To Advertisers.

General Advertisements are requested to send in their favors before [illegible] 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.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1850.

Honor to Perley's Report.

The above-named gentleman, a resident of St. John's, New Brunswick, has completed a tour and Report upon the Fisheries, the latter of which is eulogised in very warm terms by Sir J. Harvey. His Private Secretary states:—

"I am directed by His Excellency Sir John Harvey to inform you that he has read every line of your very admirable Report, with the greatest satisfaction and entire approbation. The information derived not only from the great variety of statistical facts which it publishes, but also from the clear exposition of the causes of the gradual and rapid failing of and the depreciation of the intrinsic value of our staple in foreign markets. In short, he regards your Report as full of the most important matters, not only as respects your own, but all the surrounding Colonies of British America, whose most valuable staple must ever be derived from the inexhaustible treasures of the deep."

"His Excellency desires me to express to you his acknowledgments. The idea of apprenticing young fishermen to the Jersey people to learn their craft, he considers very good, as it would thereby tend, by instructing, in some measure to take them out of the hands of those who, by their abominable grinding truck system, keep them in perpetual poverty and dependence.

"The improvident, reckless, and stupid destruction of the fish out of season appears to him a proceeding which calls for joint, or at least concurrent Legislative enactments, and a strict enforcement of the law on the part of all the Colonies.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. H. HARVEY."

Mr. Perley has frequently rendered very effectual service to his brother-Colonists, and his gratuitous and disinterested exertions to promote the prosperity of New Brunswick are warmly appreciated there.

A common fate, and a common future, invite a cordial co-operation on the part of the British North American Colonies, and here and there men rise to the surface, like Mr. Perley, qualified to lead, guide, and instruct. If Canada has suffered from Free-Trade—the West India Islands occupy the least enviable position, and New Brunswick the intermediate state; but all have bitter cause of complaint, and their reproaches are not sullied by injustice. A Colonial Convention, empowered by the free voices of the inhabitants of the different Colonies, to mould the political and commercial elements into harmonious action and application, has many advocates. Any direction of the public mind tending to nourish a confident reliance upon our energies and resources, would teach us to treat with indifference the once dreaded dictates of the Colonial Office—and the delusion consequent upon the christening of Responsible Government being dissipated—few, save the officials, will be found in Canada to fight in defence of our Colonial Office Constitution. The League have spoken forcibly and eloquently upon a similar theme—yet the chances are, that our Parliament will slobber through the Session unrelieved by a gleam of intelligence, or of one rational and useful act of legislation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTONINA; OR, THE FALL OF ROME. A Romance of the Fifth Century. By W. WILKIE COLLINS. New York, HARPER & BROTHERS: Montreal, McCOY.

This is an American reprint of a new English historical Novel. The scenes are laid in the chief seats of the Roman power, then declining under the luxury and effeminacy of the people and the pressure of the Northern hordes; that is, during the reigns of Arcadius and Honorius and the other Emperors in whose day Rome was besieged and taken by the Goths. This is a book which may give to those readers, not inclined to the study of the voluminous Gibbon, some insight into the character of the degenerate people of the Roman Empire in its latter days, and of the terrible people by whom that Empire was destroyed.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Nos. 2 and 3. By CHARLES DICKENS.

We are indebted to Mr. McCoy for these numbers, which, besides much other interesting and instructive matter, contain the continuation and conclusion of the pretty tale of "Lizzie Leigh," which we observe is now published separately. Mr. Dickens, in this cheap little periodical, has had the intention to supply more wholesome mental food to the lower classes of the population in London and other large cities, now to a very great extent demoralized by tales of ribald blasphemy, of horrors, and the grossest indecency, issued by thousands from the presses of a set of wretches whose absolute aim seems to be to tear up by the roots every vestige of religion, law, and morality in the land. He deserves encouragement in his benevolent design, and though happily we have here but little occasion for the antidote to the literary poison so rife in the Old World, still the periodical is "pleasant to take," and "every little helps."

DAVID COPPERFIELD. By CHARLES DICKENS. No. 12. Montreal, McCOY.

Hardly so good a number as the last; the interest flagging a little, but with many touches, both of the pathetic and the ludicrous, in the author's usual happy way.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. May, 1850. Montreal, R. W. LAY.

We have too long delayed our acknowledgment of the May number. It is liberally and splendidly illustrated, and beautifully printed; and contains contributions from the most popular writers in the American Magazines.

MONTREAL, May 11, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—As a journalist, what may be your opinions as regards the manner in which the business of the Post-Office here is conducted, if the following fact be regarded as an elucidation?

I, in an argument to this country, only arrived here on the 14th June last, wrote to Mr. Horace Greely, of the *Tribune* newspaper, requesting him to advertise for information relative to these portions of mine in the Sheaves. On the 5th April, (a few days after I wrote) Mr. Greely wrote to me that he complied with my desire, and that he had taken effective steps to obtain the desired information. On the 8th April, Mr. Greely wrote to informs me that he had discovered one of my brothers in New York; another was at sea; and the third was in the American Army at San Antonio, in Texas. Mr. Greely was good enough to give me some other very important information, which I might have availed myself of advantageously; but that the two letters, bearing the dates quoted above, were kept at the Montreal Post-Office from the dates of receipt from New York, until the 8th day of May instant, —upwards of three weeks,—notwithstanding repeated inquiries at the Post-Office in the expectancy of them. Although an utter stranger to Mr. Greely, he was good enough to advertise and take very great pains to obtain the information I sought; though his kindly meant paper, without pre-payment on my part, and the delay of my expected reply led him to write again on the 1st of May though his past letter arrived at Montreal on the 3rd May; a week not delivered to me until the 6th May, upon which day I received the two others at the Post-Office.

All the comment I shall take the liberty to make on this subject is, that Mr. Greely on the one part, and the Montreal Post-Office on the other part, most fully represent and exemplify their respective countries!!

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. JOHNSTON.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

New Rules in Chancery—The Parliament Buildings—Merritt's Speech—Great Explosion between the Clear Grits and the Ministerialists at the Clergy Reserve Meeting.

TORONTO, May 9, 1850.

Part of the new rules in Chancery were proclaimed in Court on Tuesday, by the Chancellor. They will very much shorten the proceedings, facilitate the progress of cases, and lessen the costs. A Bill that before would have extended to 100 folios, will not now reach to more than about 50, and an Answer that would before have extended to 100 folios, to about 30 or 40. The examination of all witnesses residing in the County of York, will, in future, be made before the Chancellor in open Court. As it is deemed impracticable to compel the attendance of witnesses from distant parts of the Province, the old system will, beyond the limits indicated, be adhered to. The practice of putting interrogatories is abolished. To facilitate proceedings, the Defendant in a suit will have the power to dismiss the Bill in cases where the Plaintiff has for one month continued, unnecessarily, to delay the proceedings.

Hon. De Blaquiere has accepted the Chancellorship of Toronto University.

As Parliament will meet in a few days, it may not be amiss to give your readers some idea of the preparations made in the houses destined for the reception of the assembled wisdom. Westward of the main body of the city, and North of the common, bordering on the Bay, between Queen's and Yonge Street Wharves, stand three modest-looking, unpretending brick buildings—the centre one largest, and connected with the others, at the East and the West, by new clapboarded buildings, with slab roofs, the highest wall being, of course, on the front or South side. The large centre building, which we enter in front by walking up four or five stone steps, forming a platform of semi-circular shape, into a large passage, in the Parliament building. To the right, on the ground floor, is the Hall of the Legislative Assembly; and to the left, on the same floor, is the Legislative Council Chamber. They are the same rooms that were severally occupied by the two Branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada, before the Union. The "fixings" in the Assembly room will be complete when the clock is put up, which will be done to-day. As you enter this room, the Speaker's chair is placed directly before you, at the extreme end, on a semi-circular platform three steps high. The upper part of the inner side of the back is ornamented by rather elaborately carved work, representing in the centre a sheaf of wheat, a cluster of grapes, and something else that I was puzzled to understand. Below is the figure of a maple leaf spread out—the whole being surmounted by a beaver with a branch of maple in its mouth. Behind the Speaker's chair, the wall is tastefully ornamented, but not with that expensive grandeur that some have represented. To the right of the Speaker, the Ministerial side of the House, are four rows of desks, the three front, or lower rows, containing each five desks, and the highest, or back row, four. Each desk is intended to serve two Members. On the Opposition side, the front and back rows contain five desks each, and the remaining two six. The desks are of walnut, covered with blue cloth at the top, and red at the ends. The inkstands are of common metal. The chairs are of walnut, soft and easy in the seat, which is covered with raised leather, the arms being cushioned in the centre; they cost $10 a-piece. The gallery, at the West end of the room, opposite the Speaker's chair, is a very pent-up affair, not calculated to hold much more than 100 persons; so that, but for the Press, the Parliament would be all but private. Below the gallery, on either side, are three rows of seats; the third, or back one, to the Speaker's left, at the opposite end of the room, is set apart for the reporters. It cannot be capable of holding more than ten persons, but the next front seat may be rightly claimed by the fourth estate, if required. The others are to accommodate the Legislative Councillors on occasions, and also the ladies. The window curtains, and all the festoonry about them, are rather a dashing and costly affair. I might give the arrangement of the members, so far as seats are chosen, but minute particulars of this kind might fail to interest your readers. I may state that Peter Perry and Malcolm Cameron will take their seats on the Ministerial side of the House—the first for no other reason than that it is his old place, and Malcolm, because he likes to tell the Ministry that he is their friend. Caleb Hopkins will take his seat amongst the Opposition Members. The portrait of the Queen is hung on the centre of the North wall, behind the seats of the Ministerialists.

The Legislative Council Chamber is fitted up in a style of much greater extravagance, though it was far from being completed yesterday. It will, however, be ready in due time. I cannot describe the throne, for it is not completed. It is placed in the centre of the North wall, the portion completed being covered with crimson silk velvet or plush. There are three rows of seats—not chairs, as in the other room—for Members, at each end of the room, East and West. The window curtains are of stylish and costly material. Along each wall run cornices, about which there is a good deal of carving and gilding. I cannot at present obtain an accurate estimate of the expense of the new fittings, but it must be very great.

Although there is a regular Government Architect, Hincks insisted on employing Mr. Cumberland; and when one of his colleagues refused to listen to this arrangement, the Hon. Francis got an Order in Council to have his notion carried out. The Architect has five per cent. on the cost—a direct inducement to increase the cost to the largest possible amount.

The *Globe* barked all the good things in Mr. Merritt's speech at the nomination. Mr. Merritt admitted that great discontent existed in the country, and that that discontent arose from a heavy debt, high taxation, and want of prosperity. The great fault of the Union Act passed by England, without the consent or concurrence of the Colonists, was, that it created a large public debt. We had been compelled to increase the Customs' duties from 2½ to 12½ per cent. to pay the interest of the debt and heavy public expenditure. He eulogized the financial system of the State of New York; and his remarks on this head would be gall and wormwood to some of his colleagues. He referred to the Reciprocity question, laying it down as a principle, that the only way to make a country contented is to raise it to a par with neighboring countries, especially with respect to advantages of market; and that unless this were obtained for Canada, the people would never be satisfied with their condition. At present, all agricultural productions were 20 per cent. lower in Canada than in the United States, and the existing dissatisfaction resulted from this state of things. He held that, if the American market remained closed to us, Canada would become estranged from the Mother Country. Still he was of opinion that Reciprocity would be obtained. On the subject of Retrenchment, he stated that a Committee, composed of men of all parties, would be appointed to take up every item of the public expenditure, and report thereon. On this report, as I stated in a previous letter, a Bill will be founded. On the question of Elective Institutions, Mr. Merritt said something about the necessity of proceeding cautiously; but laid it down broadly that we have the power to adopt any form of Government we think proper. This position does not appear to me to accord with the fact. He thought the question of making the Legislative Council Elective should not be hastily disposed of, as such a change in the scheme of Government would be a departure from Responsible Government. Amongst many sensible remarks, it is rather pitiful to find Mr. Merritt venturing the absurd statement that our Government is more Democratic than the Republican one, with a limited franchise that excludes about one-half of the male adult population from any voice in making the laws by which they are governed; a system of patronage that enables the Executive to bribe, wheedle, and control the Legislature; it is the height of puerility to call such a system more Democratic than a Republican Government, with manhood suffrage, and a wide extension of the Elective principle in the disposal of offices of trust, honor, and emolument. With respect to the Clergy Reserves, Mr. Merritt expressed his dread of agitation; and though he was desirous of seeing the whole proceeds devoted to education, he thought there were other questions of more pressing and immediate importance requiring adjustment. He confirmed the statement in one of my previous letters, that this will not be made a Cabinet question; but the Ministry will leave themselves at liberty to vote as they shall suit their several notions, and diversified political interests. In the course of his speech, Mr. Merritt touched on the subject of banking, and expressed himself in favor of the Free Banking system of the State of New York. He wished to see the Canals completed in such a way that every one of them will draw 10 feet of water, and vessels be enabled to pass along them at the rate of 200 miles for every 24 hours. Respecting the public lands, he said he was in favor of disposing of the whole of them, funding the proceeds and loaning the money to Railroad Companies. The Customs he would abolish altogether, but not immediately; seeing that we have neither army nor navy to support, we ought to be able to do without them. He then came to the question of Annexation, which he has sense enough to see is not to be throwed out or excluded by sneers of ignorance or the jeers of simpletons and hired knaves. He admitted it to be a grave question, to be settled by argument, and not by the ridicule which some stupid newspapers have met it. The fact of his admitting that every one has a right fairly and fully to argue this question, is proof that he could not have approved of the dismissal of a large number of persons from the magistracy and the militia, for exercising that right, and at the same time a condemnation of himself and colleagues for punishing men for doing what he admits they have a right to do.

Yesterday the Semi-Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the County of York was held in this city. On the whole it was rather a poor affair, the number of entries being but 77, while on some occasions they have amounted to 130.

Last night, the great meeting got up by the Anti-Clergy Reserves Association took place in Knox's (Free) Church. A collision took place between the Clear Grits and the Ministry, and a tremendous explosion followed. The origin of it was this: The Ministerialists, from the first, were desirous of excluding Malcolm Cameron from the meeting, or rather from taking any part in it; but, at several meetings of the Committee of the Association, when the question came up, they were overpowered. On Monday the Committee finally disposed of the matter by an unanimous vote—after three opposing members, finding themselves in a minority, had left—that Cameron should move a Resolution; that, in the opinion of the meeting, the Government should make the Clergy Reserves question a *Cabinet measure*. Defeated in Committee, the Ministerialists, yesterday, set themselves to work to persuade the Trustees of Knox's Church not to permit the building to be used if the Resolution in question was to be proposed. And so far they succeeded. Cameron then determined to move the substance of his Resolution as an amendment. Dr. Burns, who was to have seconded the Resolution of Mr. Cameron, refused to appear on the platform, but took his place, in his own Church, as an outsider amongst the crowd. Lesslie, of the *Examiner*, and Brett, two other speakers, did the same. Professor Hurlburt, on the contrary, went on the platform, moved one of the Resolutions, and purposely kicked the fat into the fire, by insisting strongly that the Government was bound to make the question a Cabinet measure. When Cameron moved his amendment, it was easy to discover that the shout was with him. Roaf, of the Lunatic Asylum notoriety, Brown, of the *Globe*, Jennings and Lilly, each and all put on a look that I cannot describe, but shall never forget. They looked like men whose lives depended upon the fate of that amendment. Dr. Burns seconded the amendment in a speech of great force and decision, amidst deafening shouts of applause. The Government lickspittles fairly shrunk into themselves. Lesslie quoted a speech delivered by Mr. Baldwin in 1846, condemning in the strongest terms the late Ministry for not making this very question a Cabinet measure. Lilly and Jennings attempted to reply, but the fury of their temper nearly choked their utterance. Lilly, seeing the current running strong against them, pointed to the fact, that, by the Constitution of the Association, the Executive Committee had power of making representations to the Government, by Deputation or otherwise. As this was precisely what the movers of the amendment wanted, Cameron offered to withdraw the amendment, if the Committee would undertake to represent to the Government, as the opinion of the meeting, that the question should be made a Cabinet measure. This the Committee promised to do; thus in substance yielding up everything to the Clear Grits. The meeting, after the introduction of the amendment, became very stormy—the cheering and hissing of the speakers being positively deafening—and did not break up till near one o'clock.

The wreck of the *Commerce* you will probably have heard of. It took place on Monday night. The following the only account received.

[We have already published this account in our Telegraphic columns.—ED. M. C.] X.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Violent Hail Storm—Encumbered Estates Act—"State of the Country"—The Religious Anniversaries: Dr. Achilli—Emigration—Opera Company, &c., &c.

DUBLIN, April 24, 1850.

During the past week Dublin was visited with a most violent hail storm, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and a tornado, such as has never been witnessed here before, but which fortunately was of short duration. The morning of the 18th set in with lovely weather, a soft breeze from the S. W., and the sun shone warmly and brightly, except when obscured by passing April clouds. Towards noon the wind veered to the S. Shortly after 3 o'clock, P. M., the sky became overcast, and every thing portended a heavy shower; the Barometer at this period is stated to have fallen several degrees. About half-past 3 o'clock the thunder began to be heard, and flashes of lightning, frequently forked, were seen, while the rain began to fall, but the wind at this time was light. About a quarter before 4 o'clock heavy rain, almost immediately succeeded by discharges of hail, set in, the wind became a perfect hurricane, blowing from the S. E.; it then instantly shifted to N. W., increased in violence, accompanied by volleys of hail, which shattered the windows of every house facing that direction, strained the cables of the vessels in the river, and tore up large trees in the College Park, and in the lawn of the Dublin Society House, Kildare Street. At the moment that the wind so suddenly shifted from the S. E. to the N. W. the noise was terrific, and is conjectured to have arisen from the conflict of the hail in the air, but the peals of thunder were so frequent, and the noise of the hail falling, and the crashing of glass which succeeded, so constant, as to obscure it. During the latter part of the tornado, when the wind shifted, the hail-stones, which were sufficiently large before, fell in increased quantity, and of greater size; many being as large as musket balls, and some the size of grapes. They consisted of alternate layers of snow and ice, in some of which five alternations were counted; the nucleus was snow. The tornado lasted nearly 10 minutes; the wind then returned to the S. W., as in the morning, and the air became serene. It appears to have been limited to the City, not having extended beyond the Royal Canal on the north side, and the Grand Canal on the south side, although hail-stones fell beyond those points.

The amount of damage was, as you may suppose, very great. The houses in many of the streets and squares looked as if the City had undergone a bombardment, in some not a particle of glass being left in the windows. In many of the Public Buildings, Ware-Rooms, and Manufactories in the City, which are lighted from the roof, the glass was completely destroyed, and the small birds on the sea-shore, at the North Wall, were killed in great numbers by it. In addition, many chimneys were thrown down by the wind, and houses unroofed; the temporary Cattle Shed, erected on the premises of the Dublin Society, for the Cattle Show, was prostrated, and several buildings struck by the lightning. A rough Return has been made of the amount of glass broken in private houses in the different Police Divisions of the City, from which it appears that in the gas lamps of the City 2,572 panes were broken. In the A. Division of Police 41,587 panes of glass were broken. In the B. Division 134,195, 32 chimneys blown down, and the roofs of 19 houses damaged. In the C. Division 96,905 panes of glass were broken; in the D. Division 83,230; and in the E. Division 32,718. In the North Union Workhouse of the City 464 panes of glass were broken, and in the Conservatories of the Botanic Garden £300 worth of glass was shattered. In the College Park 19 trees were uprooted, 11 of which were of large size. All this damage was done in the space of about 10 minutes,—the greater portion of it during the last 4 minutes.

I mentioned in my last that a "Supplemental Bill" to the "Encumbered Estates Act" had been brought into the House of Commons by Sir J. Romilly, the Solicitor-General of England, and which has been read a first time. The object of this Bill is to enable persons who purchase land under the Act, to borrow money from Government on the security of these lands, for improvements or other purposes. An influential meeting of landed proprietors was held in Dublin during the past week, to consider the provisions of this Bill, when Petitions to Parliament were agreed to, praying that Irish landlords, whose estates are not now, or but very slightly encumbered, may be placed upon the same footing as the purchasers of estates under the Encumbered Estates Commission Act, by enabling them to borrow money for the improvement of their estates, upon the same terms; or, if they wish to sell them, to enable the Commissioners to give a Parliamentary title; because when this Supplemental Bill becomes law, it will be utterly impossible for the present landlords to raise money—the security they can offer being so much inferior to what the purchaser of an estate under Encumbered Estates Commission can give, while if he wishes to sell his estate, the title he can give will be so much inferior, that no one will be found to offer for it, and a serious injury must be inflicted upon landlords in consequence. The Government can scarcely refuse this, which, in fact, will be nothing more than an act of justice to the landlords of this country.

Several estates exchanged owners under the provisions of the "Encumbered Estates Act" during the past week. One in the County Limerick brought about 19 years purchase; a small estate in the County Waterford, about 8 years purchase; an estate in the County Galway, three-fourths of the land of which is untenanted, but which is valued at £400 per annum, subject to an annuity for two lives of £120, sold for £1100; another in the County Mayo, valued at £121 per annum, sold for £1500; for an estate in the County Waterford, the rental of which is £587 7s., only one offer was made, and the sale was adjourned for a month; a property in the County Mayo, being a lease of lives renewable forever, the purchaser being indemnified for head-rent, and producing £368 11s. 8d. per annum, sold for £2100, under 6 years purchase; another in the same County, and of the same nature, of £120 a year, brought only £300—a little above 4 years purchase; and a third in the same County, sold for about 8 years purchase.

I have said nothing recently about the "State of the Country;" in fact crime has been comparatively rare during the past Winter; I regret, however, to have to say that the Ribbon Society is beginning to rear its head again; no less than three murders having been reported during the week which has just elapsed, one in the County Westmeath, one in the County Clare, and one in the County Limerick. The victim of the first was a pensioner, who was supposed to have saved a sum of money, and was known to have a gun in his possession, the latter was taken, but the money was left. The victim in the second instance was Arthur O'Donnell, Esq., of Derrynaclice, County Clare, who was shot dead by a party who came to his own hall-door at an early hour of the evening. It is supposed the deed was committed by some persons, whom, in his capacity of Poor-Law Guardian in the Kilrush Union, he had caused to be struck off the list of recipients of our-door relief. The third victim was a man in humble circumstances, the herdsman of a gentleman in the County Limerick.

In the North of Ireland, where outrages upon person or property were formerly very rare, and which in fact has been hitherto a pattern to the rest of Ireland, numerous outrages have occurred within a comparatively short space of time. During the last week the cow-house of a process-server in the Parish of Garten, County Donegal, was set fire to, and his house broken into, by an armed party, who carried off the book in which he kept the entry of processes, besides all his papers; they took likewise a gun and pistol, and, after breaking all the windows of his house, swore him not to attend at the Quarter Sessions to prove papers. Two other process-servers in the same neighborhood were likewise visited, it is conjectured by the same party, their papers carried off, and themselves sworn not to attend the Quarter Sessions.

The month of April is the period of the year at which the various "Religious Societies" hold their Annual Meetings in Dublin for the purpose of bringing forward their "Reports," and laying before the subscribers a statement of the state of their funds, &c. The meetings are usually held at the Rotunda, and this year some of them have been enlivened by the presence of Dr. Achilli, who recently made his escape from the Inquisition at Rome. He addressed several of the meetings, and gave an account of his imprisonment, and of the condition of religion in Rome; he spoke in Italian, which, however, was translated, sentence by sentence. It appears that Signor Achilli was ordained a Priest in the year 1821, and became "Professor of Philosophy in the Lyceum," and "Professor of the Sacred Scriptures" in the year 1826. In the year 1835 he was required to preach a sermon panegyrical of the Virgin, which he declined to do; he fled from Rome, and afterwards conformed to the Protestant religion. In the days of the Roman Republic, he returned to his native place; but after the entry of the French, he was seized and put in the Inquisition, from which he recently succeeded in making his escape. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, in person he is tall, and in face is considered to bear a resemblance to one of the "Young Ireland" party who made himself conspicuous here about the period of the great "battle of Ballinderry."

The emigration to the other side of the Atlantic is going on briskly; it is computed that above 5000 persons have left Limerick since the beginning of the year *en route* to Liverpool to embark—the majority direct their course to the United States. The steamers between Cork and Liverpool are crowded with passengers to take passage from the latter place for America; several hundred left the quays on Saturday last by the *Ninevah* and *Albert* steamers. The town of Ballyshannon was thronged this week with persons proceeding to Donegal and Derry to embark for America. In all these cases the emigrants, or at least the majority of them, appeared to be of a respectable class: farmers, traders, and mechanics. The ship *Jane of Limerick* cleared out on Saturday, with 14 cabin and 224 steerage passengers for Quebec. The *Charlotte* sailed for Boston from Galway on Wednesday with 110 passengers.

The French Opera Company, from the St. James Street Theatre, London, consisting of 20 performers, with their Director, Mr. Mitchell, are giving a short series of performances at the Theatre Royal here.

The average prices of Corn at the Dublin Corn Exchange remain the same as at my last report. The health of the city continues satisfactory.

A. E. C.

JAMES CUNNING.—An individual from the south who drew a lot in this vicinity, came to explore his property, and called at the house of a farmer near the land, for the purpose of obtaining a guide. In conversing with the farmer, he took occasion to express his dislike to the rattlesnake; whereupon the farmer concluded that he would attempt a speculation. Remembering that in going to the stranger's land he might, if he chose to do so, pass through an out-of-the-way ravine which abounded in the dreaded snake, the farmer beckoned to the stranger, and they took their way towards the ravine. After they had arrived at the spot, hardly a rod did the pedestrians pass without hearing the hiss of a snake or seeing its fiery tongue, and the stranger was as completely frightened as he now could possibly be by a similar cause. In his dispair he turned to his companion and said, "Are snakes as plenty as this all over the country?" "I can't say about that, stranger, but one of my neighbours killed about a hundred last year, and I have heard tell that your land is very rich in snakes." "Now, I ain't agoing any further in this infernal region, and I want to know if you have a horse that you'll give me for my land—gold ore, snakes and all?" "I have, and a first-rate horse too." "It's a bargain." On the following morning the stranger, like the hero of a novel, might be seen mounted on a Dahlonega steed, pursuing his devious pathway along a lonely road towards the south pole.—*Reburn.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Per Ship CITY OF HAMILTON, GRAHAM, from London, to Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

E Maitland, Tylee & Co, 472 boxes 282 cases 5 chests 129 half do 90 bags 25 packages 43 hhds 6 qr casks 25 kegs; Alex Urquhart, 12 boxes 16 casks 7 bags 2 bottles; J B Terry, 608 cases 294 casks 65 bags 32 kegs 6 pans 6 baskets 20 hhds 6 cerotects; Leslie, Starnes & Co, 50 cases 3 hhds 105 casks 5 bags; George D Watson, 15 hhds 4 butts 4 pipes 4 cases; F Holland, 7 cases; Wm Lyman & Co, 2 do 1 cask; W Charles, 1 cask; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 8 bales 1 case 4 casks 743 bars iron 5 tons hemp; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 12 tons hemp; Robert Morris, 3 bales 1 crate; Rice Sharpley, 168 boxes 7 casks; Cumming & Galbraith, 5 bales 5 cases; Thomas Musen, 8 cases; S Greenshields, Son & Co, 28 do 7 trunks; Wm Moodie, 1 case; Deykers & Co, 4 cases; J & W Roy, 51 do 4 bales 2 trunks; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 42 do 10 do; Betley & Kay, 5 do; J Robertson, 12 do; Tyre, Colquhoun & Co, 8 do 11 do; W & J Smith & Co, 11 do 8 do; A & T C Kerr, 22 do 2 do; Benjamin & Lyons, 22 do 12 trunks; Gibb & Co, 7 do 2 trunks and 1 hamper; J L Beaudry & Co; 19 do 2 bales; P Paterson, 15 do; W Wilson, 2 do; F & J Leclair, 4 do; E & V Hudon, 7 do 2 bales; Desmarteau, Marchand & Co, 12 do 5 do 1 trunk; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 6 do 1 do; T H MacKenzie, 1 do; Gooderham & Co, 8 do Wyllie, 3 do 1 bale; A Cuvillier & Co, 18 do 26 do 1 parcel; Maurice Cuvillier, 3 do; W & R Muir, 22 do 1 bale; H Jones & Co, 2 do; W Macfarlane, Toronto, 3 do; Billa Flint, 3 do 10 casks; James Johnstone, 16 do 1 bale; A Prevost, 12 do 4 do; P Jodoin & Co, 7 do; Joseph McKay & Brothers, 13 do 9 bales; A Laurie & Co, 6 cases 1 bale; Ogilvy & Campbell, 28 do 1 do; J B Beaudry & Co, 3 do; J & D Lewis, 63 do; Gilmour & Coulson, 20 do 2 do 1 cask; E R Fabre 4 & Co, 4 do; J Bruneau, 6 do; J & W McNee, 1 do; G A Holland, 1 do; A & J Arthur, 12 do 3 do; Andrew Maine, 2 do; Seymour & Whitney, 2 do; James Brown, 4 do 1 bale; W McLean & Co, 5 cases; Moreland & Darling, 9 do; Armour & Ramsay, 19 do; Charles Brown, 2 do; Joseph Rhodes, 21 do 10 bales; W Stephen, 15 do 2 do 1 cask; Masson, Struyers, Thomas & Co; 31 do 17 bales; McKeand, Brothers & Co, 6 do 1 do; McKeand, Patterson & Co, 6 do 1 do; McKeand, Brothers & Co, 5 do 6 trunks; Galarneau & Roy, 28 do 5 bales; H & H Merrill, 8 do 5 do; J Fraser, 4 do; J G McIntosh & Co, 1 do; Macpherson & Co, 7 do; John Rose, 4 do; W Edmonstone, 1 hhd; R J Pilkington, 1 box; Captain Walker, 1 case 1 hhd; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 100 tons pig iron; Order, 253 casks 30 boxes 175 bdls oakum; W McMaster, 24 cases 1 bale 5 trunks.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—MAY 9.

Brigt Stephen Binney, Vigneau, 25th April, Halifax, H J Noad & Co, sugar and molasses.

CLEARED—MAY 7.

Schr. Providence, Menard, Dalhousie, G B Symes & Co. 8th.

Schr. St Roch, Blais, Harbour-grace, (N.fd.) W. Hunt & Co. 9th.

Schr. Marie Ste. Croix, Fournier, Charlotte-town, W Stevenson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brigantine Stephen Binney, Vigneau, arrived yesterday morning, reports having spoken an American Brig on Wednesday, bound to Montreal.

A Pilot who left Green Island, on Wednesday, arrived here yesterday morning, and reports that he saw a large vessel, on Wednesday morning, above Green Island, bound up.—He expected to find her in port, as the wind was fresh from the east at the time: he saw no other vessels.

The schooner Eleanora, which was on her way down from Montreal, with a cargo of wheat and barley to Messrs H. J. Noad & Co., and Mr. Boswell, struck a rock off Cap Sante, on Wednesday, and sunk in ten minutes after—crew saved—vessel and cargo, it is feared, will be a total loss.—She has 5000 bushels of barley on board, besides a quantity of wheat.

The steamer St. Lawrence arrived here yesterday morning, from Montreal. We understand she is intended to run as a passage boat for steerage passengers, between this and Montreal. She appears adapted for that purpose, as she not only offers very comfortable accommodation, but is also a fast boat.

The ships Jno. Hancock, Burgess, and China, Attridge, and the barque Afghan, Black, are advertised at New York, to sail for Quebec.

Halifax, April 27—Cleared—Pursuit, Kendrick; Commodore, Hall, for Quebec.

New Orleans, April 22—Cleared—Ships Wm. Ward, Scoullar, and Charles Saunders, Simpson. 23rd—Ships Mary Carson, Morrison, and Wilson Kennedy, Roche, for Quebec.

Apalachicola, April 10—Cleared—Ship Favourite, Pickrance, for Quebec.

THE MISSING VESSEL TRUE BLUE.—This vessel cleared from Montreal on 26th October last, and has not since been heard of. A Glasgow paper of the 12th April, has the following:—"Shetland, 7th March, 1850.—A ship, apparently from the St Lawrence, seems to have been wrecked about the North entrance of Yell Sound, or near it. Several barrels have been found in the Sound, a log of timber, and a number of pipe staves. One barrel of flour was found, on the end of which was branded "Extra Superfine, Watson, Ross, Montreal, October," and part of the stern of a vessel has been found near the place, on which the name "True Blue" is painted.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON DIRECT

THE Steamer *DAWN* will leave the CANAL BASIN THIS (Monday) EVENING, for the above Ports, touching at intermediate places, weather permitting.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

H. JONES & Co,
Office, Wellington Street,
Produce Stores.

May 13. 102

JUST received, ex *Errromanga*, and for Sale by the Subscribers:—

Superior Navy Boiled
Brown
and Grass Bleached } Canvas, assorted No.'s
Brown Sheeting
Patent Shoe and Closing Thread
Seaming and Roping Twines and
2 and 3 Bushel Bags.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

May 13. 102

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Stores, Pointe a Calliere, nearly opposite the Steamboat Wharf:—

2000 barrels Mess Pork
250 do Prime Mess do
500 do Prime Pork
50 do Hams
50 casks Smoked Kentucky Hams & Shoulders
100 barrels Prime Mess Beef
200 do Lard
500 kegs do
100 barrels Grease
500 do Tallow

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

Montreal, May 8, 1850. 98

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

MAY 11—3 A. M.

QUEBEC.—Clear and fine; Ther. 42. Bar. 29.90. The Ship *City of Hamilton* was towed into port this morning. She reports the American brig at hand. Also, arrived, the Schooner *Elizabeth*, from Halifax, with sugar and herrings, to H. J. Noad & Co.

NEW YORK, May 11, 6½ P. M.—Southern papers state that all vessels of the Cuban Expedition are without doubt at this moment hovering on the Coast of Cuba. The men engaged in the expedition are strong, and well armed; Gen. Lopez will command them. The news is pronounced a humbug by most of our people.

New York Markets.

MAY 11—6½ P. M.

ASHES.—Market lower for Pots; sales of 50 barrels at $5.50 @ $5.62. Pearls nominal; sales of 30 barrels at $5.75.

FLOUR lower; sales of 5,600 barrels at $4.25 @ $4.37 for Fine, $4.50 @ $4.75 for No. 2 Western, $5 @ $5.12 for Common to Strait State, and $5.75 for Pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Steady demand for good prime Wheat, but the firmness of holders checks sales.

JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS

THE *NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD* of SATURDAY last, 4th MAY. Price 6d. for Sale by

R. W. LAY,
197, Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Recollet Church.

May 6, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED, per the *Colonia* and *Errromanga*, a large and well assorted Stock of OLIVER & BOYD'S, and other SCHOOL BOOKS.

CAMPBELL BRYSON

May 11, 1850.

PER "GREAT BRITAIN" A fresh assortment of WRITING PAPERS 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.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS.—Landing from the *Errromanga*, TODD'S No. 1 LOCHFINE HERRINGS, in firkins, recommended as being of a very fine quality.

For Sale by

NEIL McINTOSH
St. Francois Xavier street.

May 11, 1850.

CARPETING.

THOMAS MUSSEN

IS receiving, per *Montreal*, *Britannia*, *Cambria*, *Albion*, *Favorite*, *Toronto*, *St. Andrew*, *Clyde*, *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, Table Covers, Hearth Brushes, Fringes, Tassels, 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