To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to their 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 doings and things 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 Season.

"Be the Carriers or the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their Carriers, that the following premiums will be awarded to them on their sales during the week, viz.:—

20 10 0 to the first.
0 7 6 to the second.
0 5 0 to the third.
0 2 6 to the fourth.

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE,
June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

The Menace of our Liberty—The Unexampled Menace of Corruption in the Hands of Lafontaine.

It would entail no difficulty to declare, that the Ministerial tenure of office is precarious—that their once ardent friends now yield a cold and reluctant support—and that the negative character of their acts must disappoint a majority of those who were taught to regard them as uncompromising Reformers; but a careful and unprejudiced examination of our social and political condition compels us to avow, that we believe the Ministry stronger than ever—that the next election, instead of driving them from office, will but consolidate their power, and that they require neither talent, intellect, nor honesty to maintain an unbroken exercise of authority; and that they can hold that power with impunity for years, so long as they yield the patronage of the Province, and command the services of British bayonets. It may wound the self-love and vanity of many to quench thus all promise of a victory, which seemed within their grasp, when their Manifesto proclaimed a preference for Elective Institutions. The once sanguine may be chilled, possibly disheartened—the once enthusiastic may despair—yet an abiding reliance in the immutable principles of justice nerves the resolute with courage and constancy to look their position boldly in the face, neither underrating the resources of their opponents, nor undervaluing the number or character of their weapons at their command. Such men will struggle for their rights, until the last rag of the Constitution be torn in the conflict, trusting the eventual issue to the dispensations of Providence. We do not speak lightly or incautiously upon a question on which we have deliberate sentiments of men impressed with the reality of convictions, which warn us to avoid all self-delusion; and we would be chargeable with cowardice and treachery if we concealed from the people the humiliating fact, that they are at the mercy of a Colonial Oligarchy, which is only upheld by the military weapons of the Imperial Government. The events of the last few months, and the recent debates in the Legislature, leave no room to question the fact, that the minority are not cemented together by a common purpose, as organized system of action, or any recognized and adopted principles. Their operations resemble the desultory and guerilla assaults of independent partisans, clogged with the jealousies and rivalries of half a dozen aspiring chieftains. They have no rallying cry, which awakens an echo in the hearts of the people; they have no masses in their rear to raise their drooping spirits and cheer their flagging efforts. Those minority have not been appealed to upon the broad principles of mutual interest and mutual benefit; and those masses distrust the sincerity of the minority, and openly assert that such men have no better purposes than the personal aggrandisement of a few politicians. The opposition is changeable in that they have not frequently had warmly thrown themselves into the ranks of the people, and argued, felt, and acted as if they had common purposes to serve, common interests to advance.

It is sheer folly for any political leader of the opposition to imagine that he can clip into power through the force of a Governor; those days have passed. The result of Lord Elgin would leave unaltered the surface of politics. The nomination of the highest Tory of the English school would cause no change in the current of events. Confined in a gorge, the two parties must fight the battle out, with such weapons as they fashion for their purpose; but the leader of the opposition, before he engages in the fight, should surround himself with those whose interests he espouses; he must battle less for himself and more for general principles; he must train the people to believe and feel that it is their cause, not his election, which engages their exertions. The varied forms in which political opinions are expressed, by the few severed organizations, proclaim such leader to distrust the existence of any settled purpose, and despair of any systematic combination which promises unity of action; he must descend from the airy regions of speculative idealities, and move and mix with the people; he is from them; he must receive those instructions beneath which will teach him their aspirations, their necessities, and their apprehensions, and in their ranks he will discover that the true elements of strength exist. He must adopt their maxims and their policy, and he must range himself on the side of those who seek to wrest from the Ministerial Oligarchy those rights and privileges which naturally belong to the people. Those rights have been usurped, one by one, craftily and designedly, until at the present day the Province vibrates from end to end under a perfect system of centralized patronage, to which nothing analogous can be found in any community claiming constitutional liberty. Let us, for the instruction of those who snarl at our discontent, and mock us for our torpor-like condition, briefly recapitulate the elements of power wielded by a clique, who flatten and flourish amidst the general decay. Their patronage embraces the following incredible list:—The Civil Government in all its departments, including the Cabinet, Government printing, and Government advertising; Canal and Turnpike Roads; the Militia and the Magistracy; Police Magistrates and Justices; Board of Works; Public Lands; Penitentiaries and Jails; Law Officers, including Judges, Clerks, Prothonotaries, Sheriffs, and even Coroners; Trinity House and Pilots; Customs and Revenue Departments; Lunatic Asylums and Emigration Agents; Indian Agencies and Education Commissioners; the Post Office in expectancy; a Bank of Issue in prospects; the Priesthood of Lower Canada, as a social gendarmerie; unlimited control over the public funds, which they expend as Secret Service money; and the whole of this long catalogue of usurpations backed by 6000 British Troops, and several well-appointed batteries of Horse Artillery. The American reader who peruses this list of unbounded Governmental patronage, may be disposed to admit that our disabilities are neither few nor insignificant; and when he reflects upon the large share which, even in the Thirteen Colonies, the people enjoyed in the election of their officers, he must confess that the obstacles we have to overcome, and the grievances we have to redress, are not lessened from the fact that our antagonists are of home growth, and that they call themselves Liberals. It unfortunately happens that the men who aspire to be the leaders of the opposition, are open to the accusation, that in other days, when in power, they conspired to defraud the people of all exercise of the elective principle, and tamely sanctioned the usurpation by the Ministry of the initiation of all money bills; they aided in erecting the gigantic system of corruption and intimidation which overshadows the land, while it demoralizes the community; they lent the sanction of their names to a policy which has built up an Oligarchy of officials, who can laugh to scorn mere Parliamentary declamation, while they grasp the solid guarantees of substantial power. Speculative reasoning leads us to anticipate a future, by no means distant, when men will be roused to a recognition of the thraldom to which they were consigned, and, despairing of all redress, or emancipation by those forms cherished under constitutional Governments, will risk the sad alternative which alone offers a refuge to an outraged and exasperated people.

The well-known Authoress of the "Scottish Chiefs," and many other standard Novels and Romances, Miss Jane Porter, expired at the residence of her brother, Dr. W. Ogilvie Porter, Portland Square, Bristol, on Thursday night, the 23rd ult., from a second attack of pulmonary apoplexy. "Miss Porter," says a London paper, "was in her 74th year, and maintained to the last moment not only her intellectual faculties unimpaired, but that cheerfulness of disposition for which she had been so much admired during her long life."

Inscriptions have been discovered by Dr. Lepsius on rocks in the Nile valley in Nubia, indicating that in the time of Amenamha the Third, (Mœris,) about 2,200 years B. C., the level of the river was 26 feet 8 inches higher than it is now. The cause of this difference of level is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. It is an enigma to be solved by future Geologists and Travellers.

The Nightingales.

This popular Company of Vocalists will give their first Concert in this city on Monday evening, June 17. They come highly recommended to us by the Press from the principal cities in the United States, and in Toronto and Quebec, where they have sung for several weeks.

Germania Society.

This highly celebrated musical corps gave their Farewell Concert last evening, and, if possible, surpassed their previous performances. In consequence of earnest solicitations they have delayed their departure for Quebec, in order to give another performance on Saturday next.

Naval and Military Preparations.

It would appear from all the accounts received from the French seaports, that though there is very little prospect of the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, the Government think it right to be prepared for all emergencies. Levies of men are ordered. In the maritime quarter of Calais, where there is a registered population of 1800 men, about 80 are called out who have not completed their four years' service in the Navy. It is remarked that this proportion is greater than that which was called out under the administration of M. Thiers, at the period of the Syrian affair.

A considerable number of seamen lived in the maritime circumspection of Havre, are about to be dispatched to Cha bourg, where they are to embark on board the ship of the Line *Henri IV.*, the complete equipment of which has been ordered.

The steamer *Mortagne* has already conveyed to Brest the first detachment of seamen.

Letters from Toulon, of the 22d, mentions that the ship of the Line *Inflexible* cast anchor in that port on her return from the Piræus. It is added that the *Inflexible* is under orders to get ready as quickly as possible to join the Mediterranean squadron.

The *Fulbert* Brig of War has just cleared the port, and was said to be proceeding to the Levant.

Letters from Toulon, of the 24th instant, announce the sailing from that port of the 3 oam vessels *Solon* and *Grandeur*, to reinforce the French fleet at Naples. Captain Doquesne, who recently commanded the *Jena*, when the Pope visited the Mediterranean squadron, has received orders to proceed immediately to L'Orient and Rochefort to fit out the *Duguesclin* and another Ship of the Line, and take them to Brest. A large number of sailors has been ordered in the fifth maritime arrondissement, of which Toulon is the chief city.

Letters from Marseilles, of the 22nd instant, state that the utmost precautions were taken there on the night previous to protect the shipping, which, it had been discovered, had been menaced with conflagration by the fire-raisers.

Letters from Lyons of the 24th, mention that, among other precautions for the tranquillity of the city, General Castellane had prohibited the sale of fire-arms to any one not furnished with a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Mayor and Sous-préfect. The armorers were also ordered to remove the locks from the guns in their establishments.

A person had been arrested at Rueil, near Versailles, for using threats to the inhabitants to force them to sign petitions against the Electoral Reform Bill.

The President of the Republic paid another visit to the Sceaux Fair on Saturday. He was accompanied by the Minister of War.

THE COST OF RATS.—Rats will cost the State of New York this year, a hundred thousand dollars; how much it cost throughout the country is beyond estimation. They are a serious plague. Let us explain how they have lately caused a large expense to the State. On one of the best and strongest banks of the great Erie Canal, the pride and boast of the State of New York, there stood a slaughter house. It was the rats gathered and bred, and upon they were thrown with the fresh food they fattened upon, they went to the river to drink by digging to it through the solid earth. In this manner these monstrous rats undermined one of the strongest and best embankments on the whole Canal, and caused the water to get in, and when once in, it worked as by a fly with hydraulic and hydraulic force, till it produced an extensive breach. This break has been recorded in all the papers, but few have imagined or understood the cause of it. The cause was the slaughter house and the rats.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 11, 1850.

It appears that some apology was made by the members of the Government to the authorities of Buffalo for the non-fulfilment of their engagement to be at Buffalo on Friday. Those members of the Government and Legislature who remained were invited to, and partook of, a dinner at the Mansion House, at the expense of the city. The usual interchange of civilities, common on such occasions, took place.

Dr. Workman, the clever and witty editor of the *Mirror*, has withdrawn from that journal; which, if report be true, is hereafter to be a Ministerial advocate, to be conducted by one Matthew Ryan.

TORONTO, June 11, 1850.

The members being tired with their Welland Canal excursion, the House sat only about six hours last night. Nothing that can be dignified with the name of a debate took place.

Mr. Cameron's (Cornwall) Bill, to render Written Memorandums necessary in certain cases, was read a third time, the word "currency" having been substituted for "sterling" and some other trifling amendments made.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Hamilton Gas Company's Bill, was received.—Sir Allan, on the suggestion of Mr. Hincks, consented to a slight alteration, that makes the Bill an exact copy of the Montreal Gas Company's Bill.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, for the second reading of a Bill for the formation of Companies for Manufacturing purposes, (from the Legislative Council) a discussion arose on the principle of limiting the liability of Companies to the amount of their investments. Messrs. Baldwin, Cameron, (Kent,) Hincks, Boulton, (Toronto,) and Price, opposed the principle of limited liability. Mr. Price also opposed the principle of co-operation, and said, he thought these Corporations a curse to the country, as they interfered with individual rights. This very singular idea probably arose from a confounding of religious and commercial Corporations in his mind. Messrs. Holmes, Cartier, Sherwood, (Toronto,) Badgley, and Merrit, supported the principle of limited liability. The arguments on both sides are soon summed up. The opponents of the limited liability principle say,—Why should Corporations, as well as individuals, not be responsible for all the debts they may contract? The law requires protection from fraud; but if you exempt a Company from the obligation to pay its debts, you offer a premium upon fraud, and expose the public to loss. On the other side, it is asserted, that the principle of limited liability has been in operation in some of the American States, for a long time, with the best results; that it is found not to be productive of fraud; and it is argued that we shall never have cotton manufactories in Canada till we adopt the same principle; that many would risk a certain amount in subscribing to the Stock of a Company, who would never be induced to take a share, if, by doing so, they were to risk their whole fortune.

It seems to me that, in this case, truth lies between the two extremes. No good reason, I take it, can be given, why a Company, more than individuals, should, by law, be specially exempted from the payment of its debts, or any part of them. Then why not treat them like individuals? Why not say they shall be responsible for the full amount of all liabilities they may contract? It is but a just and equitable requirement, and at all events, has a better sound than the words so frightful to every capitalist: "he shall be responsible for every farthing he possesses." All the world knows, that the principle of personal liability has been carried to the fullest extent, and with the happiest results in the system of Scotch banking.—The motion was postponed; so that question will come up for discussion again in a few days.

On motion of Dr. Davignon, the House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Chambly Road Act. Mr. Hincks said, he had not previously paid much attention to the bill, but he had been led to understand, that the object was the adoption of the practice now in operation in Upper Canada, of requiring payment for every time passing through a gate; but he had just discovered that such was not the case, and he thought it objectionable that a different principle should obtain in different sections of the Province. Mr. Davignon thought the bill would not diminish the revenue of the road.—Mr. Sherwood (Toronto) said, the principle adopted in Upper Canada, of requiring payment for every time passing through a gate, was popular; and he inquired of the Inspector General, why it was, that the Government had permitted a measure to be introduced that must have the effect of diminishing the tolls? Mr. Hincks explained, that the Roads were, in one sense, Government Roads, and in another, they were not. They were established by Ordinances of Lower Canada, and while they are entirely out of the control of Government, the public revenue is responsible for the interest of the money expended in their construction. The Committee then rose, to report progress on Wednesday.

On motion of Dr. Davignon for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal School of Medicine, a discussion arose. The mover stated the desire of the French Canadians to have a School of their own, with power to confer Degrees; and that the School in question being conducted by men of ability, he considered it entitled to that privilege. Mr. Badgley objected, that the power to grant Degrees, now exclusively vested in the general College of Physicians, if conferred on this School, would have the effect of entirely destroying the other Medical School in Montreal. Dr. Davignon replied that such was not his intention. Mr. Badgley said there should be but one Body in the Province with power to grant Licenses to practice Medicine. Sir Allan McNab raised a question as to the nature of the Bill. He thought it of a private character, and that the £20 paid on all private Bills ought to be paid on this. In this view he was supported by Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, who said he had paid £20 on introducing a Bill to amend the Humber Harbor Incorporation Act—and that was no more a private measure than this. Messrs. Hincks, Sanborn, Robinson, and the Speaker, held that it was not a private Bill in the sense that required the payment of the £20. The £20 having been dispensed with, the Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that if it contained anything objectionable, it would be altered in Committee. It was then referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Badgley, Lafterriere, Tache, Boutillier, and Davignon.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, the Bill to facilitate biddings at Sheriffs' Sales in Lower Canada, was read a second time.

On motion of Sir Allan McNab, the Bill to enable Municipal Corporations to subscribe Stock in the Great Western Railroad, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Railroads and Telegraphs.

The House then went into Committee on Mr. Cameron's (Cornwall) Bill to amend the Law of Slander and Libel, and passed it; believing, though it left the House a few minutes before the Committee rose.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THREE RIVERS, June 10, 1850.

The company of troops stationed here went over to Becancour, and remained there during the meeting of the District Council. They returned to town yesterday afternoon. Serious riots must have been apprehended to require the intervention of Her Majesty's troops. I understand they leave this place this afternoon, or to-morrow, to repair to Hamlet, where a similar emergency may possibly require their services.

The people of Three Rivers, and the adjoining Parishes, have been amusing themselves with witnessing the drill of the Marine Troops, who performed in the town last week for five nights to crowded audiences. They occupied the Room used for the meetings of the Town Council, (the Town Hall,) not over 100 spacious, capable of containing comfortably three or four hundred persons, was not large enough to accommodate the large audiences that assembled. The truth is, that since the abolition that municipal Corporation, the Corporation lands in the vicinity (heretofore belonging to the Lessees of the Forges) have been conceded, the population has greatly increased, and persons from distant parts of the District have emigrated, and now occupy those fine lands.

The people of St. Gregoire "are more reasonable than they seem." The patriots, who were arrested during the late troubles, are now permitted to return home, and are still at work. And as for the Elgin Council, no one knows where they are.

Z.

Proceedings of the Corporation.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10, 1850.

The Council met at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. E. Faber, Esq., took the Chair.

After considering the Memorial from St. Urbain Street, for the prevention of the erection of a Soap Premises by Mr. Watson, the Council considered the next Memorial. This was a Report from the Market Committee, upon a Memorial touched into the Corporation by Mr. Duclos, Professor of Gymnastics. The Memorialist requested the use of the upper part of the Market House, as a Gymnasium. The Committee, upon consideration, replied that they could not comply with this Memorial.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee reported, that in consequence of the increased labors of Mr. Demers, City Treasurer, now in the discharge of his office, which post he had long occupied with great satisfaction to all parties, they were of opinion that something in addition to his salary should be advanced to him. They, therefore, recommended that the sum of £50 be presented to Mr. Demers, as a token of their feelings of approbation. Moreover, with a similar intention, they could not feel they discharged their duty without recommending the valuable services of Mr. Glockmeyer, Assistant Treasurer. They, in consequence, respectfully submitted, that the sum of £50 be presented to Mr. Demers, and £25 to Mr. Glockmeyer, in recompense of their fidelity and diligence.

Alderman McFarlane stated, that he had already alluded in the Council to the zeal and fidelity with which both the one and the other of the gentlemen alluded to in the Report, just read had discharged the onerous duties they had jointly been engaged in. He was of opinion that the individual, not his community, had a right to impose additional labor upon a person in their employment, who had fulfilled his duty, without paying additionally. He, upon that principle, was of opinion that the Report of the Finance Committee should be adopted. If, before the Report had been taken into consideration, an extra Clerk had been employed to assist these gentlemen, then the necessity for this sum would, perhaps, have been prevented. Under existing circumstances, he would, therefore, support the Report of the Committee. He trusted, however, that a demand for additional salary after agreement made should never again appear in the Council. Under the hope that such demand was made for the last time, he was of opinion that the sums of money stated in the Report should be advanced to both gentlemen.

Dr. Hall wished that the Corporation would take into consideration the dilapidated condition of the sheds, allotted for poor emigrants and such persons, many of whom at this period of the season were, owing to sickness and poverty, in absolute want of such shelter. He deemed the matter deserving the speedy attention of the Council, and especially the Committee appointed for the express purpose. With regard to the matter now under consideration, he differed slightly in opinion with Alderman McFarlane. He (Dr. Hall) preferred that a fixed augmentation of salary should be given to the amount stated in the Report concerning the City Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer. It would prevent discussion upon the matter at a future period. He, therefore, moved that the salaries of both gentlemen, specified in the Finance Committee Report, be augmented respectively by the sums of £50 and £25.

Alderman McFarlane was of opinion that it would be very well to settle the matter at this meeting; surely it would be found that doubts would arise on other occasions, if questions of importance were deferred without good foundation. He thought that in this instance the Corporation ought to exhibit that generosity which would be expected from a private individual under similar circumstances.

Mr. Lyman wished to remind the Corporation that there was a wide difference between private generosity and generosity, when the public money was concerned. No doubt Alderman McFarlane was right in saying that the Corporation ought to be generous. He (Alderman Lyman) preferred that the salaries of these gentlemen, viz., the City Treasurer and his Assistant, remain in *statu quo*. He saw no occasion for generosity in this instance. The public accounts taught them a different lesson, and he thought it much better that gentlemen disposed to be generous in money matters should rather draw upon their private funds than propose any addition to the salaries of officers at the present period. It had been stated that the person alluded to, and his Assistant, were sometimes compelled to work on Sunday—why did they do so? The Law, far from encouraging this, enforced the contrary. If the office of City Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer were not worth the present salaries they enjoyed, according to their agreements, he conceived that others would gladly fill their situations at the present rate of payment.

Councillor Atwater fully agreed with Alderman Lyman. There was no advantage gained for him, whether the salary of the City Treasurer was augmented or not; nevertheless, considering, as he did, the present state of their accounts, he would oppose all such augmentations of public expenses.

Councillor McGrath observed, that a person had formerly offered to fill the situation for a less sum. He was of opinion that any advance to the present salaries would be only a useless expenditure of money.

Councillor Benjamin said he preferred that the sums now under consideration were appropriated to other uses than the present. He was opposed to the increase. Upon the votes being taken, an amendment was proposed to the effect, that the Council should take into consideration the Report a second time. The votes for the amendment were, viz.:—Ayes, 9; Nays, 8; Majority 1.

The Order of the Day for reconsidering the late alterations made in the Committees of the Council was then read.

It was then moved by Alderman Wilson, seconded by Councillor Whitney, that the amendments recently made in the Corporation Committees be reconsidered. Alderman Wilson remarked, that it was painful to him to have occasion to criticise the late alterations made. He had done so already from principle, and, in the discharge of his duty, he would now, from the same motives, refer to the matter. In the first place, he conceived it injudicious to remove Councillor McGrath from his place on the Road Committee to a Police Committee; he felt that Councillor McGrath would have rendered far more service upon the former Committee. Secondly, he was of opinion that Councillor Beaudry should have been left as he was, upon the Finance Committee. The reasons were obvious. Both these gentlemen were habitually engaged in pursuits that qualified them for the places they formerly held in the Corporation, whereas their new business was strange to them,—upon these grounds he was opposed to the alterations made. As for the other changes in the Committees he had no cause of complaint.

Dr. Hall agreed with Alderman Wilson in the opinion, that the alterations were not the best that could have been made. Mr. Beaudry, a lawyer, was peculiarly fitted for the Finance Department; nevertheless he had been removed from it and placed upon a Road Committee. He regarded that appointment as injudicious. The removal of Alderman McFarlane to the Finance Committee he did not regard as blameworthy, but he felt that the legal knowledge of the former gentleman would have been useful to such Committee in a great degree, whereas he was somewhat perplexed by the present change. For himself, he would say, that his representing one of the most compactly-Wards in the City, and his humble standing in the Council, entitled him to a precedence, which had not been shown him in recent changes. He would remind the Mayor, that the attention of the Road Committee to the Queen Street, was not duly appointed to attend.

Alderman McFarlane stated, that he had already stated that the Mayor had been of opinion that the alterations he thought proper to make recently, should not have been submitted to the Council, and if some superior privileges were not thereby given to him, there would be room left for error in such proceedings, as well as cause of disorder. It was quite evident that the Mayor might have proceeded in making such changes, which members of the Corporation might not then be informed.

Mr. Sax Sun, the City Clerk, read over the Motion upon the last night's Notice, as follows:—"Reconsidering the recent alterations in the Committees, and amending the recent appointments."

Ayes:—Messrs. Prescotte, Lamarche, Atwater, McGrath, Lechine, Benjamin, Prevost, Beaudry, Lymans, Grenier, McFarlane, Sanborn, Wilson, Hall, Whitney.—16.

Nays:—Messrs. Prescotte, Lamarche, Atwater, McGrath, Lechine, Benjamin, Prevost, Beaudry, Lymans, Grenier, McFarlane, Sanborn, Wilson, Hall, Whitney.—16.

The Council adjourned this quarter past 11, P. M.

Fire This morning in Montreal Cemetery.

MONTREAL, June 13, 1850.

Mr. Editor,—Mr. Gregoire "Are there possible that they were?" The patriots, who were arrested during the late troubles, are now permitted to return home, and are still at work. Mr. Gregoire, in the Montreal Cemetery, and subscribed in your column, was as follows:—

"I am informed that Messrs Cazieux, Secretary of the Bishop of Sidyme, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec, wrote to Mr. Gregoire, Parmenter and Leclerc) to take an active part in the Election of Mr. Gugy."

Mr. Cazeau's reply to this charge of such was far removed from truth, and he positively denied any assertions, nevertheless Mr. Cazeau afterwards, in his last letter, asking to make, upon a letter of introduction to Mr. Maguire, who was then canvassing the Riding of the County of Quebec for electoral ends.

"I will answer, taking candid man, what is the end of giving a letter of introduction to a gentleman, of in this request to the person to whom it is addressed to use his influence in favor of the person introduced, consequently to take an active part in favor of that person so introduced; otherwise, it would be of no use, to no end, and absolutely ridiculous. But as Mr. Cazeau stands in a high position among the Roman Clergy of this Province, no body can suppose that he has written the letter of introduction, to be in the hands of Mr. Maguire a mere piece of blank paper. You are directly logically to admit, by Mr. Cazeau's own admissions, that the letter of introduction given by him to Mr. Maguire was, on his part, the act of writing to his Reverend confrères to take an active part in the election, and that my assertion, "that he wrote to his Reverend confrères to take an active part in the election," was well founded, so that his unalloyed denunciations of my assertions do not reflect great credit upon his veracity.

Respecting M. Provancher's flat denial of my assertions, he cannot pretend to be trusted, when I have Mr. Cazeau's own admission that he addressed to him the letter of introduction delivered to Mr. Maguire in favor of his candidate-ship, which he denies positively. I am ashamed for a Roman Catholic, to see so little frankness in my own Clergymen, but "Persons in Patrie, shunt on the principle."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. L. PARENT.

The *Quebec Mercury* is respectfully requested to reproduce the above in its columns.

E. L. P.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
June 12.

Brig Mary, Shaw, Glasgow, J R Orr, general cargo Brigantine Hellen, Dy Bloxel, Oporto, Le Mesurier, Routh & Co, wines

IMPORTS.

Per Bark SYDNEY, DUNCAN, London—EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co.

E Maitland, Tyler & Co, 120 cases 20 bags 45 bales; I Buchanan & Co, 30 casks; J H Terry, 9 cases; A Civiller & Co, 2000 boxes; Smith & McLennell, 20 do; Alex. Urquhart, 100 do; T & W Stark, 200 do; Gillespie & Co, 6 do; Hon P Mellish, 1 do; Geo Richland, 1 do; Capt Scott, 4 bales; P Holland, 11 cases; Ryan, Chapman & Co, 1 pipe; Anderson, Anlaby & Co, 50 coils; Benjamin Bros, 1 case; M Cuvillier, 1 trunk; J & J Leslie, 1 bale; F & V Hudon, 2 do; A & T C Kerr, 25 cases 1 bale 1 cask; P Musson, 4 do; W & J Smith & Co, 1 do; McFarlane & Co, 2 pkgs; Mc E Young, 1 box; J Johnston, 2 trks 4 cases 1 bale; John Rose, 1 box; Order, 1 case 1 bal; Richardson & Co, 1 do; Order, 19th Regt., 1 bale 1 case; do 79th do 1 parcel; Beswick, Mitchell & Co, 1 bal; L C Tetu, 4 bales 7 cases; Langevin, Masson & Co, 8 cases; H Benjamin, 1 do; Capt Hughes, 1 do; Hon W Walker, 1 do; Order, 207 bars railroad iron 11 pkgs baggage.

Per Ship NIAGARA, MERRY, from Glasgow—JAMES R ORR.

R Jason & Co, 53½ tons bar iron; J Johnson, 4 cs 8 bls; A Walker, 9 bls; John Philips, 1 cs; A & T C Kerr, 3 cs; R Anderson, 55 crates earthenware; Kingston Gas Co, 2½ tons castings; Anderson, Anlaby, Jones & Co, 56½ tons bar iron 1 cask 9½ tons castings; Kingston Water Co, 35 tons castings; Wilson & Coulliard, 16½ tons bar iron 1½ do castings; W Stephen, 6 cs; John Munn, 1 cs; G R Wheaton, 3 bls; Thos Mason, 3 bls; Brewster & Mulholland, 2 bdls spades 1 cask; J H Evans, 3 bdls spades 1 cask; Wm Darling, 3 tons castings 6 casks; Pentlington & Workman, 7 tons do 25½ pigs iron; Mc Cuthcheon, 1 box; Joe Milne, 3 cs; the Governor General, 3 cs; Gilmour & Coulson, 4 cs; Shaw, Tunstall & Co, 4 bls; A D Shaw, 2 bls; John Robson, 1 case; J S Wright, Jr, 8 cs, 3 cs; Cummings & Galbraith, 3 bls; John Brown, 2 boxes; J H Lecour, 2 cks; H Vennor, 3 cs; Armour & Ramsay, 1 cs; Order, 22½ tons bar iron 6 cases earthenware; A Cauthier, 3 bls; John Gillespie, 2 cases 2 casks 19 tons sheets 1½ tons lead pipe; Hon. Mitchell & Co, 16 bls 1 cask; A Laurie & Co, 6 bls; Bryson & Ferriers, 8 tons bar iron.

EXPORTS.

Per Brig ABEONA, BURNS, for Arbroath—SCOTT & GLASFORD.

D Dunsmuir, 1250 barrels flour 20 do pearl ashes 20 do pot ashes 72 kegs butter 30 barrels beef 20 do pork 20 do peas 600 minots oats 10 barrels cheese 3 do grass seed T M Hawes; Jas Gordon & Co, 60 kegs lard; Le Mesurier, Routh & Co, 150 barrels flour.

PASSENGERS.

Cabin Passengers—Mr. S. S. Wall, and Mr. Ashbridge, infantine and Mr. and Mrs. Orr, and three children, Mr. Dubois, Mr. A. Smith.

In the ship Niagara, from Glasgow—Mr. and Miss McMillon, Miss Woodburn, Miss J Woodburn, Mr and Mrs McKendrick, Mr Jas Boyd, Mr Jas D Fraser; with 170 intermediate and steerage passengers.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
June 11.

Bark Bowen, McDonald, 6th May, Liverpool, order, salt.
.... Alert, Baldwin, 26th do, New York, Lemesurier & Co, ballast.
.... Maguree, Munro, 6th do, Glasgow, Orr, (Montreal,) general cargo, 128 pkgs.
Ship Wallace, Morton, 8th May, New Orleans, A. Gilmour & Co, ballast.
June 12.
Ship John Francis, Deaves, 18th May, Boston, C. E Levey & Co, ballast.
Bark Pandora, Wade, 23rd do, do, do, do.
.... Industry, Wade, 15th do, New York, Ryan Bros & Chapman, do.
.... Solway, Shadwick, 18th May, New York, Pemberton Bros, ballast.

CLEARED,
June 11.

Ship Caroline, Harris, London, W J C Benson.
.... Sarah, Crawford, Greenock, do
.... Clonlarf, Walsh, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.
Bark Alicia, Robertson, Plymouth, A Gordon & Co
.... Erzeemenge, Ramsay, Glasgow, W K Baird.
.... Fermain, Menzell, Bristol, G B Symes & Co.
.... Calypso, Anderson, Dartmouth, do
Brig Brenda, Wood, Sunderland, W J C Benson.
.... Theodosia, Greigh, Stockton, M & E Burstall
.... Nelson, Hutchinson, Carlisle, C E Levey & Co
.... Dew Drop, Burke, Boncastle, do
.... Massey, Oldrieve, Salcombe, A Gilmour & Co
.... Edmond, Edmond, Scarborough, do
.... James Tickle, Maryport, G B Symes & Co
Sch Beaver, Cornelius, Cleveland, (Ohio,) John Smith

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The splendid emigrant ship Chester, Andrew Hunter, Master, arrived here yesterday morning, from Belfast, after a passage of 5 weeks and 4 days, having on board 396 passengers, all of whom are in excellent health. When off Cape Breton, she experienced a tremendous gale of wind, commencing on Sunday, 27th May, and lasting for hours; during which the gales fell to the mast 36, at almost unprecedented enormous at the present season of the year.

The ship Caledonia, Harrison, hence on the 31st ult. for Glasgow, and spoken off Cape Chat on the 6th instant, by the bark Rankin, Dawson, at this port.

The new ship Justice, 618 tons, was put up for sale at the Exchange Reading Room, yesterday morning, and fun up to £6 40s per ton; but was finally withdrawn at £7 17s. 6d per ton.

Sailed—Hebron, of the brig Hope, at this port, reports having spoken the bark Good Hunter, from Plymouth, bound for Sydney, in lat. 37, 35, long. 16 W. all well.

The barks Flower of Ugie, Stubb, and Waterville, McMillan, sailed at New York for Quebec on the 5th inst.

WILLIAM BURNET,
BLACK SMITH,
No. 34, St. Urbain Street,

BEGS to return thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage received, and trusts, with direct attention to business, to merit a continuance of that patronage.

W. BURNET continues to build FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFES, and Manufacture a Superior description of IRON BEDSTEADS and SOFAS, (a new article,) and every other description of BLACKSMITH'S WORK at his Establishment, St. Urbain Street, on reasonable terms.

June 8. 126-1m

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

TORONTO, June 12.

Last night, after the Report left, the Bill to empower Municipalities in Upper Canada to take Stock in Railways was passed. The Law of Libel reported from Committee, but no Bill. Bill for Simplifying Proceedings of Law in West read a second time. Mr. Hincks gave notice that at an Meeting of Parliament respecting the Separate Schools opposed to the Union Act. The Council Bill was replied to Mr. Robinson, that Government would give a grants of indemnity by Commission without requiring a Report before Parliament. The Government Chancery Sessions' Act passed. The Canada Company Bill, on motion of Mr. Christie, to be read a second time in six months.

BOSTON, June 13.

The Connecticut River Bank was robbed of $3,000 in gold, silver, and bills on Tuesday. The robbers trust a team was found containing the money, supposed to have been abandoned in their flight.

BOSTON, June 13.

The Southern Mail has arrived, and we have the Steamer at New Orleans from Texas the 1st. There was no further Indian news.

THE QUICKEST THING ON EARTH.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR CURING DIARRHŒA.

JAS. STEWART, at Head Quarters, Bonaventure Street, has been complaining of Diarrhœa for several days. On Thursday the 12th inst. he was quite unwell; had constant Diarrhœa, which left him; felt pain in the region of the Stomach, Heaviness, Cold Chills, Sick Headache, Low Spirits, and Sleepy. He was recommended to take a few drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—he took 25 drops—the Diarrhœa left him like a charm. In an instant the pain was gone, Cold Chills and Heaviness Drowsiness vanished, pour, gave place to a genial warmth over the body, and a happy flow of spirits. In Five Minutes HE DANCED A JIG, *for he was completely well.*

Let all who suffer pain in any form, from Diarrhœa, be RHEUMATISM or DIARRHŒA, Pain in the BACK or the BOWELS, Cramp, Spasms, Sprains or Swellings, Weakness, Nervous Headache, HEART BURN, SWELLINGS, HEAD ACHE, TOOTH ACHE, SORE THROAT, DOLOREUX, Worm, Rash or Tetter, use Radway's Ready Relief, either externally or internally, and we warrant them a safe, speedy and effectual cure.

I certify that the above statement is true.
W. L. STEWART.

I saw the said James Stewart take Radway's Ready Relief, and witnessed the immediate effects it had upon him.
(Signed) W. STEWART.

Radway's Ready Relief is sold by R. RAMSAY & Co., ALEX. URQUHART, Jr. Montreal and R. W. REXFORD.

June 14.

The *Transcript* will please copy as a notice.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY

CONSISTING OF

23 *Instrumental Sole Performers*

HAVE the honor to announce to the Nobility and Gentlemen of Montreal, that they have succeeded in making arrangements to perform one day later at Quebec, in order to accommodate, and, by doing so, they are happy to comply with the urgent request of many to give

ANOTHER GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Before their departure from Montreal, on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, at the THEATRE-ROYAL.

Principal Pieces to be performed are Overture "La Italiana in Algiro," by Rossini; "Summer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn; "Fille du Regiment," by Donizetti; "Variations for Clarionette on the Waltz," by Benoit; "Le Desir," by Mr. Schultz; "Variations Bravam," (for Trumpet,) by Mr. Hunt; "Rivalites," (Variations Brillants for two Flutes,) by Messrs. Zerrahn and Pfeifer; "Duo Clarionette," (for Violin and Violincello,) by Messrs. Schultze and Luhde; "Finale to Lucia di Lammermoor," by Donizetti; "Gallop Gaoti," by Lieder, &c.

The Free List will be suspended.

Dress Circle, 3s. 9d.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.