WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1850.

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.

Wanted,

A number of Smart BOYS to SELL this Paper. Liberal Premium allowed.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1850.

Canadian Independence.

If the law of language be the law of God, as expounded by Sir H. L. Bulwer in his speech delivered before the Historical Society of Maryland, how much more is identity of religion the law of God?

In accepting these laws as our temporal guide, we must denounce the recurrence of war between England and America, and acknowledge that the Divine injunction of the Sixth Commandment is as applicable to them as to individuals. It is most true that this Commandment applies to individuals of every tongue and every creed, nevertheless we are willing to regard it as applicable to those nations only whose language and faith are the same. It is one step, nationally, in a Christian direction.

It is not our province or intention to institute a theological comparison between murder in detail by individuals and murder wholesale by nations; we, however, may say, that, to our mind, the latter is not more defensible upon Christian principles than the former. If equally amenable to the strict letter of the law in the tribunal of justice, they would, it is not improbable, be found equally guilty.

There unquestionably exists between England and America a bond of union which we firmly believe nothing hereafter can sever. This bond has been frequently tested of late years, and has hitherto proven indissoluble—questions have [illegible] which have been so amicably adjusted [illegible] closely cemented than ever; questions which in bye-gone times would have entailed all the calamities of war upon America and Canada as the battle field, and have added millions to the national burthens of the people of England. We have, therefore, abundant evidence before us that England and America have in effect ratified the treaty, to which Sir H. L. Bulwer alludes in his speech at Maryland, viz.: "the treaty of eternal peace between them."

The mere supposition of a similar treaty by an English Diplomatist denotes to us at least a foregone conclusion in the minds of his Sovereign's Advisers, and augurs most happily for the future.

What, it may be natural to inquire, will be the practical effect of this doctrine? We reply, to remove from our midst all cause for the maintenance of armed men "to cut our American neighbors' throats," and thereby relieve England from the burthen of their support.

Recent political events [illegible] convince us that her Legislations practically tends towards Retrenchment in every department for the relief, more especially of her industrial classes, from State burthens incurred in the pursuit of national theories, which ulterior experience has shewn to be more onerous than profitable, and which, besides a long interval of peace, has demonstrated to be little in accordance with the true happiness, either temporal or spiritual, of her people.

The spirit of Christianity does not confine itself to individuals or societies of men, but is designed to reach and pervade the councils of nations. England is the foremost of European nations to feel its peaceful influences in her Cabinet, and we doubt not will be the foremost of nations to exemplify to the world that she desires only to [illegible] Canadian People, and not to goad them into obedience, but [illegible] she is ready to invest them with the freedom of self-government whenever they may express the desire to assume its responsibilities.

The question of Elective Institutions has become decidedly popular of late. We care not what others think of the matter, we willingly welcome as a great fact, decided evidence of political progress, that a large section of the Tory party have avowed their conversion to the Elective doctrine. We like their platform and their audacity. Grant that their professions are dishonest, if you will have it so; what does that dishonesty prove? Why, the popularity, the political equity, and the public justice of these principles.—*Examiner.*

The sentiments which animate the Conservative friends of Elective Institutions are pure and undefiled; and if audacity signifies earnestness and vigor, they sustain their ancient reputation. The transition from a form of Government which invested the dispensation of honor and emolument in the Representative of the Crown, to the system dignified with the name of Responsible Government, deluded the masses into the belief that a Conservative element was preserved; but the notorious Rebel-paying Bill of the 25th April last dissipated all illusions, stripped Responsible Government of its tawdry masquerade, and revealed to the roused intellects of the Colony, that a faction had enlisted bribery, fraud, and intimidation, as its agents, and domineered over constitutional rights. The confiding and timid may have been assailed with doubts as to the Conservative elements embodied in Responsible Government, but when they beheld the Legislative Council prostituted to dishonest deeds, shorn of its legitimate influence, and degraded in public estimation, they yielded to the convictions which the events of the 25th April consummated, and they emerged from the region of hesitation confirmed advocates of the Elective principle. To retrace their steps was at once a moral and a physical impossibility; hemmed in a gorge, at the mercy of their foes, their prudent alternative was to seek the open field, and fight the battle with even weapons. Necessity, not caprice, may be claimed as the parent of the uncontrolled desire for Electoral privileges; and the Conservatives, true to their well-earned reputation, bring talent, honor, and integrity, to secure that victory which has always followed upon their footsteps. It matters not whether they stand on American soil as Whigs or Canadian Conservatives; surrounded by universal suffrage, and vote by ballot, they maintain [illegible] and conscientious [illegible] common to all educated [illegible] men—a reverence for [illegible] round person and property. The Medusa's raft contained noisy [illegible] and brutal natures; but, emerging from the gloom, [illegible] Canadian Conservatives: the ancient landmarks are removed, or swept away—new guides must be sought, new doctrines inculcated; the past affords a warning—the future must absorb their attention. Their followers are neither few nor insignificant—they compose the bone and sinew of the land, and what they will, they can effect, regardless of the servile mutterings of an impotent Executive. The extent of their demands may astound the feeble intellects who pretend to guide the destinies of this land, but their audacity—we borrow the phrase—stamps the currency as genuine, and invests them with their legitimate rank as the recognized leaders of the movement. Indulging in an honorable pride, which a review of their numbers, wealth, and intelligence, may reasonably nourish, they co-operate, without a shade of superciliousness, with any allies sincerely inclined to promote Canadian interests.

The theory of centralization, when realized in this Colony, but arms a faction with the country's resources, to prolong a reign of fraud and corruption. Power must be restored to its legal and natural guardians—the people. Electoral rights must include every office of honor and emolument, from the Governor downwards; Retrenchment must cease to be a figure of speech; Reciprocity, absolute and unrestricted, with the Americans, be an accepted dogma; and Protection to Canadian manufactures become an active principle of the Administration. Halton and Sherbrooke respond to each other, betokening the approaching emancipation of Canada, warning the incredulous, deciding the doubtful, and invigorating the ardent.

A new and improved System of "Musical Notation," Patented June 12th, 1849, and called Chromatic, or Presidential System: in which the basis, principles, and differences of the old and new systems, as well as the advantages of the latter, are clearly demonstrated. By Ernest Von Heeringen, Professor and Composer of Music—late from Germany. New York, Huntington & Savage, 216, Pearl Street.

We have received an extra number of the *American Musical Review*, containing a notice of the above improved System by Professor Von Heeringen, accompanied by a series of articles, in which the superiority of this system, over the [illegible] of the scale, is most ably advocated, and in many [illegible] our judgment) successfully demonstrated. We are aware of the danger of innovation on the foundation and structure of those systems which have stood the test of time, and received the unqualified sanction of the most learned and eminent Musical Composers. In the department of Music, as well as of Religion and Politics, the hand of Reform is every where at work. Guido Aretino raised a new and somewhat refined superstructure on the imperfect foundation of Ancient Music. Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, in their day, worked wonders in developing the facilities of the Art towards a more perfect arrangement, both in Vocal and Instrumental Music; while Beethoven, from the fairy creations of his own wonderful genius, outstripped them all by his bold and daring achievements in a harmony before unknown. On a certain occasion, an accomplished Musical cotemporary observed to him, that some of his friends thought that in one of his recent compositions he had departed from the established and known rules of Musical composition. Who is he that says so? asked the Composer. Tell him, said he, that it is Beethoven's rule—who shall question it? To those who are satisfied with the present system of Music as a Science, and who would oppose those reforms proposed by Professor Von Heeringen—a similar reply might be given. Who, for instance, will admit that the present arrangement of Music is so perfect as to need no improvement? Who shall say that a departure from long and established principles should not be sanctioned, or receive that investigation necessary to establish their merit or their worthlessness.

That defects exist in the present system of Musical Notation, many of the most distinguished teachers of the Art have borne unqualified testimony, and have in vain sought to remedy these defects. It is not our present purpose (nor do we [illegible] of Professor Heeringen's system, competent) to point out advantages of his new method of Notation. We can only glance at a few of the most prominent contemplated improvements, and await the further development of his plan—which we learn will shortly be submitted to the Musical world. It is said that his system "has the merit of simplifying the Science of Music, in dispensing with the use of the flats and sharps." "That no transpositions are necessary, every note having to be performed as written." "That there are not half so many rules to be learned—and they are all clear and easily to be comprehended." "That the Major Scales are reduced from 15 to 12 in number, and in reality to but one." "That the whole Enharmonic is rendered of no service." "That the Enharmonic and Chromatic Scales are not used at all." "That every key is a natural one." "That every sound is a natural one." "That the thorough bass is now unnecessary." "That the Nomenclature is brought down to its natural state, and consequently the whole system is rendered a simple and natural one."

These are among the changes proposed in the new system; and they certainly form a very startling and important abridgment of the rules and fundamental principles hitherto recognized by the great masters of the Divine Art. To what results the labors and inventions of Professor Heeringen will lead, and what success shall attend his efforts, time, the great expositor of all systems, will eventually shew. He is a German nobleman, at present residing in the United States; and the position he has sustained in the best society of Europe, together with his advantages of birth and education, entitles him to the favorable considerations of all who revere and honor the subject of his present researches and improvements.

Mr. Von Heeringen will shortly present, in the columns of the *American Musical Review*, (a copy of which we have received) several articles on the most important points on the subject of Music. He will also give a full and somewhat elaborate discussion of his reform on Music in the *Review*. We regard the *Review* as a cheap and excellent musical publication, the price of which is 2s. 6d. per annum. It will be published [illegible] Street, New York, where all orders (post-paid) will receive prompt attention.

We received at a late hour yesterday—too late for us this morning—our Fredericton Correspondent's package, containing the House of Assembly Address to the Queen on the State of the Province, and urging upon the British Government the necessity of commencing the Halifax and Quebec Railway, with a million of money, in order to preserve the connection of the Colonies with the Mother Country. The Address will occupy nearly a column of our paper, and it shall appear on Wednesday.—*St. John Morning News.*

LETTER No. 4.

Abolishment of the Law of Imprisonment for Debt, and Abolishment of Capital Punishment for Murder.

Montreal, May 11, 1850.

To the Editor of The Montreal Courier:

Sir,—In No. 3 I took the liberty of stating, "that, including permanent residents, at least 600 persons incurred debts to tradesmen, which they knew they could not pay, and, some, never intended to pay, and this continued year after year."

I am about collecting the names of the worthies above alluded to, and mean to give the List a place in my *Cabinet* of curiosities. I have now a List amounting to about 150, consisting of *gentlemen* of all the Learned Professions. In regard to more than one of these, applications for redress has been made to the Hon. James Leslie. I purpose addressing Lord Elgin, in the course of a few days, in regard to debts due by some of the *absentees* from this City. I shall duly report to the public the result of my application; delighted shall I be if I can be instrumental in procuring to the school-master and school-mistress their *hard earned fees*, the tradesman what is due, earned by the sweat of his brow,—the grocer the bill, which not being paid, may have caused his bill to be protested at the Bank, *and that protest may have been the cause of blighting his prospects for life.* Tell this to some one of those spendthrifts, and what is their cool remark? "I don't care a damn!!" and such people *honor themselves* with the name of Christian!! Their day is on the wane. I remarked in a previous letter, that where no security exists from legal enactments, tradesmen should enact a law to secure themselves. This is being carried out, and it will henceforth be found a difficult matter for any one, *even the most practised in the art*, to live upon his fellow-citizens. I have it in contemplation to call a meeting of the creditors of the persons now resident in Toronto, by public advertisement, procuring copies of their claims, arranging a List of names in alphabetical order, and transmitting a printed copy thereof to the Governor, also to Mr. Leslie and Mr. Lafontaine. So much for some of the consequences resulting from the abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt.

When the announcement of a wholesale murder comes bursting upon the public mind, the question at once presents itself, "How did it happen?"—"Was it drunkenness in the watch who had the *awful responsibility* of guarding over the lives of sleeping hundreds?"—"Was it the fault of the master of the ship?" &c. On the supposition that gross neglect, drunkenness, or the want of the common and necessary precautions being taken can be proved, one example of instant exaltation to the yard-arm would *for ever* put a stop to the chance of, perhaps, hundreds being launched into eternity, without time *even to shriek out a prayer!!*

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SPECTATOR.

CITY NEWS.

[illegible] are placed as follows for this Season:—

The Richelieu Steamer Company, opposite the Jacques Cartier Wharf.

The People's Line of Steamers, near the Custom-House, and near St. Joseph Street.

The Champlain Steam Company Line of Steam-Boats, near the Custom-House, next door to Moffatt's Hotel.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Ottawa Hotel, McGill Street.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Sorel; John Urquhart, Hemmingford; C. Bermingham, Coteau-du-Lac; J. Duncan, Cornwall; E. Boswell and Miss Walker, New York; John Lyman, Beauharnois; Mr. Tolma, lady, and family, Three Rivers; H. Charlebois, Vaudreuil; B. A. Mitchell, London, C. W.; Mr. and Miss Peebles, Quebec.

Grant's Hotel, St. Henry Street.—James Jack, Beauharnois; George Coffey, Newborough; Rev. Mr. Simpson, Lachine; Rev. Mr. Muir, Huntingdon; D. Masson, River Saguenay; James Grant, Laprairie; Captain Masson and Alexander St. Denis, Pointe la Fortune; James McGennis, Chateauguay; Donald McGillis, Alexandria; George Kerr, Perth; John A. Torry, Bytown; James McConkey, English River.

Ryan's Hotel, St. Paul Street.—Mr. Hackett and Mr. Morris, Chambly; Mr. Morgan, Sorel; Mr. Quigley, Doncaster; Mr. Milford, Granby.

Tetu's Hotel, Great St. James' Street.—H. Chisholm, Mr. Webster, Major Crofton, (20th Regiment,) Mr. Gaston, (20th Regiment,) and J. Higginson, New York; C. J. Phillips and servant, J. M. McKenzie, Cobourg; Baron Grant.

Montreal House.—R. O. Arthur, Ticonderoga; Miss Griffin, Bytown; Dr. McNaughten and lady, St. Annes; Mr. John Kirkpatrick and C. Sharples and lady, Quebec; H. Montgomery, New York; Mr. Doherty, Durham.

Eagle Hotel.—C. Copeland, Workington; D. D. Davidson, Cincinnati; W. Elliot, Montpelier; Mr. Carter, St. Lawrence; B. P. Briggs, Warwick.

Grand Assault at Arms at Portsmouth.

Under the immediate direction and arrangement of Major-General Lord Frederick FitzClarence, Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth, a grand Assault at Arms took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Queen's Rooms, Portsmouth. [illegible] pose to superintend [illegible] from London on purpose the famous swordsmen, Mr. McTurk and Mr. Alford, accompanied him to give more interest to it by exhibiting their skill and science in combats at arms. The other combatants and exhibitors were generally Non-Commissioned Officers and privates from the Corps of Sappers, the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, the 77th Regiment, and the 91st Regiment; and, in consequence of Lord FitzClarence opening the "lists" to the Men-of-war's men, a party of Seamen from the *Excellent* attended.—The arrangements were well made; the centre of the room formed the arena, and seats amphitheatrically arranged around afforded excellent accommodations for the spectators. The dais, or raised part of the room, was principally occupied by ladies and the *elite* of the company; amongst whom were Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Bladen and Lady Capel and friends, Lord Frederick and Lady FitzClarence, Major and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. Chads and family, Capt. and Mrs. Blackwood, Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng and Miss Byng, Captain Crispin, Flag Lieutenant Corkran, the Colonels and Officers of the Regiments in Garrison, Colonel Lewis, the Officers of the *Victory*, *Excellent*, &c.

The affair commenced with the exceedingly interesting exhibition of the sword-bayonet exercise by 16 Soldiers of the Garrison; the use of this most terrific weapon was well shown, and Mr. Angelo himself gave the word of command, and the men (when their short practice together is considered) went through their exercise with much steadiness. Much commendation was bestowed on this party by Lord FitzClarence. Next followed a combat between 12 Serjeants, six opposed to six, with swords, which these fine gallant fellows knew well how to handle. Then a passage at arms between six Soldiers armed with sabres and six with musket and bayonet. Following these, Mr. Alford, with musket and bayonet, was opposed to Mr. McTurk, with a sabre. The effect of the contest was to demonstrate the efficacy of the bayonet in hands trained to its proper use. Mr. McTurk and Mr. Alford then had a *duello* with small swords; both appeared perfectly *au fait* in the use of this graceful weapon; but Mr. McTurk had a decided advantage, and twice very cleverly disarmed Mr. Alford. Six Serjeants of the Garrison next went through the attack and defence with swords, three against three, and gained applause. Then followed cutlass exercise by six Seamen from the *Excellent*, three attacking three. Much applause was bestowed on them, and Lord FitzClarence paid them some high compliments, and appeared greatly pleased with their performance. Some single-stick play then took place, and an excellent bout between McTurk and Alford much amused the company, McTurk having considerably the advantage. After some pugilistic essays, McTurk exhibited his skill and [illegible] thick, was suspended by a string from the point of a Serjeant's halbert, and by a back-handed stroke was severed in two pieces by McTurk, who also exhibited his skill in cutting in two a light silk handkerchief. Several of the Serjeants of the Garrison and some Seamen tried these feats, but none accomplished them. Lead of the same thickness was then placed on a block, and the same trials took place, but out of the 30 or 40 who tried to sever it, only a Sailor of the *Illustrious*, and Major Harvey, the A. D. C., succeeded in the feat.

Lord FitzClarence appeared to be highly delighted with the assault at arms, and deserves the greatest praise for his admirable arrangements.—He has the true interest of the Soldier at heart—By such exhibitions as that, and also by the excellent arrangement of public Military lectures which he has established at Portsmouth, the esprit and morale of the Regiments under his immediate orders are perfectly kept up and satisfactorily ensured.

Records of a Head Dress.—At the ball at Nottingham, in honour of Lord Howe's victory of the 1st June, 1791, amid the glare of diamonds, pearls, and other jewels, ostrich feathers and flowers, Mrs. Musters' head dress was, with admirable taste, a simple wreath form'd from a branch of natural oak; three acorns from this chaste and apposite appendage were, after breakfast the following morning, planted in presence of the company, by the countess Howe, on the lawn at Colwick—all the acorns grew, were "tenderly cared for," and are now handsome trees.—*Biography of "Jack Musters" in Sporting Review.*

Longevity in the Isle of Man.—An aunt, an uncle, and a niece dined together in Athol-street, Douglas, on Christmas Day, and their united ages amounted to 231 years.

An Irishman at Home among the Mexicans.—In Salamanca, where we stopped to bait and change horses, a number of beggars surrounded the coach, and in one I at once detected the pure Milesian brogue and visage. He was whining and limping about, with a tattered hat and stick, imploring alms in the most ludicrous attempt at the Castilian tongue. "Why, Pat, you're a deserter," said I, from the top of the vehicle. "Who siz that?" quoth he, evidently startled. Forgetting his infirmities, clapping on his sombrero, and clutching the stick in readiness for a fight or flight, as he peered among the crowd; and stepping up to a miserable leper, whose face had been painfully stereotyped into a broad grin, he poked him sharply in the ribs, and roared out, "Ye lie, ye baste! I was sick in the hospital, and the gineral tuk me aff in his own carriage." "Here Pat, I'm your man!" "Ah, is it there ye are, Liftinint? you're a pacock ov a boy, will ye give us a rial?" "No, but if you chance to be caught by the Yankees, you'll get a rial's worth of 'hearty chokes and caper-sauce,'" I replied, going through a little pantomime, with heels and neck, for his especial benefit. "No no! thim Harney blaggards will niver choke me while the Dons is so ginerous." This was the last I saw or heard from Pat.—*Wyse's Mexico and California.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—MAY 13.

Ship City of Hamilton, Graham, London, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, general cargo

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED—MAY 11.

Schr Ste Anne, Hoffman, Harbor Grace, (Nfld,) W Hunt & Co
St. Laurent, Deroy, Grande Ance, (N B,) H J Noad & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Lothbiniere returned yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, from the Traverse, where she had been to lay down the buoys. She reports having seen a light barque on Friday off Apple Island, and a deep brig at the Americans on Saturday, which, we presume, is the [illegible] the river for a few days past. The schooner Ste. Helene, [illegible] and the brig Lightfoot, Park, cleared at Halifax for Quebec: the schr. on the 27th April, and the brig on the 3rd May.

The schooner Mary, from Upper Canada, with staves to Messrs. Gillespie & Co., arrived here on Saturday afternoon.

Four fine vessels were launched this morning: two from Mr. John Munn's yard, one from Mr. Thomas Lee's, and one from Mr. Pierre Valin's—all on the River St. Charles.

Falmouth, April 18.—The Marquis of Hastings, from London for Quebec, has put back to this port, leaky—bore up from long. 9, W.

Killough, April 17.—The Sarah Ann was towed out of Dundrum this morning, and has sailed for Quebec.

Plymouth, April 19.—The Rawlings, Dadd, from London to Quebec, (in ballast,) has put in, with considerable damage to stern, mizen rigging, sails, &c., having been run into this morning, whilst in stays, by a ship off Fowey.

Shields, April 19.—Fears are entertained here for the safety of the Edmund Castle, Mullen, of and from this port for Galway, and North America, in consequence of a chests' lid having been picked up, with the name of the crew of that vessel on it, and some handspikes, with "Castle, of Newcastle," branded on them, on Scotch coast.

Stornaway, April 13.—The Ophelia & Anne arrived from Sunderland, for Quebec, leaky.

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHES, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEANDRE LAFONTAINE,
143 CORNER OF ST. PAUL AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS. 143

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

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

Clothes of all Sorts made to Order, with Despatch.

The Public and Families are invited to the Establishment of the Undersigned, where he has on hand, besides his assortment of Dry Goods, the [illegible]:—

300 Black Cloth Surtouts
700 do do
1000 do do
1200 do do
700 do do
Of all Colors, assorted
950 Chesterfields
1050 do
600 do
950 Cloth Shooting Coats
315 do do
960 do do
850 do do
1050 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
1550 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 Bouragan
900 do do Satinett
500 Satinett Habits

N. B.—The Undersigned has always in his employ the best working Tailors in this city.
LEANDRE LAFONTAINE.
Montreal, May 15, 1850. 104

A THOROUGH-BRED GREYHOUND SLUT, Seven Months old, for Sale. Apply at the *Courier* Office.
Montreal, May 15, 1850. 104-e

CALEDONIA WATER.
The Undersigned [illegible] 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, fresh from the Springs, may be obtained.
J. L. WILKINSON, Proprietor.
May 15, 1850. 104

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Toronto, May 14.

This day, at 3, P. M., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Buildings. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and, that House being present, His Excellency opened the 3rd Session of the 3rd Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following

Speech from the Throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I deeply regret to have to announce to you the death of the Queen Dowager, a Princess whose many virtues endeared her to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

The occurrences of the past year, and the necessity which had arisen for providing suitable accommodation for Parliament while in Session, having imposed on me the duty of considering, during the recess, the important subject embraced in the Address of the House of Assembly of last Session, relating to the places for holding the future meeting of the Legislature, I have deemed it, after full deliberation, advisable to give effect to that Address by summoning you to meet at this place.

The important changes recently made in the Navigation Law, and the improvements effected in the Provincial Canals, will, I trust, tend to promote materially the commercial interest of the Province, and attract to the route of the St. Lawrence a considerable portion of the emigration from Europe to this Continent.

It affords me much gratification to be enabled to inform you that recent advices from England indicate a marked improvement in the value of Canadian Securities in the British Market. Your deliberations will, I feel satisfied, have a tendency to encourage the reviving confidence.

I am very sensible of the great importance to those Colonies of placing the Trade between the British North American Provinces on the most unrestricted footing. I have been in communication, during the recess, upon this subject, with the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, and with the Governor of Newfoundland. I recommend to your consideration the expediency of giving such powers to this Government as may enable it to meet the advances of the Sister Colonies in a liberal spirit.

The Act passed last Session for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade between Canada and the United States, in certain articles the natural products of each, has not yet come into operation. I am informed that a corresponding measure is now under the consideration of the Congress of the United States.

By an Act passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, the entire control of the internal Posts in British North America is vested in the Provincial Authorities. Whatever further action on the part of the Canadian Legislature may be necessary to secure for the inhabitants of these Provinces the benefit of a cheap and uniform Postage rate, you will, I feel confident, be prepared to adopt.

The expediency of effecting an Increase in the Parliamentary Representation of the Province will probably engage your attention.

A measure will be submitted for your consideration, founded on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct, discipline, and management of the Provincial Penitentiary. The increasing wealth and population of the Province, and the growing aversion to Capital Punishment, render it highly important that the description of discipline, established in the Provincial Penitentiary and Gaols, should be as far as possible effectual for the prevention of crime, and the correction of offenders.

I shall lay before you communications from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in 1851, which has been transmitted to me by the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. I venture to express the hope that Canadian Industry and Produce will be fittingly represented on that interesting occasion.

In pursuance of the Act of last Session, the practice and proceedings in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada have been placed upon an improved footing, calculated to facilitate the business of the Court, and lessen the expense to suitors. I shall direct copies of the rules, which have been promulgated for this purpose, to be laid before you. I would recommend, as of analogous and perhaps even equal importance, the consideration of the Jurisdiction and Practice of the Inferior Courts in that part of the Province, with a view to the extension of their sphere of usefulness, and the lessening, as much as possible, of the expense of litigation.

The Regulation of Municipalities, and the Construction of Gaols and Court Houses in Lower Canada, and the Laws for the Selection and Return of Jurors, and those for the Assessment of [illegible] for local purposes in Upper Canada, are among the [illegible] which will doubtless engage your attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I shall direct the Public Accounts with the Estimates for the Year to be laid before you. I recommend to your attention an Inquiry into the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province. I rely on your readiness to grant the Supplies which are necessary for the Public Service, and for the maintenance of the Provincial Credit.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I have deemed it to be my duty, in the exercise of the prerogative with which I am entrusted, to mark Her Majesty's disapprobation of the course taken by persons holding Commissions at the pleasure of the Crown, who have formally avowed the desire to bring about the separation of this Province from the Empire of which it is a part. The views put forward by those persons, and by those who act with them, do not, I have reason to believe, find favor with any considerable portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. The great majority of the people of the Province have given, at this conjuncture, proofs not to be mistaken, of loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to the connection with Great Britain. They look to their own Parliament for the redress of grievances which may be proved to exist, and for the adoption of such measures of improvement as may be calculated to promote their happiness and prosperity. I feel assured that the confidence placed by them in the wisdom of Parliament will be justified by your acts, and that while you deal unsparingly with abuses, you will not barter away for novelties rights dear to British subjects, nor abandon those principles of good faith, morality, and constitutional freedom, the strict adherence to which has enabled Great Britain, with God's blessing, to pass unscathed through many perils.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

May 14, 1850.

Members Present.—Messrs. Armstrong, Badgley, Baldwin, Bell, Bolton, (Norfolk,) Bouthillier, Bourret, Cameron, (Cornwall,) Cameron, (Kent,) Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, DeWitt, Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnston, Lafontaine, McDonald, (Kingston,) McNab, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Carey, Poulette, Prince, Richard, Robinson, Sanborn, Scott, (Bytown,) Seymour, Sherwood, (Toronto,) Sherwood, (Brockville,) Smith, (Durham,) Smith, (Wentworth,) Stevenson, Tache, and Thomson.—Total 56.

Price gives notice of a [illegible] not a Government measure [illegible]. The speech to be considered on Friday.

May 14—8, A. M.

Quebec.—Clear weather, but its appearance unsettled; wind W. N. W.; Thermometer 42°, Barometer 29,70. Pretty sharp frost last night. A schooner arrived this morning; reports a bark at hand. No further accounts of the American brig.

Three Rivers.—Fine and clear.

Cornwall.—Pleasant.

Toronto.—Fine and warm. Skeeters abroad.

Montreal.—Fine morning; wind light from the East; Thermometer 42°, Barometer 30.5.

CARPETING.
THOMAS MUSSEN
Is receiving, per *Montreal, Britannia, Cambria, Albion, Favorite, Toronto, St. Andrew, City 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 Carpeting
Brussels and Venetian Stair Carpeting.
—ALSO,—
Plain and Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Bags, (all sizes,) Watered Moreens, Worsted and Union Damasks, Fringes, Tassels, Curtain and Bell Hangings, &c., &c.
With his usual extensive Spring Importations of ENGLISH and FRENCH FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c. SUPERFINE CLOTHS, FANCY and PLAIN CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, PLAIN and COLORED DRILLS, VESTINGS, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERETTS, &c., &c.
May 10, 1850. 100

CARPETS.
The Subscribers are now receiving, from the different vessels in Port, part of their usually EXTENSIVE STOCK of CARPETING, and are 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.," of Bristol, daily expected by the *Alceste* and *Lord George Bentinck*, and also, to complete their assortment, an additional supply by the *Achilles* and *Cyprus*, from London, from 3 feet to 27 feet wide.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
In imitation Woods and Marbles, and also a very superior article, with Printed Back, suitable for Shop Windows and Counters.
The above, with their large selection of RUGS, 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. 100-tf

CARPETS.
J. & D. LEWIS will receive, per "St. Andrew" and "Cyprus," from London, a large assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS and SUPERFINE CARPETINGS, all of the newest patterns.
May 1.

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 rare 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, she is confident of being able to meet the most fastidious taste.
She has also received a portion of her orders 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. 98-tf

HATS!!
Gibb & Co. have just OPENED a few Cases of LINCOLN & BENNET'S best LONDON VELVET NAP HATS.
May 4.

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.

WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, &c.
The Subscribers have just received, per *Great Britain* 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, Portfolios, Office Tapes, Elastic Bands, Morocco and other Fancy Papers, Cap Tissue Paper, Water Colors, Camel Hair and [illegible] Pencils, Drawing Paper, Bristol Board, &c., &c.
R. & A. MILLER.
May 14.

JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS.
The *NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE* of SATURDAY last, 4th MAY, 1850, for Sale by
R. W. LAY,
[illegible] Street, Opposite Recollet Church.
May 6, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
Just Received, per the *Caledonia* and [illegible]*romanga*, a large and well assorted Stock of OLIVER & BOYD'S, and other SCHOOL BOOKS.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11, 1850.

Per "GREAT BRITAIN."—An extensive assortment of WRITING PAPERS, INKS, and Miscellaneous Stationery, &c.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11.

NATIONAL and other SCHOOL BOOKS in general use in the Province, just published, and for Sale at greatly reduced prices.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11.

On HAND AND FOR SALE.—A few copies of THOMPSON'S NEW YORK BANK NOTE and COMMERCIAL REPORTER.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11.

NEW GOODS.
Per *Toronto, St. Andrew, Alceste,* [illegible] *Cambria*, and other Vessels, the Subscriber will receive his customary supplies of ENGLISH and SCOTCH DRY GOODS and HABERDASHERY, which will comprise all the Cotton, Linen, and Silk Staples, required by the Country Trade, with a complete assortment of the Small Goods—Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Laces, &c., which will be offered at low prices for Cash or approved credit.
ROBERT ADAMS, 226, St. Paul Street.
May 9.

FOR SALE:—
25 cases Clark & Co.'s Superior Paisley Sewing Cottons
3 do Assorted Buttons
10 do Bonnet Shapes and Crowns
6 do Tuscan and Straw Bonnets
8 do Shawls and Handkerchiefs
3 do Swiss and Tape Checks, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins
20 do Assorted Small Wares
6 bales Wigton and other Ginghams
10 do Cotton Drills and Moles
20 do Printed and other Fents.
ROBERT ADAMS, 226, St. Paul Street.
May 9.

FOR SALE LOW:—
Porto Rico Sugar, in tierces and barrels
Molasses, do
200 boxes Superior Twankay
100 do Tobacco
200 tinnets Butter
T. C. PANTON, 150, St. Paul Street.
January 16.

AUCTION SALES.
BY SCOTT & GLASSFORD.
New DRY GOODS.—On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the STORES of the Subscribers, will be Sold, a large assortment of [illegible] GOODS, landed, and now landing, from Vessels in Port, comprising:—
[illegible] 4-8 and 7-8 Prints
[illegible] 37 inch Grey Cottons
do Bleached Shirtings
do Regatta do
do Ginghams
[illegible] Scotch Hollands
do Summer Clothing
[illegible] Fents
do Scotch Stripes
[illegible] Hosiery
do Superfine Cloths
do Small Wares
do Silicias
do Tuscan and other Bonnets
do Italian Red Silk
[illegible] Dresses, Linens, Satins, Silks, [illegible] Table Covers, Mousselaine de [illegible] Coburgs, Shawls, Parasols, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
[illegible] pieces Sherbrooke and American [illegible]
—AND,—
The balance of a Wholesale Stock for [illegible]
Sale at TWO o'clock.
SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Will be Sold, by Auction, at the STORES of the Subscribers, on THURSDAY, 16th instant, for account of whom it may concern:—
[illegible] Ginghams and Osnaburgs
[illegible] Prints
[illegible] Linen Thread
[illegible] Cotton
damaged on Voyage of Importation.
Sale at TWO o'clock, precisely.
SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

37 CASES STRAW BONNETS, &c.—On SATURDAY, 18th instant, will be Sold, at the Subscribers' STORES, the contents of 37 cases FANCY, RUTLAND, LEGHORN, and [illegible] TABLE STRAW BONNETS.
—ALSO,—
[illegible] CHIP HATS, various Styles and Qualities.
Sale at TEN o'clock, A. M.
SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

CITY CEMETERY.
The Subscriber has been authorized [illegible] to make arrangements for [illegible] his PROPERTY at Cote St. [illegible] of 30 acres on the South East, [illegible] the North West side of the [illegible] through Cote St. Antoine. A [illegible] locality for a CEMETERY for the [illegible] not be found. There is a COTTAGE [illegible] Lot, which could be converted into a [illegible] at little cost. Immediate Possession given, and on most Liberal Terms.
JOHN G. DINNING, Registry Office, 35, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, 14th May, 1850. 103

The Undersigned have for SALE, at their Stores, Pointe a Calliere, nearly opposite [illegible] Steamboat Wharf:—
[illegible] barrels Mess Pork
do Prime Mess do
do Prime Pork
do Hams
[illegible] Smoked Kentucky Hams & Shoulders
[illegible] barrels Prime Mess Beef
do Lard
do do
[illegible] barrels Grease
do Tallow
HOLMES, KNAPP [illegible]
Montreal, May 8, 1850.

Just received, ex *Erromanga*, and for sale by the Subscribers:—
Superior Navy Boiled, Brown, and Grass Bleached Canvas, [illegible] No.'s
[illegible] Sheeting
[illegible] Shoe and Closing Thread
[illegible] and Roping Twines and
[illegible] 3 Bushel Bags.
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co. 102
May 13.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
[illegible] kegs best Brockville BUTTER, just landed.
—ALSO,—
A few kegs Superior LARD.
GILMOUR & Co., No. 9, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, 5th April, 1850. 80

CHOICE HAVANA AND PRINCIPE SEGARS, CAVENDISH & HONEY DEW TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES, &c.
Just received by the Subscriber, [illegible]000 OF the very Choicest SEGARS, of the [illegible] Brands:—
PATRIAS, [illegible]ICKIADO, CATHEDRAL, PRESADOES, CUBREYS, MERIDIANO, LONDON MODELS, COBDEN'S FREE TRADE.
[illegible] in beautiful Packages of 25, 50, and 75 [illegible], of splendid quality, with several Cases of Old Principes; also, 250 Boxes of Cavendish Honey Dew Tobacco, with a fresh supply [illegible] Dorado Cut and Plug, Ambrosia Anti-Nervous Tobacco, the finest flavor ever imported into [illegible]—Varenas, Canaster, Portreco, Turkish Havana Cut.
—And, just Landing,—
[illegible] Clay Pipes, Meerschaum Bowls, Hookahs, [illegible] fully Fitted; Solid Leather and Hog Skin [illegible] Cases, Tobacco and Pipe Purses, and Snuff [illegible], of French and English Manufacture, with [illegible] Assortment of other Goods, which will be [illegible] very low,—and a great inducement will be [illegible] to Upper Canada Merchants, who will [illegible] to their interest to call and [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN [illegible]
Montreal, May 9, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL[illegible]
FOR SALE AT THE [illegible]
[illegible] S. SUTHER[illegible]
No. 105, Notre Dame [illegible]
(Corner of Saint Jean Baptiste [illegible])
TEAS—300 chests and boxes, all kinds
COFFEES—Mocha, Java, Laguayra and Rio
SUGARS—Refined, Crushed, Bastard and Muscovado
WINES—50 hhds and casks Port, Sherry and Madeira
500 cases of do do do
ALES—100 barrels Bass & Co., and a few hhds on Draft
PORTER—200 barrels Barclay, Perkins & Co., and a few hhds on Draft
—AND,—
[illegible] Brandy, [illegible] Liqueurs of all kinds, Sperm Candles, [illegible] Fruits and Spices, together with his fine [illegible] Stock for the Country Trade.
Families and Country Dealers would do well to call and examine for [illegible] purchasing elsewhere, as every [illegible] of the very finest quality [illegible] low as Goods of an inferior [illegible] elsewhere.
Remember No. 105, corner [illegible] St. Jean Baptiste Streets.
May 11, 1850.

BY JOHN JONES.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD [illegible]NITURE, &c.—BY AUTHORITY [illegible] JUSTICE.—On WEDNESDAY, 22nd [illegible] will be Sold, by Auction, without reserve, [illegible] residence of Mrs. STEEL, corner of [illegible] William Streets, opposite the College [illegible], comprising as follows:—
DRAWING ROOM.
Couches, Ottomans, Card Tables, [illegible] Window Curtains, Brussels Carpet, [illegible] Fire Irons, &c.
SITTING ROOM.
Couches, Moreen Curtains, Chairs, [illegible] Pembroke Tables, Parlour Stoves, &c., [illegible]
DINING ROOM.
Sofa, Dining Table, Cane Seat Chairs, [illegible]
[illegible]
T. A. [illegible] Sheriff's [illegible]
104

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] PLATED WARE, CARRIAGES, [illegible] SLEIGHS, &c., &c.—The Subscriber [illegible] favoured with instructions from [illegible] WETHERALL, C.B., (who is going [illegible] land,) to dispose of his HOUSEHOLD [illegible]TURE and other EFFECTS, at his [illegible] —— Street, off Sherbrooke Street, on [illegible]DAY, May 23rd, without reserve, [illegible]
DRAWING ROOM.
A complete set of Rosewood [illegible] Furniture, only 6 months in [illegible]
A superb Elizabethian Chair
A Rosewood Cheffonier
[illegible]
Engravings, Clocks, Rocking Chairs [illegible] Carpets, &c., &c., &c.
THE CONTENTS OF SIX BED [illegible] Furnished in the very best manner, [illegible] Iron Bedsteads, Feather Beds, [illegible] and Toilet Glassware, Brussels Carpets [illegible]
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Too numerous to mention, with a [illegible] Fancy, Double and Single Stoves.
HALL.
Oil Cloths, Mahogany Hat Stand [illegible]
—AND,—
The Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, [illegible] Saddles and Bridles, &c., &c.
Sale at TEN o'clock [illegible] JOHN [illegible]
104
N.B.—Catalogues will be ready for the Tuesday preceding the Sale, with [illegible] purchasers.

[illegible]

THE Undersigned begs leave to [illegible] public, that he will open the CANADA HOUSE on the 1st JUNE next, for the [illegible] Visitors.
He trusts that his long experience [illegible] Keeper, and a sincere desire to attend [illegible] of his customers, will enable him [illegible] comfortable.
THE HOT SULPHUR [illegible] as well as COLD AND SHOWER [illegible] will be ready at all [illegible] THE BILLIARD [illegible] has been fitted up [illegible] THE BALL-ALLE[illegible] are perfectly level. THE CIRCULAR RAIL-ROAD [illegible]
[illegible] Massena Springs. Caledonia Springs, May 13, 1850.

REMOVAL.
JAMES GORDON & CO. have [illegible] to the Stores, No. 5, St. [illegible] lately occupied by Messrs. [illegible] Co.
May 4, 1850.

THE Subscribers having [illegible] PARTNERSHIP will carry [illegible] CERY BUSINESS in the [illegible] occupied by B. HUTCHINS & [illegible] McGill and College Streets, [illegible] ROBERTSON & HUTCHINS.
P. ROB[illegible]
B. HUT[illegible]
Montreal, 1st May, 1850.

[illegible] HARDWARE from the late [illegible] BREWSTER & Co. he will [illegible] new Establishment, at prices [illegible]
Montreal, May 1, 1850.

NEW HARDW[illegible]
FOR SALE—American Axe[illegible] gether with a general [illegible] Hardware.
The Subscriber will receive [illegible] "Jane Brown," "Alceste," [illegible] fornia," "Amy Ann," [illegible] which will be Sold at [illegible] reasonable terms.
I. H[illegible]
May 1, 1850.

REMOVAL. [illegible]

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INCHES CENTIMETRES