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.

☞ 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 (tri-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.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1850.

The Speech.

It is plainly unnecessary to comment on the Governor-General's Speech, for there is not a subject alluded to therein that has not been worn thread-bare by the Press since the last Session ended. It is chiefly remarkable for its omission of one word in reference to the Clergy Reserve question, and it will be seen from our correspondent's letter, that Ministers dared not make it a Cabinet question, for Mr. Dictator Lafontaine will not have it so. The truth is, that at the bottom of all this lies the "REPEAL OF THE UNION" of the two Provinces. Hence the extravagant outlay in the decorations of the House of Assembly in Toronto, and the contemplated perpetration of similar extravagances at Quebec. We will venture to say, that if the Upper Canadians are defeated, by virtue of Mr. Lafontaine's tail, in their attempt to secularize the Clergy Reserves, they will immediately commence an agitation for the disunion of the Provinces, and this will just suit the views of Mr. Lafontaine and his followers. The Province is on the eve of another desperate struggle, into which will inevitably enter all those rivalries of origin and nationality which have cursed it for fifty years, and on whose extinction, by means of the Union, all relied who desired its prosperity. Instead of the great Canadian question, whose solution is imperatively demanded, we are descending into a war of factions, and we distinctly foresee that another bloody struggle is at hand, as the result of this factious policy, in which Mr. Lafontaine and his subservient members pit themselves against the desires of the mass of the Upper Canadian population. Mr. Lafontaine would do well to remember, that in this contest, which his folly is bringing on, the Lower Canadian British will side with the Upper Canadians, and that he will not be supported by the intelligent of his own countymen in an attempt to continue what is, in reality, priestly domination. The times are against him—popular opinion is adverse to extending the power of priesthood by permitting it to hold or to control large endowments in land, or by forming itself into powerful Corporations. There is in the minds of men a strong disposition to the voluntary system, or the support of Ministers of religion by the congregations to which they belong. Anything beyond this is, in fact, to create an established Church, or what is almost worse, a set of Churches; and as such establishments must be more or less dependent on the Government, they, in return, add to the power of that Government, and thereby take so much power from the people.

In this Parliament, subservient as it is, Mr. Lafontaine will probably defeat the Bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, but he will ruin the Ministry of which he is the leader, and open up an agitation more desperate and determined than Canada has yet seen. The Upper Canadians have their eyes open now, and will not submit to his dictation on a question peculiarly their own.

The League.

The Address of the Central Committee of the British American League, and the expressions of opinion which its publication have elicited, furnish unquestionable evidence that the public mind in Canada has been drawn aside from the sterile conflicts which frittered away the manhood of the country, and that, emerging from the mists and prejudices which clouded even intelligence and patriotism, it is elevated by loftier aspirations and nobler instincts. Few can fail to remark the mastery which pressing exigencies exercise in binding the obstinate pride of consistency, and forcing the antagonism of race, of language, and of education, to forget its wrongs, and forego its revenges. We stand in presence of each other on this soil involved in a common calamity, and the future, which we wish to penetrate, yields but the promise of a stern impartiality. We neither reproach nor applaud the confessions of past error, with which every succeeding manifesto teems; as reasonably might we exact the etiquette of the quarter-deck from the struggling survivors on the raft; inexorable necessity urges us to action, and sentimental attachments lose their vitality when self-preservation becomes a duty. The ungenerous task may be assumed by those who palm sophistry and deception upon the ignorant, of upbraiding our indolence and apathy, and rebuking our distrust of our political system and its management—every condition of life has its instruments, and the decaying carcass breeds its vermin. We need neither emigration, foreign capital, industry, energy, or enterprise, but we lack that recompense for labor, whether mercantile, manufacturing, or agricultural, which will return every man a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. It may be demonstrated with the accuracy with which a mathematical problem is solved, that there is not a department of industry in Canada which can be profitably exercised, while we are fettered with Imperial restrictions, and exposed to the higher standard of wages which attract our laborers to the United States. If Canada were situated, like Norfolk Island, a thousand miles removed from any land, and our population confined by inseparable difficulties of exit from the soil, the price of labor, and the value of the products of that labor, would bear some affinity. Situated as we are, we pay the penalty which the prosperity of the Republic imposes, and we cannot emancipate ourselves from our unavoidable inferiority, unless we enter the American Union, or, in humble imitation of the example of our neighbors, resort to a Federal Union, which would mark that separation which the suggestion implies. Admitting the reluctance, not yet extinguished in many breasts, to relinquish an allegiance consecrated by so many endearing recollections, the alternative offers itself, of imposing heavy protecting duties to foster local manufactures, thus investing the Cabinet with ample means of corruption, while we perpetuate a costly Customs Department, and enhance the expense of living, or resorting to direct taxation to cover the actual charges of the Government, and the interest on the public debt; both systems have their advocates, but the latter menaces office-holders, and their ramified connections, with such inevitable displacement, that the idea has been frowned down as impracticable. There cannot be a question that Free Trade, under such an aspect, would elevate Quebec and Montreal into powerful and opulent cities, and that the St. Lawrence would become what nature intended it for—the highway of nations; while it may be questioned whether local labor, surrounded by the necessaries of life at the lowest price, would not be able to compete, even in manufactured articles, with other nations. We are shackled now with the onerous attributes of a preventive service, fluctuating, insufficient, and distrusted; yet the principles upon which it is based are inoperative to attract commerce through our internal navigation, and we are constrained to reduce the tolls to a rate which barely covers the annual expense of management and repairs, while the interest of the public debt is raised by indirect taxation. England was the only Power which had a positive and distinct interest in retaining the exclusive privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence; actuated by motives of Imperial policy, she has surrendered her prerogative. While we cling to the traditions of the past, without possessing either an internal or external commerce, or a marine to excuse our futility, we have neither manufactures nor trade; yet we maintain, by indirect taxation, an extravagant and profligate system of Government, and pay the interest of the debt. Are we to conclude that indirect taxation eliminates coin not to be discerned under direct taxation? Experience refutes the pretension. The League advocate high duties and the elective principle; the latter may hereafter decide our destinies, and adopt the simple, though masterly policy of inviting the trade of the world to the St. Lawrence, by abolishing the Customs.

The Invasion of Cuba.

We apprehend that an expedition, having for its object the revolutionizing Cuba, and ultimately annexing it to the United States, has actually sailed from New Orleans. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Sun* declare that they have letters from New Orleans, from sources entitled to full confidence, announcing that several vessels, full of passengers, ostensibly destined for California, have sailed from that port, really, however, destined to invade Cuba. They assert that the expedition consists of from four to five thousand men, well armed, and with abundant pecuniary means, commanded by Generals Lopez and Gonzales. Great care has been taken to keep the affair secret, but it was believed that spies had communicated all their plans to the Cuban Authorities. If this be the case, a very few days will bring us authentic intelligence. The following is the only notice of the affair taken by the New Orleans papers:—

(*From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 30.*)

THE INVASION OF CUBA.—That a large portion of the planters and property holders of Cuba are willing, and probably anxious, to come under the Government of the United States, we believe there is but little doubt, but they wish, if that event is to take place, that it should be brought about by peaceable means, and that there should be no resort to arms, in order to effect it. We again repeat our previous declaration, that nearly all the leading and wealthy persons who were formerly, and even as late down as the Round Island affair last summer, inclined to favor even a *revolutionary* attempt to effect the object, have since changed their minds, having reflected on the risk of losing the Island by the servile insurrection, which would probably accompany such a shock of arms. There was also at that time an infinitely greater prospect of success, as the authorities were not prepared for, and had not multiplied, such an attempt; but now they are fully on the qui vive, and have by their spies and informers become very completely aware of all the contemplated plans and the means and appliances that are depended upon, particularly as to the principal disaffected parties in the Island. All such on whom suspicion attach, are under strict watch, and it is well understood in the Island that all the officers of the army have been sent home on whom the least shadow of doubt existed as to their fidelity.

The regular Spanish force in the Island has been generally estimated at 25,000 men, but this is beyond the real strength of the garrisons, which do not at this moment exceed 18,000—there are, however, 600 troops hourly expected from Barcelona, where at the last dates they had actually embarked. A considerable portion of the army now in Cuba, has also come from Spain so recently, that there has been no opportunity to tamper with them; even admitting it could have been done successfully, nor, of course, with the large reinforcement to which we have alluded, not yet arrived in the Island. The pay of the Spanish soldier in Cuba is twenty-five cents per day, which is nearly threefold what he receives at home, and is more even than is paid to the American Army, and double what the British troops receive, who are the best paid of any European army. They are also well clothed, fed and lodged at the expense of the Island and probably lead more happy and comfortable lives than any soldiers in the world.

Under all these circumstances, we cannot but think, it will be a mistaken and fatal error for any parties who may be engaged in the present attempt, to calculate upon sympathy, which has been from any portion or branch of the Spanish troops now in Cuba, or shortly expected there. They all their Officers have been selected with especial reference to their fidelity, and all (the rank and file as well as the officers) to whom the least suspicion attached, have been removed.

But independent of the regular army, an invading force would probably be opposed by nearly all of the resident white population. The great body of the inhabitants in the interior of the Island, at any distance from their city walls, are ignorant and uneducated. They are bigoted in their religious sentiments to the greatest possible extent, and their prejudices against foreigners and heretics are of the very strongest and bitterest kind. The Yankees, and next to them the British, are the peculiar objects of their antipathy, and among that numerous class of the population, the most determined opposition would be experienced, as all their prejudices, political and religious, would be aroused against such a band of strangers. To opposition to such a band of physical force, the planters and property holders, even if they were favorably disposed to the invaders, would present but a feeble counterpoise.

So much, then, for the *land*, and let us now look to the naval preparations which have been made in consequence of the alarm of last year.

The present Spanish naval force on the coast of Cuba consists of six frigates and five war steamers, besides four sloops of war or smaller vessels. Four additional steamers and two more frigates are daily expected from Spain, part of them conveying the troops from Barcelona. Four of the above steamers, and three of the frigates, are on the South side of the island; one of the former, it is supposed, had gone to Glasgrea, as yet, the movements of the three which it was reported was assembling there. We are very much in the habit of underrating the Spanish naval officers and seamen, but they are equal to any of those of the continental navies, and the ships they now have in Cuba are represented to be in a high state of discipline, order and efficiency.

Now, whatever the contemplated invading force, by coupling and preserving gallantry, might be able to accomplish, if once landed, it is very clear they would be helpless victims if encountered on the ocean. By a single frigate or a war steamer, to neither of which would their transports or steamers dare to show any show of resistance. So sure, then, as they encounter the naval force of the Island, so sure would their fate be no longer doubtful, and they would either meet a watery grave, or be conducted into port to face a gibbet.

There is another thing which should be taken into view in this affair, which is, the cordial assistance which Spain will receive from Great Britain in the defence of the Island. There is no doubt that the British Admiral on the Jamaica station has orders to render all the aid in his power, should he be requested to do so by the Captain General of Cuba, and we may rest assured that Great Britain will not stand by and look calmly upon an attempt which, if successful, would wrest the Island from Spain, and, probably, place it under the United States. She or France, or any other nation, has the undoubted right to interfere in such a case, and no nation could justly complain, whether of the Old or New World, for the parties engaged in this, whether of the Old or New World, for the parties engaged in the unauthorized expedition are not under the protection of any country. They would be led by Spanish subjects whom, of course, Spain would have the power and right to consider as traitors, and by punished as such, and their followers, whatever nation, would, in the eye of the law of nations, be considered as outlaws and pirates.

Those who, by their exertions or countenance, may be induced, by their persuasions and thoughtless to engage in this unauthorized and Quixotic expedition, are incurring a fearful responsibility, in case of any misfortune to attend it, and but too probable, and if by their proceedings they are the cause of unchaining the fury of some thousands, or may be the cause of some thousands of American citizens, they must expect to meet with the curse, not "loud and deep," but only of the friends of the victims, but of the entire nation, until they will wish that the "rocks and mountains would fall and cover them" from public indignation.

Even if the contemplated attempt on the Island was with the express view of bringing it under the dominion of the United States, and it could be successful, we should object to, and oppose, such a mode of effecting such a result. We are perfectly opposed to all such lawless proceedings, or profiting by any advantage which may be the result from them, and we are confident, in addition to the prevailing sentiment of the entire Union, that the moment the Stars and Stripes, as connected with that affair, was seen, it would probably destroy the entire enterprise. In addition, it, or another similar one, would, if it prospered, place a stigma, with another desirable region, and must even drop into our lap, when, by the attempt to clock it prematurely, it will in all probability perish, and be lost to us forever.

American and Colonial Trade.

Interested in whatever effects the growth of Trade, and ready to second any movement based upon sound commercial principles, it is with pleasure we notice, by Mr. Hall's advertisement in this day's paper, that he has succeeded in drawing the attention of some of the largest Manufacturing Houses in Boston to this Market. It will be seen that the Agency in question represents most of the leading New England manufacturers of Dry Goods produced in Lowell, Manchester, and other places. These goods are offered direct from the Factories, or by the package, here, and the extent to which similar goods are shipped on American account to other markets, inclines us to believe that, were the trial once made here on a large scale, we need not go further than the Manchesters and Lowells near us for all our domestic cotton and woollen goods. The whole question undoubtedly rests upon the absolute cost *here* in Store, and relative cheapness of this particular class of cotton and woollen goods used in this country coming from Manchester and Leeds, England, or Manchester, Lowell, &c., United States. In the one case, you have a heavy bill of charges, including Premiums of Exchange, Interest, Freight, Insurance, &c., which you have not in the other. If, on the other hand, in the case of American goods, the original cost is so much greater as to cover all these points of difference that lie against Transatlantic productions, then their goods cannot find sale here in competition with English or Foreign goods of the same class. We leave it for those interested to decide. Certain it is the American Manufacturing Houses have abundant means of supply; the raw material is a native production; and now that we have their best styles of manufactured goods offered to the Trade at first hands, it remains to be seen which goods will take the Market best, and where the buyer finds his advantage in point of price. We hope Mr. Hall's enterprise will receive the favor it merits.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Parliament—The Royal Speech—The Government in a Fix—Chancery Proceedings against the Rectors—Scotch Degrees—The Dixon Libel Case—The League Manifesto—City Crowded.

TORONTO, May 13, 1850.

Parliament meets to-morrow. For two or three days past Members have been arriving in the city. The fitting up of the Parliament buildings was completed on Saturday; and at night both houses were illuminated, for the especial benefit of the good people of Toronto, many of whom went to see the elephant. The large glass chandelier in the Assembly Room contains 129 gas lights. Before Saturday night, I had no correct conception of what the Legislative Council Chamber would be like when the fixings were completed. It is fitted up in a style of great extravagance. The Bar of the House is composed of burnished brass; and the caricature throne, an indispensable appendage of the gilded mockery of delegated royalty, is, of course, a great affair. A shocking bad portrait of the Queen hangs on the West wall. The rows of seats I spoke of in a previous letter, are for the Members of Assembly when they visit the "Lords." The chairs of the Members are much the same as those in the other House, but desks there are none.

If the Royal Speech, as it is styled by courtesy or custom, omits all reference to the Clergy Reserves, Cameron or Perry—I am sorry to say that poor old "Pete" is very unwell—will have to move an amendment, and then the fun will commence. Sir Allan McNab will take the ground that the Ministry went to the country on this question at the last Election, and that they are bound to take it up and settle it. The difficulty of the matter is this:—Lafontaine, who is indebted for his political status to the Priests of Lower Canada, is utterly opposed to any interference with the matter. Five Members of the Cabinet are opposed to his policy; but as "*he can choose his colleagues for Upper Canada*," they are obliged to submit to his will and pleasure.

The tact of the Clear Grits has placed the Cabinet in a most embarrassing dilemma. The object of Cameron's amendment, proposed at the great meetings in this city last week, is to be carried out. A Committee meeting of the Anti-Clergy Reserves Association met on Friday, to decide upon the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Government, representing, as the opinion of the public meeting, that the Clergy Reserves and Rectory questions should be made Cabinet measures. The Government kick-splittes tried to back out of the promise made at the public meeting, but in vain; the majority of the Committee nailed them to the point, and the two Secretaries were authorized to wait upon Mr. Baldwin to ascertain when he and his colleagues could make it convenient to receive a deputation from the Committee. The reply was that he would confer with his colleagues on the subject. Here the matter stands at present. Whatever may be the result, it cannot be denied that the Clear Grits proved an over-match for the Ministerialists at the public meeting, which was, in fact, originated by the Ministry for theatrical effect, and as a means of getting themselves let down easy.

I have it on good authority that proceedings in Chancery have been, or are about to be, commenced to test the validity of the Rectory Patents. There are various opinions respecting the legality of these Patents, and it is difficult to say which amongst them is the correct one, as the facts, on which these various opinions are founded, are somewhat controverted, and not at all clearly settled. One party has it that the Patents were signed in blank by Sir J. Colborne; but this remains to be proved. The constitutional question respecting the involability of a Patent from the Crown is by this time probably not surrounded with much difficulty. There seems to be something like a general admission that, whether the Patents were legally or illegally issued, the Rectors have acquired certain rights under them, and could not be disturbed during their lives, even though the Court of Chancery should pronounce the Patents illegal. I do not believe that the Chancery proceedings will result in any disturbance of the Rectories. The Chancellor is known to have expressed himself strongly in favor of the vested rights created by the Patents; but this was before he had chiselled his way to fortune.

The trial for Libel of the parties who signed the Petition to the Government praying for the dismissal from the Magistracy of Mr. Dixon, of London, has been postponed till the Fall Assizes. The Crown Solicitor stated that he was unable to go on, owing to the evidence not having been properly got up. The case is delayed for the purpose of giving time to procure the necessary evidence.

The case of the rejected gentlemen with Scotch degrees is to be re-considered by the Convocation of Toronto University, and there is little doubt that they will be admitted. I am now satisfied beyond all doubt that Dr. Gwynne, profoundly the most liberal member of the Caput, if not of the Convocation, did some time ago express strong opposition to the admission of any Scotch degrees. This is the gentleman who supplied the author of the History of the Kings College with the information the pamphlet contains. In fact nearly all the agitation respecting this institution originated in the jealousies of the two factions in the College Council, though it is impossible to deny that the Endowment has been scandalously wasted. The Commission appointed to investigate the state of the Endowment will not be ready to report till some time next Fall.

The Manifesto of the League has created very little sensation in this quarter. In fact, it has scarcely arrested the public attention for a moment. Many of the newspapers have not noticed it at all. I doubt if the Sherwood or the McNab sections of the Conservative party be willing to commit their political fortunes to any such scheme as that propounded in the Manifesto. To ask for liberty to frame a new Constitution, to be ratified by the people, is as nearly a demand for Independence as may be. It is what we have undoubted right to ask, but the old partisans, like the present Ministry, Henry Sherwood and Sir Allan McNab, who expect to reap the good things under the present (to them) good system, are not prepared for any decided change.—The recognised leaders of the two old decaying factions, therefore,—I speak of Upper Canada,—are very careful about committing themselves to any revolutionary scheme, no matter how unsuited our present institutions may be to the actual condition of the country.

The city is chock-full of people. Almost every house is occupied, and it is difficult to obtain one at any price. When the Seat of Government leaves us, everything will be changed, including the super-loyal sentiments of the Government partizans, provided the Government falls into other hands.

The new Assessment Bill for Upper Canada has been before the Council of the Board of Trade of this city for some time, and it is said they are going to vote against it.

I have seen Mr. Sanborn this morning, and I find he will give the Clear Grits his support in the struggles of the Session.

The weather, for a change, is beautifully fine this morning. X.

Interesting Intelligence from South Australia.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA IN THE PACIFIC—FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF GOLD—THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE AUSTRALIANS.

Our advices from South Australia are to the 15th of January. Adelaide papers of the 12th are received.

The Colony was somewhat excited by the further discoveries of gold, which had checked emigration to California, and started two joint-stock companies for the washing and streaming of gold; one is advertised as the South Australian Gold Company, with a capital of £25,000, in five thousand shares of £5 each, and a direction composed of some of the most respectable men in the Colony. They have purchased and paid for one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, and taken four hundred more on lease, which gives the command of twenty miles of water courses, open for immediate operations. Specimens of the most satisfactory nature have been obtained, and the analysis of the gold shows a purity equal to ninety-six per cent. Another Company is advertised, in the South Australian *Gazette*, as the Onkaparinga Gold Company; the prospectus was to appear the next week.

It appears that gold has been found in small quantities, from time to time, by various parties in South Australia. For nearly two years past the process of exploration has been going on silently and cautiously, and the result is in the formation of these Companies, backed by some of the best names in the Colony, who guarantee the sober reality of what has hitherto been only a dream, "that gold exists in large quantities in the soil and alluvial deposits made by the rivers of South Australia." There are great expectations that both Companies will be eminently successful, and that the Colony will be greatly enriched by these discoveries. *The disposition which existed for emigrating to California had quite abated, and parties who had engaged passages were forfeiting their passage money*, being convinced that they were going to a distance to seek that which was to be found at the door.

The whole line of the Onkaparinga is said to exhibit auriferous deposits, on which river the Australian Gold Company had secured various sections. In some parts it was expected that gold in large quantities would be found.—*N. Y. Trib.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

MAY 15—6, P. M.

ASHES.—Firm; sales of 150 barrels *Pots* at $5.50 @ $5.56¼. *Pearls* quiet; sales of 40 barrels at $5,62½ *@* $5.68¾.

FLOUR.—Increased firmness in Western State; low and medium grades, 6¼ cents; better demand, partly speculative; enquiry for Canadian 'mode-rate, and holders firm. Sales of 4000 barrels at $4,68¾ @ $4,75 for No. 2 Superfine $4,94 @ $5 for common State, $5,6 @ $5,12½ for straight State, and $5,68¾ for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Sales of *Wheat* restricted to-day; holders firm; a sale of 500 bushels Canadian at $1,25. *Corn* less active, yellow easier; sales of 50,000 bushels at 62 @ 62½ cents for Western mixed, and 62 @ 63 cents for Southern yellow.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork* in fair demand; sales of 800 barrels at $10.68¾ @ $10,75 for Mess, and $8,68¾ @ $8,75 for Prime. *Beef* dull, but firm at $5,25 @ $6.12 for country and city Prime, and $8,50 @ $9,75 for Mess, and $10,25 @ $10,62 for extra Chicago.

STOCKS.—Great decline in Fancies.

Buffalo Markets.

MAY 15.

FLOUR.—Little change to notice in the Market to-day. Since our last, sales of 500 barrels Wisconsin sold at $4,62½, and small lots Ohio and Michigan at $4,81 @ $4,87½. Market steady.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* steady and firm, without sales; buyers and sellers are unable to meet. *Corn* firm at 50 cents, with sales, since our last, of a few thousand bushels; receipts light, and but little in Market. *Oats* unchanged, and in good request, but scarce.

PROVISIONS.—Steady and firm at yesterday's rates.

Canal FREIGHTS.—60 cents to Albany, and 56 @ 57 cents for Figur to New York; Staves $2, and Lumber $2,25 over tolls per ton.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED—MAY 13.

Schr Princess Royal, Bernier, Bathurst and Restigouche, Dean & Co

PASSENGERS.

Abstract of the Passenger Lists received by Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration, of Vessels sailed for Quebec:—

Date Sailed.	*Ships.*	*Where From.*	*Passengers. Cabin.*	*Steerage.*
April 26—	Energy,	Limerick,	4	168
24—	Keepsake,	do	3	177
	Victoria,	do additional list,	0	10
23—	Urgent,	Liverpool,	0	338
			7	653
	Previously Reported,		63	4420
	Total,		70	5123

A. C. BUCHANAN, *Chief Agent.*

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 13th May, 1850.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schr Elizabeth arrived here on Friday last, from Halifax, reports having seen the ship Harmony, from Mobile for Quebec, fast in the ice, on the 29th April, near Scatterie Island. The Elizabeth was at that time trying to come through between Cape North and Cape Ray, but was obliged to put back, the passage being completely blocked up with ice, as far as the eye could reach from the mast head. She finally came through the Gut of Canso.

The schr Stirling, from Clearville, (Lake Erie,) with staves to W J G Beaty, here on Sunday, in 16 days.

Halifax, May 1—Cleared—Schr Marie, Tanguay, for Montreal.

The brig Rosewary, at Halifax on the 1st instant, from Ponce, left the brigs George Washington at Guyamo, loading for Quebec, and would sail about the 25th April.

New York, May 7—Cleared—Ships Adelaide Mescall, Scott, and James Pagan, McConnachie, for Quebec.

Antwerp, April 25—Cleared—Brig Thetis, Tilley, for Quebec.

Shannon, April 24—Sailed—Brig Mary, Brunt, for Montreal.

Portsmouth, April 22—Put in—Java, from London for Quebec.

Shields, April 26—The Lord Brougham, from hence for Quebec, has been surveyed at Stromness, and is found to have taken extensive damage, and will have to discharge her cargo to examine.

Brest, April 24—Put back—The bark Triton, Seeley, from Newport for Quebec, with cargo shifted, (coals from iron,) and ship leaking a good deal of water; cargo will be discharged.

Waterford, April 25—Put back—The George Ramsay, Gregor, for Quebec, to land 14 steerage that were found on board. She sailed hence on Tuesday, the 16th.

MARRIED.

At Haddington, Scotland, on the 4th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Esq., Writer and Banker, Perthshire, to SYBILLA, second daughter of Jean Lauder, Esq., of the former place.

At Thorne, Edward Jones, Yorkshire, on the 2nd ultimo, the Right Hon. ALLAN FRANCIS, Lord Gardner, eldest son and of Lieutenant-General the Earl GARDNER, K. C. B., to MARY CHARLOTTE, of Wadhurst, eldest daughter of the late Sir SAMUEL CROWTON, Bart.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

MAY 15—6, A. M.

CORNWALL.—Fine and clear.

TORONTO.—Fine and clear. A fire broke out last night, destroying much property, about one-half of which is insured. It occurred about one o'clock, and destroyed 18 or 20 houses on both sides of Yonge Street, corner of Adelaide Street.

MONTREAL.—Beautiful morning. Wind N. E. Thermometer 49°. Barometer 29.95.

TORONTO, May 15.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—*Trial of Strength.*—Hon. Mr. Boulton moved the 1st reading of a Bill to prohibit Expenditure not previously authorized by law. Motion opposed by Ministers. Yeas 21, Nays 36. The "Clear Grits" and Conservatives voted together. A Select Committee was named to report List of Standing Committees.

Nothing of consequence in Council.

BOSTON, May 15.

The Steamer *Canada* sailed to-day, with 111 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax, and about $40,000 in specie.

CHARLESTON, May 14.

The *Isabella* brings dates from Havana to the 8th. The *Picayune* has advices from Texas, which state, that a great overflow had occurred in the Brazos.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Ship "JOHN BULL," DUFFILL, Master, will SAIL from this Port (Wind and Weather permitting) on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant.

For Freight, apply to J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.

Montreal, 16th May, 1850. 105

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON DIRECT

THE Steamer "ENGLAND," Captain McDONALD, will leave the Subscriber's STORES, CANAL BASIN, for the above Ports, calling at intermediate places, weather permitting, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 16th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JNO. KER.

May 16, 1850. 105

1850.

REGULAR LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has concluded his arrangements for running *his LINE of FIRST CLASS STEAMERS* from MONTREAL to TORONTO, HAMILTON and intermediate PORTS on LAKE ONTARIO, and will be prepared at opening of Navigation to forward GOODS and PRODUCE upon the most reasonable terms. JNO. KER.

Montreal, April 12, 1850. 105

JOHN KER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

WATSON'S STORES, CANAL WHARF.

May 16, 1850. 105

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION HOUSE.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN and GERMAN FABRICS, for Sale by the Package, and to order from the different Manufacturers.

WAREHOUSE, 166, ST. PAUL STREET, (Late Armour & Whiteford's.)

May 16. 105

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN MANUFACTURES:—

GREAT FALLS, CHICOPEE, CABOT and DWIGHT DOMESTIC COTTONS, Brown and Bleached.

COCHECO PRINT WORKS, Dover, N. H.

—ALSO,—

Middlesex and Bay State Woollen Manufactures, Shawls, &c., Lowell, Mass.

Orders taken for the above Fabrics, at Manufacturers' Prices, forwarded to all the Warehousing Ports in Canada, (E. & W.,) direct from the Works, and for Sale by the Package,

At No. 166, St. Paul Street.

T. D. HALL.

May 16. 105

NOW RECEIVING AND ON SALE,

ONE HUNDRED CASES and BALES of AMERICAN GOODS from the above Works, selected expressly for this Market.

Particulars on arrival of the Goods.

PATTERN CARDS now on view at 166, St. Paul Street.

—ALSO,—

Imported via Boston and New York,

THIRTY CASES 1500 PIECES ENGLISH PRINTS, assorted, Hoyle's and Best French Styles.

GERMAN CLOTHS, FRENCH CAMBRICS, LAWNS, &c.

T. D. HALL.

166, ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal, 16th May, 1850. 105

MRS. WALTON

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Montreal and the Public generally, that she has just received, by the vessels in Port, an extensive and varied selection of BERLIN, FLEECY, LADY BETTY, SHETLAND, MERINO, and LAMBS' WOOL, of the most beautiful and brilliant colors, and of every conceivable shade.

The assortment has been selected for her by Agents in BERLIN and LONDON, under her immediate orders, expressly for the Canada market, and she is confident of being able to meet the most fastidious taste.

She has also received a portion of her orders of NEW PATTERNS, from GERMANY, for Ottomans, Screens, Table-Covers, Slippers, &c., and will soon have, per the "Cyprus," the remainder of her supplies.

May 8, 1850. 96-1m

HATS!!

GIBB & Co. have just OPENED a few Cases of LINCOLN & BENNET'S best LONDON VELVET NAP HATS.

May 4. 95

GIBB & Co. have just received per "Great Britain" and "John Bull," their usual complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS; together with a choice selection of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.

May 4. 95

CALEDONIA WATER.

THE Undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has appointed JOHNSON BRIGGS as his GENERAL AGENT for the SALE of the WATERS from the "INTERMITTENT," "SALINE," "GAS," and "SULPHUR" SPRINGS; and that Mr. Briggs will OPEN his OFFICE, at the Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James' Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, on MONDAY next, the 20th May, where a constant supply of the Waters, from the Springs, may be obtained.

J. L. WILKINSON, Proprietor.

May 15, 1850. 104

A THOROUGH-BRED GREYHOUND SLUT, Seven Months old, for Sale. Apply at the Courier Office.

Montreal, May 15, 1850. 104-c

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEANDRE LAFONTAINE,

143 CORNER OF ST. PAUL AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS.

THE Undersigned has completed his assortment of Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he offers to the Public at most moderate prices—*Five per Cent Cheaper than any other Establishment in Montreal.*

His assortment of Dry Goods is Extensive, of the most various character, principally consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Fancy Fabrics, Linens, &c.

Clothes of all Sorts made to Order with dispatch.

The Public and Families are invited to the establishment of the Undersigned, where they will find, besides his assortment of Dry Goods, the following Ready-Made Clothing, of his own manufacture:

300	Black Cloth Surtouts	
700	do do	
1000	do do	
1200	do do	
700	do do	
	Of all Colors, assorted	
950	Chesterfields	
1050	do	
800	do	
950	Cloth Shooting Coats	
315	do do	
960	do do	
850	do do	
1080	Tweed do	
460	do do	
750	do do	
300	Cassimere Habits	
500	do do	
250	do do	
1300	pairs of Black Cloth Pantaloons	
250	do	do
250	do	do
300	do	do
900	Cassimere	do
975	do	do
300	do	do
450	do	do
750	Satin Vests	
413	do do	
260	do do	
350	do do	
260	do do	
400	do do	
1500	do do	
1250	B Cloth do	
850	do do	
650	do do	
470	do do	
666	do do	
1200	Cassimere do	
990	do do	
770	do do	
380	do do	
270	do do	
190	do do	
250	pairs of Trowsers de Bourages	
900	do do Satinett	
500	Satinett Habits	

N. B.—The Undersigned has always also employ the best working Tailors in the city.

LEANDRE LAFONTAINE.

Montreal, May 15, 1850.

CARPETING.

THOMAS MUSSEN

IS receiving, per *Montreal, Britannia, Canada, Albion, Favorite, Toronto, St. Andrew, Queen of Hamilton, Alcest, Anne, Achilles*, and other Vessels, a large and splendid assortment of CARPETING, of latest Styles and Patterns, which will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his CARPET WARE-ROOMS, adjoining his Establishment, consisting in part of—

Velvet, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpeting

Imperial 3-Cord Superfine and Fine Crossed Brussels and Venetian Stair Carpeting

—ALSO,—

Plain and Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Bags, (all sizes,) Watered Alpacas, Worsted and Union Damasks, Fringes, Lace, Curtain and Bell Hangings, &c., &c.

With his usual extensive Spring Importations of ENGLISH and FRENCH FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.

PERFINE CLOTHS, FANCY and FRENCH CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, &c., and COLORED DRILLS, VESTINGS, &c., and COLORED CASHMERETTS, &c. &c.

May 10, 1850. 98

CARPETS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from different vessels in Port, part of their EXTENSIVE STOCK of CARPETING, and in daily expectation of further additions, consisting of every variety in the newest patterns.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of the Choicest Designs, from the celebrated Manufactory of "JOHN HARE & Co.," which they daily expected by the *Alcesta* and *Lord Sidmouth*, and also, to complete their assortment, an additional supply by the *Achilles* and *Cyprus* from London, from 2 feet to 27 feet wide.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

In imitation Wood and Marbles, and similar to superior article, with Printed Back, suitable for Shop Windows and Counters.

The above, with their large selection of TABLE MATS, DRUGGETS, &c., they will offer on the most favourable terms, and respectfully solicit an inspection from intending purchasers.

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

25, St. François Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street, Montreal, 10th May, 1850.

CARPETS.

J. & D. LEWIS will receive, per "Andrew" and "Cyprus," from London, a large assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS, and SUPERFINE CARPETINGS, all of the newest patterns.

May 1.

WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received, per *Britannia* and *Caledonia*, a good assortment of WRITING PAPERS, consisting of—

Medium, Demy, Foolscap, Post, Note, and other sizes, of good qualities.

—ALSO—

A supply of Steel Pens, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Quills, Inks, Ink Powders, India Rubber, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Metallic Memorandum Books, Slates, Portf