBETTE, daughter of R. CHERRIER, Esq., Advocate, aged 3½ years.

At West Hawkesbury, near VanKleek Hill, C. W., on the 15th ultimo, JOHN JAMES SAMPLE, son of Mr. JOHN SAMPLE, aged 12 years.

At Lake Shore, Godmanchester, on the 21st ultimo, JEANIE, aged 17 days; and, on the 22nd ultimo, HELEN GILLESPIE, the beloved wife of Mr. JAMES CLUFF, in the 31st year of her age, after a painful sickness, sustained with Christian fortitude and resignation.

TREES.

A FEW HORSE CHESNUT and MOUNTAIN ASH TREES for Sale by FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

May 3. 94-1m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of SEYMOUR & HARRINGTON having expired by limitation, is DISSOLVED. All unsettled BUSINESS will be closed by M. H. SEYMOUR, who will use the name of the Firm in liquidation only.

M. H. SEYMOUR.
WM. HARRINGTON.

Montreal, May 1, 1850. 94

THE Subscribers having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP will carry on the GROCERY BUSINESS in the PREMISES formerly occupied by B. HUTCHINS & Co., corner of McGill and College Streets, under the Firm of ROBERTSON & HUTCHINS.

P. ROBERTSON.
B. HUTCHINS.

Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 94-1m

NOTICE.

ALL Parties INDEBTED to the late Firm of B. HUTCHINS & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

B. HUTCHINS.

1st May, 1850. 94-1m

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing at Montreal, under the Firm of BENJAMIN BREWSTER & Co., ceases this day by mutual consent. All Debts due to or by the Firm, will be settled by BENJAMIN BREWSTER and HENRY MULHOLLAND.

BENJAMIN BREWSTER,
HENRY MULHOLLAND,
J. HENRY EVANS.

Montreal, May 1, 1850. c-93

THE HARDWARE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by BENJAMIN BREWSTER & Co., will be continued by the Subscribers in the same Premises, corner of St. Paul and St Francois Xavier Streets, under the name of BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND.

BENJAMIN BREWSTER,
HENRY MULHOLLAND.

Montreal, May 1, 1850. c-93

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the HARDWARE BUSINESS, Wholesale and Retail, in his own name and on his own account, in the Premises, No. 127, St. Paul Street, corner of St. Nicholas Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. SCOTT, SHAW & Co. Having taken one-third of the Stock of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE from the late Firm of BENJAMIN BREWSTER & Co. he will offer it for Sale at his new Establishment, at prices greatly reduced.

J. HENRY EVANS.

Montreal, May 1, 1850. 94

NEW HARDWARE.

FOR SALE—American Axles and Springs, together with a general assortment of American Hardware.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, per "Jane Brown," "Alceste," "Favorite," "California," "Amy Ann," and other vessels to arrive, a large assortment of Iron, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, which will be Sold at low prices and on reasonable terms.

J. HENRY EVANS.

May 1, 1850. 94

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the MONTREAL CRICKET CLUB will be held at COMPAIN'S, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

WM. ROBERTSON,
(Signed) Secretary.

May 3, 1850. 94

FOR SALE—
Best Boiler Plates 3-16, 1-4, 5-16 x 30 in
Best Bar Iron, Square and Round, from 1 to 8 inches
Best Rivet Iron 1-2, 9-16 and 5-8 inch
Steam Engines and Boilers, made to order
Mill-Gearing and other Castings, of every description, do do

—ON HAND ALSO,—
Bark Mills, double and single
Mill Screws, Clothiers Screws, Jack Screws, Purchase Blocks
Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers
Fire Bricks and Fire Clay

GEORGE BRUSH.

"Eagle Foundry,"
Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 3m-94

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Ship "JOHN BULL," DUFFILL, Master, for LONDON, will be ready to take in Freight on MONDAY, the 6th instant, and, having part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents for Ship.

Montreal, 3rd May, 1850. 94

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, May 6, 1850, the Passenger Cars will run as follows, viz.:—

Leave Boston for Burlington DAILY, Sundays excepted, via Boston and Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Northern and Vt. Central Roads, at 7½, A. M., and 12, M. Also, via Fitchburgh, Vermont & Mass., Cheshire, Sullivan & Central, at 7½ and 11, A. M. The 7½, A. M., Trains will arrive in Burlington at 6½, P. M., the same day, and 11 and 12, M., Trains next morning at 8, A. M.

Returning, leave Burlington at 8½, A. M., and 7½, P. M., for Boston, by both the above routes. The 8½, A. M., Train will arrive in Boston at 7½, P. M., same day, and the 7½, P. M., Train next day at 1.20, P. M.

Both Trains connect each way at Burlington DAILY, with the STEAMERS on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Passengers leaving Montreal at 10, A. M., will arrive in Boston next day at 1.20, P. M. Leave Boston at 11 and 12, M., and arrive in Montreal next day at 5, P. M.

Freight Trains leave Boston and Burlington DAILY, Sundays excepted.

For further information see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

JAMES MOORE,
Eng. and Superintendent.

94

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER

CAMBRIA.

NEW YORK, May 2, 5 P. M.

The *Cambria* arrived here [illegible] passengers are M. de Bodisco, [illegible] ter, and Bullock, the [illegible] Savannah Railroad Company, [illegible] officer.)

ENGLAND.—Parliament re-assembled [illegible] day. The Supplies for the A[illegible] were allowed. The Ministry [illegible] on two or three minor questions.

The *London Times* assumes a [illegible] severity against the existing [illegible] paper devotes considerable space [illegible] Sir Henry Bulwer's course, [illegible] Secretary Clayton.

MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT [illegible] IRON.—The opinion advanced [illegible] that the restrictive policy of the [illegible] if continued, must lead to [illegible] tion in the large Iron business [illegible]

The Greek commerce is [illegible] suffered by the English blockade [illegible] 2,000,000 Sterling, which will [illegible] the crops by the frost, will cause [illegible] off in the Revenue, and is [illegible] the growing discontent of the [illegible]

The weather, both in Eng[illegible] favorable.

By the new Postal Treaty [illegible] England, the postage on [illegible] United Kingdom, as well as those [illegible] England from the United States [illegible] to be reduced from 20d to 6d [illegible] be an assimilation of weights [illegible] exists between England and [illegible]

On the evening of 12th April [illegible] sell was to move for a Committee [illegible] amount and character of [illegible] The Protectionist party, [illegible] Mr D'Israeli, were expected [illegible] vernment proposal, as a [illegible] pective strength of parties [illegible] trial of strength, will not have [illegible] leadership. The subject [illegible] were defeated, was first [illegible] into the Bill for Navy [illegible] astant Surgeon of the Navy [illegible] board. The Government [illegible] House was thin, and the [illegible] by a vote of 48 to 30. [illegible] defeat to the repeal of the [illegible] produced nearly two millions [illegible] Duncan moved its repeal as a [illegible] tion of the African Squadron [illegible] was saved by only three votes [illegible] related to County Courts [illegible] raise the power of recovery [illegible] £20 to £50. The opposition [illegible] vernment, which was left in [illegible] a full House, being 147 to [illegible]

The Royal West India Mail [illegible] pany have declared a half-yearly [illegible] per share, free of income tax [illegible]

The new Cunard Steamer [illegible] Liverpool from the Clyde on the [illegible] It is asserted in the best [illegible] the *Times*, that the gun [illegible] and English Governments [illegible] Cabinet having agreed to [illegible] posed by Lord Palmerston. [illegible] to Paris by the Belgian Cabinet [illegible]

IRELAND.—The agitation [illegible] Lieutenancy, and the sick [illegible] well to resuscitate the Repeal [illegible] leading political topics before the [illegible] possess no feature of interest. [illegible] have been made at the Encumbered [illegible] have been made at prices which [illegible] the depression of the country. At [illegible] Limerick, there are 12 vessels [illegible] mo'ating 20.000 persons, taking [illegible] the United States. The usual [illegible] tinues.

FRANCE.—The Assembly had [illegible] during the week in discussing the [illegible] for the suppression of the Clubs [illegible] expected that the Committee on [illegible] report until after the Elections, which [illegible] off on the 28th April. At a meeting [illegible] gates of the Republican Press of Paris [illegible] mend the candidate for the siege [illegible] obtained the majority of votes. The [illegible] Finance has presented his budget [illegible] proposed to establish a balance [illegible] ceipts and expenditure—in favor of [illegible] to reduce the taxes on windows [illegible] materially relieve the agricultural interest [illegible] country. He also proposes to raise [illegible] lion francs by a tax on paper. In [illegible] present quiet at Paris, and the anticipa[illegible] ments of the Red Republicans, a [illegible] Paris paper, says:—No doubt [illegible] the troops in and about Paris, amounting [illegible] wards of 60,000 men, and the military [illegible] intrepidity of General Changarnier [illegible] security of which the peace of society [illegible] Among modifications proposed in the [illegible] on the Electoral Laws, is one imposing [illegible] every elector who, without legitimate [illegible] not cast his vote. A regiment of Hussars [illegible] soned at Fonteroy have been ordered [illegible] There had been a grand review of [illegible] in Paris by the President, who distributed [illegible] decorations of the Legion of Honor. [illegible] bly was engaged in discussing railway [illegible]

AUSTRIA.—The insurrection of Cracow [illegible] end. The Hungarian refugees had not [illegible] their destination in Asia Minor, but Cossacks [illegible] any is lying very ill. The Austrian Chargé [illegible] intimated that, in relation to the attitude [illegible] German question, Austria will not be the [illegible] break the peace of Europe, but that [illegible] allow any other German Powers to attempt [illegible] acts contrary to the Treaty of 1815.

The Protest