☞ THE MONTREAL COURANT is published daily during the sitting of the Legislature, 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 (by post, 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 ($3) 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.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1851.

In making our appearance this morning to our readers in an enlarged form, we consider it necessary to explain to our friends, and the public in general, what they may reasonably expect from us in future, so that no mistake may be made as to the tendency of our writings, or to the peculiar political features of the *Montreal Courier*.

There is confessedly much in the late political aspect of the European Continent which calls for grave reprehension. Chartered rights, which had stood the test of ages, have been recklessly assailed; the sanguinary depravity of turbulent multitudes have risen above all law, and asserted their terrible right to innovate and destroy, because they had the physical power to effect their guilty purpose. Yet we are no advocates for that stereotyped, petrified sentiment, which would have Governments to remain stationary from generation to generation, while science and the arts are hastening from point to point in their upward progress towards greater perfection, because this is contrary to nature—contrary to the great and paramount object for which man was placed in a state of probation here below. As in the language of a rude people, the bare and pressing exigencies of the day or the hour are the first things for which speech is required to find expression, or for the expression of which words are necessary to be invented—so in the progressive movement of civilized life, new laws, or at least new modifications of the old, will be required for every new phase into which society merges; and old institutions, which are no longer fitted for the more advanced form at which civilization may have arrived, must sink into disuetude, and give place to others of a more popular character, and better adapted to that stage of gradual improvement which the people may have obtained. It is not, therefore, possible for any one nation to legislate wholly for posterity, neither is it reasonable or just to attempt it; but it is neither reasonable nor just for a Government to lay sacrilegious hands upon ancestral wisdom, and pull down time-honored institutions for the mere wanton love of innovation, or for the fretful, discontented purpose of pulling asunder and putting together as a child dismembers and cobbles up a toy. It is to this noble and heroic stand, which Britain has ever made against the innovating hand of pseudo-patriots and half-year politicians, that she now owes her mountain-like stability, among the wreck of thrones, and the confusion of incensed political institutions, which, within the last three or four years, has characterized the rest of Europe. While other nations were losing themselves in the mysticism of a false philosophy, and the devious mazes of as false a religion, England was laying her plastic hand upon every evil root, and purging herself of every foul or false ingredient by which her safety might, by any possibility, be compromised. It was her glorious achievement at once to reconcile the most uncompromising conservatism with a wise and truly liberal elasticity.

While the natural progress of civilization, and the vast preponderance of mechanical power vested in the lower orders of society, have carried them like an overwhelming avalanche against the ancient barriers of Continental Government, Britain, the highest in science—the foremost in mechanical art—is also the firmest in force, and the most unshaken in political position. Possessed of a power, an intelligence and an ardour for improvement which nothing can repress, and the possession of a little of which has shown other nations to their very foundations as too mighty for them to wield, she remains, with a third of the world in her possession, essentially in internal political structure the same as she was when five centuries ago she braved the whole of Europe in arms. And the reason of this wonderful position which she has attained, may be traced to the expressive and, in the true sense of the word, liberal character of her institutions. There is no man among us but knows that, however meanly born, he may rise to the highest honors without a stain upon his name, and share in all the privileges and advantages of the descended, without any drawback upon his influence in society or a blot upon his escutcheon. War among other nations of Europe has been for ages the only, or at least the surest, road to preferment, but it has long ceased to be the principle and more honorable occupation among us, and it has the effect to be in any instance the exclusive path to offices of trust and high consideration. Eminence among us, as among the Republicans of the neighboring States, in any of the mechanical, commercial, or liberal arts, may lead to the gain of deserved reputation and independence, justly entitling the possessor of any of them to the rank and titles of a gentleman, whatever his designation may be at the Herald's College, provided always that integrity of character accompany his elevation. Nor is this latter quality to be expected in a greater degree in any rank; though among the high-born it may perhaps be distinguished by a more brilliant external polish. And it is thus that a middle rank, almost unknown among other nations, has sprung up in the midst of us, carrying prudence and experience into our Councils, and bulwarking our credit, both at home and abroad, by their public spirit and by generous grants of those treasures which they had accumulated by honorable and intelligent enterprise under the protection of the British flag. It was this feature in our national position that prompted one of the allied Sovereigns, when in London in 1814, to exclaim, after he had beheld for days together the ever-coming, ever-going, crowd of well-dressed persons passing his window, "*but where are the people?*" He had no idea of a highly cultivated, well educated, and expensively dressed "people." His whole knowledge of man in society was confined to the two relations of master and slave. Jewels and rags, squalor and obesity, perfumes and stench, were the only features which his senses had been taught to distinguish among men. Groans of anguish and symphonies of music were the only sounds familiar to his ear. The talented, *titled* artisan, the enterprising merchant, the princely capitalist—all of them more intelligent, more useful, more refined, aye, and more independent too than himself, in his Imperial State, surrounded by his guards, was a feature in the varied drama of human life which he had never before found in his experience, or dreamt of in his philosophy.

To advocate a system so replete with the best interests of man, so filled with the most perfect rational liberty, joined with the firmest bulwarks for the preservation of peace and prosperity, shall be our task. And though, from the corrupt efforts of wicked and selfish men, from the imbecility of Governors, and the traitorous tendency of Councils—from the open hostility of some, and the secret machinations of others—from the abuses of power, and the mean servility of the governed—we have been, and may be still, constrained to look with a longing eye to the happiness and prosperity and freedom of those who claim with us the same ancestry, speak our language, and are in a great measure governed by the laws of our mutual far-distant land,—yet we shall proceed with what energy we may, to resist the criminal efforts of all restless men who would recklessly invade the bulwarks of the constitution without giving us an equivalent, and use every means within our power of supporting the true interests of civil liberty, and of maintaining the strongholds of religious toleration, undefiled by the usurpations of Romish aggression on the one hand, or infidel effort on the other.

Madame and Monsieur Gustave Kroll-man, (the lady formerly Miss Mary Shew,) will give some Concerts, in a few days, in Montreal; we believe the first on Tuesday evening, either at Compain's or Hays' House. The lady is a somewhat celebrated vocalist, and the gentleman a very good performer on the violin. They have been listened to with great satisfaction in the United States and Upper Canada.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The number for April has just reached us; its contents are as usual, of the most average interest. The articles are 1. "England as it is." 2. "The Salmon Fisheries." 3. "Southey's Life and Correspondence." 4. "Lamoricière in Thibet and Tartary." 5. "Cousin." 6. "Spain and Spanish Politics." 7. "Shall we retain our Colonies?" 8. "Defeat in Italy." 9. "Ultra-Montane Doctrine."—"England as it is," the Reviewer says, "is an undigested mass of valuable matter," by a man who writes vigorously and smartly, and with a considerable degree of originality. "The Life and Correspondence of Southey"—This Review is interspersed with a well-digested estimate of his character as a Poet, a Prose writer, and a Reviewer. We also, indeed, regretted that "the Edinburgh" should speak so harshly of the poet, at a time when we will remember it, during his life, to have generously contrasted very favorably with death, the very reverse of his character. The Salmon Fisheries question is very ably treated, and we hope, for the sake of our fellow-subjects, that the Reviewer's views may be adopted by the Legislature, and that the Salmon may be protected in rivers from which they migrate at certain seasons of the year. "Shall we retain our Colonies?" "After life's fitful fever he slepth well, cradled in the graves of the Africans, and those who had passed every before him." Of the Colonies, the Reviewer says, he acquitted his right to, St. Helena and Mr. Eagan are now, we believe, the sole survivors. A great Article on Spain, which we cannot find space properly will repay its reader; and yet in the "Edinburgh," we fear, that hold of English readers, the name of "Palace Gaiety" will be indelibly inscribed."

But perhaps the most curious article in the North, entitled "Souvenirs d'un Voyage dans la Tartarie et le Thibet, par M. Huc, Prêtre Missionaire de la Congregation de M. Lazare." Here we learn that this most distinguished honor, just by the Emperor of China to a foreigner, that the English during that war, was a Gaelic Samuel Young, the account of whose tactics is as follows:—

"Aussitôt que l'action s'engagait il faisait deux grands sauts de la barbe pour n'en être pas incommodé; puis il se portait à l'arrière de ses troupes, la, armé d'un long sabre il poussait ses soldats au combat, et manœuvrait impérieusement avec qui avaient le bonheur de rencontrer. Cette chose de commander, me sembla pendant bien bizarre; mais ceux qui ont vu ce pauvre homme y voient que le gente militaire du General Young était bien sur la connaissance du sen soldats."

This hero's gallantry must have consisted mainly in leading the retreat, as it appears he was never seen in the van of his troops:—

"Mais avec devants," says M. Huc, "a plusieurs mandarins pourvoient le Batouron Tang n'avait pas exterminé les Anglais; tous nous dit repondu qu'il en avait en compagnie."

In a religious point of view, this Article is also very instructive, and deserves to be read and considered by all who wish to gain an insight into the working of the Roman Catholic Missionary system in distant countries and among heathen nations.

We reserve the article "Shall we retain our Colonies?" for a future, a more lengthened, and a more deliberate consideration, as it embraces several topics of no mean importance at the present time.

We recommend this number of the Edinburgh Review to the careful perusal of our readers.

The Work may be obtained at the Store of the Agent, B. Dawson, Place d'Armes.

Montreal Horticultural Society.

The Spring Exhibition of this Society, was held on Thursday last, in No. 29, Notre Dame Street, the use of the building having been kindly granted by Madame de Montenach, for the purpose. The show was of a private nature, notwithstanding which, there was a good display of spring flowers and early vegetables.

The meeting at this season of the year, is always deemed of most importance, as growers have now the best opportunity of bringing forward the different herbaceous and bulbous plants, calculated to withstand the rigors of a Canadian winter.

The following articles were shown:

By Mr. TURNER, Gardener to the Hon. JAMES LEslie.

Twenty varieties of the Hyacinth, still in good bloom, considering the lateness of the season; eighteen Tulips; thirty different species of Water Plants; forty Herbaceous Plants, in bloom, from the open border; ten spring flowering Bulbs; a cut flower of Azalea Pontica, which is proved to be quite hardy in this country; and two fine Bouquets.

By Mr. SPRIGGINS, Gardener to HENRY CRAIG, Esq.

A collection of twenty-seven sorts of seedling Pansies, some of which were very fine; Alpine Auriculas, in bloom; eight varieties of Verbenas, amongst which we observed a fine new sort, raised by Mr. Turner, and named "Hon. James Leslie," of a rosy purple colour, and much larger than Robertson's "Defiance," another of the best eight seedling Petunias; thirty five sorts of Tulips, including those three kinds, viz., Polyphemus, Bonaparte and Belle Fiancée; a fine specimen of Erica Aloë, arranged, covered with bloom, and which is kept over the winter in a cool house; nine different varieties of Calceolaria, raised by Mr. S., three or four of which were very fine and showy—them he considerable difficulty in keeping the latter flowers over the summer, owing, it is thought, to the extreme heat.

By the President, HUGH ALLAN, Esq.

A collection of twenty-four named Tulips, remarkably fine, and considered the best shown.

By Mr. MACINTOSH.

Thirty seedling Polyanthus and eighteen Herbaceous Plants, in bloom; and fifteen fine large seedling Pansies.

By Mr. JAMES COOPER.

A numerous collection of Auriculas, amongst them a fine plant of Booth's Freedom; Carnations and Pinks; a fine plant; in bloom, of the fragrant and beautiful double Rocket, which Mr. Cooper has successfully cultivated, and which has perhaps now been shown for the first time in the country; twelve sorts of Roses, all in full bloom, amongst which we noticed Souvenir de Malmaison, one of the finest, and a free blooming sort; Striped Unique La Reine, remarkable for its large flower; Dermienie, the best of the English yellows; and Mrs. Bosanquet, one of the finest formed roses.

By Messrs. COCKBURN & SHOWS, Nurserymen, Côte des Neiges.

Thirty-six varieties of native Plants, including the beautiful Kalmia Glauca, in bloom; a collection of very promising Seedling Pansies; an assortment of Tulips; and ten varieties of Verbenas.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, Gardener to JOHN MOLSON, Jun., Esq.

An interesting collection of double Tulips, numbering twenty-two for a, and about forty varieties of Seedling Pansies, many of them of fair promise.

In the Class of Vegetables, the following were shown:—

By Mr. TURNER.

A dish of extremely fine Ash leaf Kidney Potatoes; six large stalks of Victoria Rhubarb; large early Red and White Turnips and Salmon Radishes, different sorts of Lettuce, the kind named "Malcaillier" which had been kept in the open ground over the winter, being the best; a dish of prickly Spinach; curled Parsley, considered superior to Myatt's garnishing; of Enfield Market, which also shown, fine and strong; two of Berkshire Glass, and two of Carrots, viz., *Forcheim* Cocksimilar; both new sorts, large and very fine for this season. Also, Mangelwurzel and Gentleeks, from the open ground where they had been kept all winter.

Such specimens as these raised by Mr. Turner, ought to encourage the production to a greater extent of this fine Vegetable here.

By Mr. COOPER.

Very large Stalks of Victoria Rhubarb, and of a Seedling sort raised by him between the Victoria and Goliath, and beside which, either of these sorts will bear comparison, either for size or flavor; his new Seedling sort, from its tender quality, when breaks its stalk by the weight of the leaf; it is superior to any other of the Victoria, and most decidedly the best of the Seedlings; weighed upwards of 3 lbs., whilst those of the Victoria weighed only 2 lbs. Lee, this new sort will be a valuable acquisition, and is the result of many years trial.

By Mr. APPLETON.

A very fine dish of Asparagus, twenty-five stalks, of which, weighed 2 lbs. 4 oz.

We may remark, that the most attractive Article in the room, was a new species of Bedeween, brought by Mr. Cane from Michigan, and which is distinguished from Mole, by its elegant dark purple stem. We were much pleased to see the profusion of early Spring Flowers, the growing of which is certainly much on the increase since the establishment of the Horticultural Society, especially of Shrubs Herbaceous and Bulbous Plants, which are easily raised, and remain permanent objects of attraction in the gardens of the Cottager, as well as of those having greater pretensions.

The Trustees of the Montreal Library Association, of Mechanics' Institutes, in Montreal, with thanks, the receipt of five guineas, as a donation to the funds, from Sir Worthy the Mayor.

The new Railway will enhance the value of Property in the vicinity of the flourishing Town of Sherbrooke. We observe that Mr. Dinning advertises several valuable Farms to be sold; large supplies of Firewood may shortly be looked for, from that quarter.

Attention is requested to the sale of fine named Tulips, in flower, at Messrs. Lessing & Sohier's Rooms, on Thursday morning next.—See advt.

"Maint I see you home from meeting, Peggy?" "No, you shan't do no such thing. I am otherwise engaged, thank ye." "Pray, guess you've forgotten I'm Queen for Five days yet!" "Well, of course I have." "You may take my cane, Johnathan, I only will go."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, May 30, 1851.

On Tuesday, there was no debate, the House got through the orders of the day and adjourned about four o'clock. To-day the House was quiet enough, it being necessary to have a quorum for another.

Yesterday Mr. Prince presented a petition from Mr. John Montgomery, who was tried for high treason at the time of the Rebellion. The petitioner complains that he was subject to prosecution, and that certain depositions cast on his character through the medium of improper evidence; that he had £2000 worth of property destroyed by the Patriots, with whose sympathies he was in no way connected. He is now prepared to prove, and prays that such relief may be afforded as the House may think proper.

STATE OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Baldwin stated, in reply to an enquiry of the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, that it is the intention of the Executive to remove the Government to Quebec after the conclusion of the present Session, and before it has been there for years. When it will move, and for how long a period, it was impossible to say at present. In reply to a question put by Mr. H. J. Boulton, Mr. Hincks said that it has been very unfortunate that there has not been any House the property of the public which could have such a suitable residence for the Governor-General's office at Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto. That being the case, it had been found necessary to make some arrangement, and he considered that a very economical and advantageous arrangement had been entered into at Quebec in reference to Spencer Wood. They had got a lease of it for four years, with the privilege of purchasing it at the end of one year. The rent of the property, including about 50 acres of land, in the immediate vicinity of Quebec, was £450 a-year. The cost of repairing it would be somewhere about £2,000 or £2,500, and the purchase-money required would be £8,000. He had been informed that the proprietor had expended about £6,000 in improving it.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. Christie asked the Government if it intended to decrease the duties on certain articles used by the fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Hincks was glad to hear that the demands of the fishermen were so moderate. Last Session the duties on certain articles that were used by the fishermen were reduced from 12½ to 2½ per cent., and it was the intention of the Government to propose, at an early day, the reduction of the duty on almost all the articles enumerated by the Member for Gaspe.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Robinson moved an Address to His Excellency, for Correspondence and Documents on the subject of a Reciprocal Trade with the United States.

Hon. Mr. Hincks said the Correspondence was of a nature to render it impossible that it could be produced. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington was now carrying on negotiations with the American Government; and the question being in an unsettled state it was exceedingly questionable that any portion of that Correspondence should be given. Besides the Correspondence was mostly between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Cabinet; and, although copies of it had been communicated to the Governor-General, it would be improper to give it without communicating with Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

Mr. Prince said this was of all times the most proper to produce the Correspondence, as it was necessary for us to know what state the question was in. He guessed, if that Correspondence were produced, it would appear that the fault of the failure to get Reciprocity rested on this Government. The days of the Government were numbered; and it would be very pleasant to them if all their paradilloes could be concealed from the public eye.

Mr. Robinson had no desire to embarrass the proceedings of the Government; but if he consented to withdraw his motion for the present, he did not intend to abandon it; he thought it highly important that some strong Resolutions on the subject should be passed before the House breaks up; the Reciprocity Act should be repealed, if nothing else.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood hoped his hon. friend would not conflict to withdraw his motion.—This Reciprocity was to be laid out year after year as a great boon likely to be realized, when he believed that there was no prospect whatever that the United States would pass the Reciprocity measure. It was true, a Bill had been introduced into Congress, but the individuals who introduced it had not influence enough to procure a discussion on the subject. He then referred to the Canadian embassies on the subject, and severely condemned the letter of Mr. Hincks, threatening to close our Canals against the Americans; that these had made him (Mr. S.) ashamed of his country. He then read a letter from the *Washington Republic*, which he took as expounding the views of the American Government on the subject, to the effect that a Reciprocity of Trade between the two countries must include all the articles exchanged between them. It was regarded (continued Mr. S.) by the United States Congress as a piece of impertinence for the Canadian Legislature to say what articles should be included in an arrangement for Reciprocity; the reason why he had voted for the Act had been dictated to the United States Congress, who would never consent to any arrangement that did not include such articles as American production as rice, cotton, and tobacco. If the Correspondence were not produced, we should have the General Elections, while the people would be in a state of profound ignorance as to the subject. The information ought to be produced, that the people might be in a position to say whether the same Members should be returned, or what ought to be done.

Mr. Hincks said, whatever he might think of his Excellency, there was no fault in their director, either to that which had been written by the Hon. Member for Toronto, or to his whole speech was calculated to prevent the American granting us Reciprocity. What showed Mr. (Mr. S.?) object most clearly, was his having read extracts from an American paper of all other the most hostile to Reciprocity, and to Canada, for some time past the organ of the Government, and which had for years been the mouthpiece of the Government of this country in the United States. The articles that appeared in the American papers, as far West as Chicago, were written in Montreal (cries of name). T. S. Brown, letter Carrier to General Bowen. (Mr. Brown—I never heard of adventure several valuable Farms to be sold; large supplies of Firewood may shortly be looked for, from that quarter.

"Maint I see you home from meeting, Peggy?" "No, you shan't do no such thing. I am otherwise engaged, thank ye." "Pray, guess you've forgotten I'm Queen for Five days yet!" "Well, of course I have." "You may take my cane, Johnathan, I only will go."

Let both that both countries would be benefited by removing all restrictions from the Trade. The difficulty was, that in the United States no interest was taken in the question, their own questions absorbing their whole attention. The Government would be fully prepared to meet the question this Session, one way or the other. In the Correspondence, there was nothing that could be of any importance but the instructions of Lord Palmerston to Sir Henry Bulwer. The Hon. gentleman confounded by characterizing the speech of the Hon. Member for Toronto as an American speech, conceived in an American spirit, and hostile to the interests of Canada.

Hon. H. J. Boulton agreed with the Inspector-General that it would be highly improper for this Government to give copies of despatches between the British Government and the British Minister at Washington; but the Government ought to give the House information on this point—what steps have been taken by the Canadian Government to obtain Reciprocity, and what have been the replies of the American Government.

Mr. Merritt hoped the hon. member for Simcoe would withdraw his motion. He had no doubt a measure would be passed almost unanimously by this House that would make it the interest of the Americans to reciprocate, and he should endeavor to make this appear when the question came on for discussion.

Mr. Mackenzie said, when the English Government reduced the duty on American cotton, and when they afterwards took off the whole duty on $60,000 or $70,000 worth of goods, could nothing have been done to procure for Canada those advantages we now seek in vain? Could they not have put a clause into the Imperial Bill doing something for Canada? He then referred to the embassys from Canada to Washington; he saw three persons there, walking about, but doing nothing. They ought never to have gone there; the negotiation ought to have been left to the British Ambassador. We could do nothing; any legislation of ours would not induce the Americans to grant us Reciprocity. The reason the Americans did not pass the measure, was because they did not want to do so; when the free navigation of the St. Lawrence was added to the Bill, still neither House would have anything to do with it. He was in favor of Free Trade. But, says the Hon. Inspector-General, we will retaliate—close our canals. Will you? The trade between the United States and Canada, export and import, amounted to about eighteen or nineteen millions. Through England, and through England alone, could we obtain Reciprocity; and this ought to have been done when the British Free Trade measures were passed. He was in favor of Reciprocity. On this side he saw the consumers paying in taxes nearly half the cost of the imported goods they require. The Government should let us know what they have done in this matter. What the nostrum of the Hon member for Lincoln might be, he did not know; it might be a very good measure. From a long acquaintance with him, he was aware that he was in the habit of doing things in a very sharp way. As to what the Government had done, they had not moved a bit; he liked them better though than the Tories; he did not like to see the Tories in power just from old associations, but, so far as principle was concerned, there was very little difference between them and the present Government. He did not wish to see the despatches from Lord Palmerston, but he wanted to know what had been done by this Government towards securing Reciprocity. It was not true that the American Senators were in favor of Reciprocity; he denied it; when a Legislature was in favor of a measure, they generally passed it. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that we should get no Reciprocity, unless the Home Government took decided steps in the matter.

Mr. Robinson would withdraw his motion, if the Hon. Inspector-General said it would embarrass the proceedings of the Government, but with the understanding that he might again bring up the question.

X.

The Wesleyan Ministers of the Canada Eastern District have just held their Annual Sessions, and commenced at Gatineau on the 21st, and closed on the evening of the 28th. The meeting was one of great harmony, and the reports from the different sections of the country encouraging.

The following is the list of stations for the ensuing year:—

Montreal East, John Jenkins, Charles Lavell; Montreal West, Wm Squire, Chairman of the District; Quebec, Charles DeWolfe, A. M.; St. Johns, G. H. Davis; Chambly, John Douglas; Huntingdon, Jas. Stack; Russeltown, H. Montgomery; Odelltown, J. C. Davisson; Clarenceville, H. Lanigan; St. Armand, E. S. Ingalls; Dunham, Wm. Shofield, M. A.; Frelighsburg, J. Richardson; Stanstead, J. Tomlinson; Compton, M. McDonald; Sherbrooke, P. Sly, A. M.; Melbourne, William Scott; Leeds, G. Gwyn.—*Gazette.*

GARIBALDI AND THE CUBA REVOLUTION.—It will be remembered that this distinguished Italian refugee left New York a few weeks since, in the Cheapside, steamer for California, as was announced. The following paragraph, from the correspondence of the *Sommerset News*, would indicate that he is expected to appear in Cuba in a professional character about these times.

"GARIBALDI AND CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—The *Sommerset News* has the following letter:—

"ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Wednesday, May 7.

A number of arrests have been made at St. Jago de Cuba. Papers were taken which discovered a plot to continue an insurrection while on a grand parade, and the immediate head to have measures to capture the twelve quarters of the city, and to secure the landing of Garibaldi with 3000 men. At the same time Lopez would have effected his landing in some part of Havana.

The Judge, after having concluded the proceedings, sentenced to death four and to perpetual banishment three of the principal officers, and to ten years hard labor, a sergeant of the guards and two privates. The traitors who betrayed them were released. This sentence has been approved by the Captain General of Havana.

SOLD—SABLE.—During the examination of a witness in the Justice's Court in Sacramento, a cry was raised in front of the court room, whereupon the court, counsel, constables, and all hands rushed out to look at the disorder—and for other purposes—but there was no murder. On returning to the court room, it was found that the prisoner at the bar, participating in the general excitement, had gone out likewise to see the murder—and for other purposes. He had not returned at last accounts.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,

May 30.

Bark Ellen, Mitchell, Porto Rico, April 20, L. Heath & Co, sugar, &c.

.... Dudson, Wheatley, Newcastle, April 5, R. Chapman & Co, general cargo.

At the Isle of Orleans, Saturday morning, Elizabeth Rose, from Leith.

Cleared,

May 30.

Brig Ellen Kirkbride, Gray, ballast to Quebec, Maitland & Co.

Barque Mary, Dupiane, Jessen, flour and bulkers, Holden, J. Gordon.

Sailed,

Per Ship CALEDONIA, Allan, for Glasgow—Shipmasters, Allan & Co.

G Demmer, 100 bls ash pots, 1 Barrel do do; Gilmour & Co, 200 do do 200 do pearl do; J Kerr, 100 bags wheat, 1 Barrel do do; Wm Lunan, 1 do do; W Bayne, 100 bls do; I bale Co, 1000 bls flour; W Bayne, 100 bls flour; A Gordon & Co, 224 do do; Shuttleworth, Allan & Co, 700 do do 1200 pcs sal sheeting 4000 do pan do; Captain Allan, 1 bal flour.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes, Monday.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31.

Pots have been in demand during the week at 30s @ 30s 6d for 1sts, 29s 6d @ 29s 9d for 2nds and 3rds; at these prices the transactions have been considerable.

PEARLS.—In brisk request; several shipping lots have changed hands at 34s 6d @ 35s 0d, and 32s has been offered in one instance, and refused. The stock on hand is very light.

Minimum Ashes Stock Comparative Statement.

	1st June, 1850. Pots.	Pearls.	1st June, 1851. Pots.	Pearls.
Shipped	2722	2013	2644	
In Store	2200	1240	2450—11,200	
	1st June, 1850.		1st June, 1851.	
Shipped	2722	2013	2644	
In Store	2450	1240	2450—10,814	

Decrease, 1st June, 1851, barrels 1,164

E. M. LARMONIER,
Inspector.

ASHES SHOP,
Montreal, June 2, 1851.

Montreal Markets.

MAY 30, 1851.

FLOUR, &c.—Several transactions have taken place since we made our last report, at the following prices:—No. 1 Superfine at 23s and 23s 3d; No. 2 at 19s 3d and 19s 9d; and for Fine, 18s 6d to 18s 9d; the outside prices are given for choice Mill brands. For Indian Meal, 13s 6d has been offered; it is held at 13s. We quote Oatmeal from 20s to 21s 3d.

GRAIN, PEAS, &c.—No change to note in demand or price.

PROVISIONS.—Pork continues to trend downwards. Mess has been offered and refused at $16; and Prime Mess at $13½. Prime, which is chiefly taken for ships' use, is firm at $12½ to $13. In Hams, Beef, Butter and Lard, we have no variation to note.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—In these there is hardly any thing doing. Engagements for Pearl Ashes have been made at 17s 6d, and in peculiar cases at 15 for Pots. We hear of nothing doing in Flour, which may be quoted the same as last week. The bulk or nearly so of the shipping arrived in Port this spring will be compelled to load deals at Quebec.

N.B.—The business activity which was manifest some twelve days ago, is evidently subsiding.—*Pilot.*

STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS.

Regarding the effects of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation, a distinguished Physician of New York remarks as follows:—"The extraordinary rapidity with which this Galvanic Embrocation is commencing her prejudices captivating the convictions of the most truly learned and intelligent members of the Profession, seems to warrant the conclusion, that it will ultimately effect a complete revolution in the practice of medicine. The Galvanic Embrocation discovered by Dr. Sherwood seems to have been little thought of till lately by the profession; and it will be found the best Physician, and surest friend, in cases of need, to a great number and variety of complaints, and is a valuable companion to the regular practitioner in private families and on shipboard. Its effects sometimes appear magical, its judicious application is always beneficial, and with ordinary care no possible injury can result from its use in any case whatever, even to the most delicate person or tender infant.

From the Baltimore Daily Clipper.

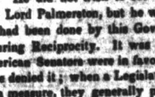
It is not too much to say that every Family, Hotel, Boarding-house, every Ship and Steamer which leaves our port, and every Physician and person needing benefit, or desire to do good, should procure at least one dozen bottles of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation, for it is an invaluable remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed. 349

THE undersigned having been appointed Sequestrator (Trustee) of the Estate of the late ALEXANDER HART, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Esquire, by a judgment of Her Majesty's Superior Court, rendered at Montreal aforesaid the 27th of May, instant; he hereby gives Public Notice to all persons in anywise indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment at his Office, situated in Little St. James Street of the said City of Montreal.

W. E. HOLMES,
Advocate.

Montreal, 31st May, 1851. 349

HOOKER & HOLTON'S THROUGH LINE.



THE Steamer ENGLAND, GRAHAM, Master, will start for Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate Ports, THIS EVENING, at SIX o'clock.

Superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOOKER & HOLTON.

June 2, 1851. 349

ONE WEEK LONGER.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

LATE

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

ST. PETER STREET.

LEWIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

The LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD, extending from St. Louis to the Falls of St. Anthony, a *distance of ONE THOUSAND MILES.*

IN consequence of the great success of the above splendid Work of Art, the Proprietors have the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Montreal, that it will be exhibited EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and on

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION,

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 7½ o'clock; Exhibition to commence at 8½ o'clock, precisely.

Admission, 1s. 3d.

Liberal arrangements made with Schools.

LEWIS & KING,
Proprietors.

Montreal, June 2. 349

EDOUARD GAUTHIER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FROM PARIS AND LONDON,

And for four years Established in Montreal,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his Establishment into that substantial cut stone building, of four stories, belonging to Alex. M. Delisle, Esq., at No. 25, corner of Notre Dame and Bonaventure Streets, nearly opposite Doctor Pinault's, where he will, as hitherto, have on hand all articles in his line of business, of the very best quality—namely, English and French Cloths, Cassimeres, Stuffs, Waistcoatings, Cravats Gloves, &c., &c.

Mr. GAUTHIER takes this opportunity of offering his thanks, and the public his thanks for the liberal encouragement hitherto extended to him, while he solicits the continuation of their patronage.

Persons who prefer furnishing their own materials, will meet with the most prompt attention in having them made up.

Montreal, May 31, 1851. 6m-349

REMOVAL.

MRS. GIBSON,

EMBROIDERESS,

84 Craig Street,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and its vicinity, that she has OPENED her Establishment at the above place, and is prepared to execute all orders in superior style.

May 26. 3m-349

MRS. HALL, having Received, by the late Arrivals, her usual Assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, her SHOW ROOMS, No. 22, Great St. James Street, will be OPEN on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at TEN o'clock.

May 27. 349

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION of the MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE, will be held at the OFFICE of the COUNCIL, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE next, at THREE o'clock, for the transaction of general business.

By order,

ALEX. GLASS,
Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, May 30, 1851. 349

REGISTRY OFFICE,

35, FRANCIS XAVIER STREET

FARMS AND HOUSES TO LET.

TECUMSETH TERRACE, BLEURY STREET.—One of those COMFORTABLE CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES, in one of the most fashionable Localities—containing, Dining, Drawing, and four Bed-Rooms, Pantry, Apartments for Male and Female Servants, Kitchen, Afficks plastered, Water Pipe in House, Ice House, Stabling, Coach House, &c., &c.

Rent £35 and Assessments. Apply to

JOHN G. DINNING.

June 2. m-349

SHERBROOKE STREET.—The HOUSE lately occupied by JOHN SHUTER, Esq., the Property of JOSEPH SHUTER, Esq., consisting of:—Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Pantry, on the first Floor; 6 Bed-Rooms, an excellent Kitchen, Cellars, Coach House, Stabling, and a Well of delicious Spring Water. Rent reasonable.

JOHN G. DINNING.

June 2. m-349

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

TOWN OF SHERBROOKE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Excellent FARM, belonging to the Estate of the late JASON WRIGHT situated about one mile East from the Town of Sherbrooke, containing about 240 Acres, 50 to 60 Acres of which are under improvement, with a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 and a BARN 40 feet square. 30 to 35 tons of Hay is the annual yield. There is a promising young Orchard, of upwards of 100 Fruit Trees of all descriptions.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to Mrs. Wright's Agent,

W. R. WILLARD,
Sherbrooke,

Or to

JOHN G. DINNING

Montreal, May 23. m-341

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, an excellent Farm, within two miles of the business part of the Town, containing 90 ACRES more or less, 35 of which are under cultivation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to

W. & J. WALKER,
Sherbrooke.

Or to

JOHN G. DINNING

Montreal, June 2. 349

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm formerly owned by LEVI A. EDGELL, near the George Brooks Place, about two miles South of Lennoxville, now occupied by JOSHUA FISHER, being Lot No. 1, in the eighth range of Lots in the Township of Ascot. Terms: One-fourth payable at the time of Sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber.

D. B. B. COBB, Agent for
CAROLINE BATTES.

Derby Line, near Lennoxville.

Or to

JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, June 2. m-349

FARM FOR SALE,

1½ Miles from the Town of Sherbrooke.

AN Excellent Farm, the Property of B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of 100 ACRES, from 50 to 60 of which cleared, and in grass, a good sugary of 250 to 300 Maple Trees, a Dwelling House, a Barn 30 x 40 feet, an excellent quality of Land for Tillage or Stock, an inexhaustible supply of Manure on the Farm, 2,000 good Cedar Rails, put on and put into fence this Spring. The Farm is situated on the East side of the River St. Francis, about 1½ miles from the Town of Lennoxville, where there is an excellent College and Grammar School in connexion with the Church of England. A Road passes on the line of the Farm. Price, £250; £100 payable in Cash, and the balance in two equal Annual Instalments, with legal interest.

Apply to

B. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Sherbrooke.

Or to

JOHN G. DINNING.

Montreal, June 2. m-349

POT AND PEARL ASHES purchased by

JOHN G. DINNING,
ASHES BROKER.
35, St. François Xavier Street.

June 2. m-349

TANNERS, OR COD OIL.

25 BARRELS FRESH, just received.

JOHN G. DINNING,
35, François Xavier Street.

June 2. m-349

MACHINERY OIL, in Casks of 15 and 20 Gallons each. The superiority of this article over Sperm, Olive, or Lard Oils is daily being proved. It is now used in preference to all others, both on account of economy in price and cleanliness and durability, by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. BLACK, WOOD & Co.; WILLIAM DOW & Co.; LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY; Captain SUTHERLAND, Steamer Magnet, Kingston; and T. B. WRI