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.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the *sayings* and *doings* in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

Contrast between Mr. Merritt's Theories and Mr. Merritt's Acts.

That Mr. Merritt should have been elected member for Lincoln without a contest or opposition, is less strange than that Mr. Merritt should avow the doctrines which he confessed at the hustings and yet be a member of the Cabinet. The enigma may be explained, if we recur to the unwise boast of Mr. Cauchon in his *Journal de Quebec*, that Mr. Lafontaine is the virtually supreme in that junto, and that his colleagues are as impotent to resist his dictates, as they seem reluctant to relinquish a connection, the tenure of which is entirely regulated by his caprices. The political opinions advanced by Mr. Merritt, in his election speech, savor so strongly of liberalism, that we read, and pause, and ask, can it be possible that Mr. Merritt, of Lincoln, so saturated with the Elective principle, is the same Mr. Merritt who, as a member of the Ministry, has sanctioned the illegal organization of an armed force in this city, so objectionable in their character that their services have been formally repudiated by our Mayor? Can he be one of that Cabinet who have created offices for the undisguised purpose of rewarding political hacks, who has sat silent, if not consenting, when men of reputations as untarnished and honor as unquestioned as any in the land, have been insultingly dismissed from the Magistracy and Militia, because they advocated the Elective principle he so admires? Either the member for Lincoln is sincere in presence of his constituents, and reposes in his colleagues an uncertain and hesitating confidence; or he belongs to the "Chabot" school, and repeats a set of phrases cooked for out-door consumption. We learn from Mr. Merritt that our system is "more Democratic than purely Elective Institutions." Men equally elevated, with larger experience and better capacity, have pronounced our system "a trap set by knaves to catch fools," under Mr. Lafontaine's auspices. It wears the garb of Liberalism, but the drapery has been so carelessly contrived, that, throughout this portion of the Province, the garb is that worn by the Priests, and in their hands is actually vested the sources of a power, which chills the hopes and paralyses the arm of the Upper Canada Clear Grits. The Roman Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada have descended from the calm and Christian paths—the prescriptive limits of their vocation—and plunged into the vortex of political conflict, animated by instincts unfavorable to liberty. Through the engine of the confessional, and the hereditary reverence of a simple-minded and unlettered peasantry, they can, and do, decide the issue of all elections in the French Canadian constituencies, and the representatives thus chosen range themselves invariably by the side of Mr. Lafontaine — prate boastingly and offensively about their independence—plunder the public purse whenever an opportunity offers, and vote down every measure in any wise tinctured with liberality. Our system has all the vices of a Democracy, without one of its redeeming qualities, and it allows just enough of liberty of action to the citizen to stay the angry stroke of exasperation.

The Galway Steamer.

Our Irish correspondent made mention of the *Viceroy*, which leaves Galway for Halifax on the first day of June. She enjoys the reputation of being a fast boat, and if she succeed in crossing as rapidly as the *Asia*, making deductions for the shorter distance to be run, the Irish route will become decidedly popular. It is asserted that the new boats on the Line from "Holyhead" to "Howth" run eighteen knots an hour. If the *Viceroy* can boast equal speed, she ought, at this fine season of the year, to make the fastest run on record, from land to land.

The City Council.

The proceedings which have taken place in the City Council at a late meeting, in the changes which were effected by the Mayor in the various Committees, have not a little astonished us. It appears that in consequence of the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Bourret, who had been called to the Executive Council of the Province, the situation which that gentleman held as Chairman of the Road Committee required to be filled up. The plain and obvious course to have followed, was to have selected a Chairman from the Committee, and that gentleman should have been the oldest member, or at least the next in seniority. But no, this sensible method did not seem to answer His Worship; and he forthwith sets about a reconstruction of three of the most important Committees,—Finance, Road, and Police. Mr. Beaudry, a young lawyer, was moved from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee to that of the Road; Mr. Macfarlane, from that of the Police to the Finance; and Mr. McGrath appointed Chairman of the Police and Health Committee. We consider the first and third of these nominations as peculiarly unhappy and injudicious. What Mr. Beaudry, a young lawyer, can know of road making, or Mr. McGrath of health measures, we are utterly at a loss to conceive; and the latter nomination is a peculiarly injudicious one, inasmuch as Dr. Hall, having been on the Committee, and, moreover, Mr. McGrath's senior, should have obtained the nomination—a nomination which would have been no more than a mere recognition of his position in this City, and which would have added weight and importance to the Committee, inasmuch as matters of health are peculiarly his province, as a professional gentleman in this City of the first standing. We are at a total loss to conceive of the Mayor's reasons for these wholesale changes; they certainly have not been dictated by a judicious regard to the interests of the City, and instead of having been attended with results improving the good working of the Committees themselves, they have [illegible] such intense disgust among the members [illegible]

We understand that a notice for a reconsideration of these nominations was given at the last meeting of the Council, and we anticipate, when the question comes up, a stormy discussion. The Mayor's nominations were merely carried by his own casting vote.

A Fire

Broke out this morning, about 1 o'clock, in Mr. Steen's soap factory, Bonaventure Street, by which the entire building, together with Mr. Morin's grocery store, and six or eight adjoining houses, principally wooden, were consumed.—The greater part of the property destroyed belonged to Mr. Charlebois and Mr. Steen,—the latter was partially covered by insurance.

Scarcity of Fodder.

Yesterday, a friend informed us that several hundreds of cattle had died this Spring in the French Parishes, and in the Townships East of this city, for want of fodder—the lateness of the season having rendered grass-feed unobtainable, until very lately.—It is to be regretted that farmers do not turn their attention more to the culture of root crops. One acre of Swedish Turnip or Mangel Wurtzel would feed as many cattle as five acres of meadow. In a country like ours, whose climate renders it necessary to feed cattle at the stall for six months in the year, every attention ought to be paid to the production of winter feed; and this can now be achieved at a very moderate cost, as seeds are at the present time very low-priced.—See advertisement in this day's *Courier* of B. Workman & Co.

SPEED OF THE STEAMSHIP "ASIA."—The recent passage of the *Asia* to Boston, is the quickest on record. It was made from port to port in nine days, eighteen hours, and thirty minutes. The *America* once performed the passage in ten days and six hours. The *Viceroy* will next week attempt to make the run to Halifax in six days.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, May 29, 1850.

The House was engaged last night till twelve o'clock in discussing Mr. Christie's Resolutions on the subjects of Revenue and Government. The Resolutions proposed a general reduction in every branch of the Public Expenditure—the funding of all Fees of Office and paying the incumbents by a fixed salary—the withdrawal of the Attornies General from political business an Address to the Home Government praying that the Governor-General's salary be defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury—an Elective Legislative Council, and the substitution of the principle of Election for the present mode of Appointing to Offices under the Government. Mr. Christie contrasted our enormous public expenditure with that of the State of New York, showing that, with a population about half as large as that of the neighboring State, the expense of our Government is twice as great as theirs. The system of paying public functionaries by fees, which is perhaps the most vicious feature in our exceedingly defective fiscal system, Mr. Christie proved to be a source of great abuse. In 1842, £43000 was paid in the shape of fees to public functionaries, who, had they received a fixed salary, would have been well and fairly remunerated by £8000 or £9000. He treated the claim to have the Governor's salary defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury, on the ground that that functionary is no longer a responsible officer, and, therefore, the argument formerly used, that if the Province did not pay his salary it would have no control over him, has lost its force. With regard to the proposal to withdraw the Attornies-General from politics, Mr. Christie said his object in making it now was to get the subject brought prominently before the public in time for the opinion of the constituency to be pronounced upon it at the next general election. Mr. Baldwin objected to all the proposals urged by Mr. Christie; and affected to be greatly surprised that any motion should be made on the subject of the revenue, when the House had so lately condemned the practice of bringing up the question by piecemeal, and when a Committee is shortly to be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration. He deprecated these constant appeals to the dollar prejudices of the community, and yet in the same breath said the Government were in favor of reducing the public expenditure so far as could be done without impairing the efficiency of the public service. The referring of the question to a Committee, instead of Ministers taking the responsibility upon themselves of introducing a measure on the subject, Mr. Baldwin attempted to defend on the ground that he defends every thing else—that the practice is in accordance with English precedent, by which he went so far as to say, we ought to be guided in all cases. The Hon. gentleman, however, forgot to tell the House how sterile have proved all these pretended attempts to reduce the public expenditure in England. Mr Baldwin confessed a dislike to having the question of reducing the salaries of the heads of departments agitated at the particular moment, when he and his friends are enjoying the benefits of them. The proposal to exclude the Attornies-General from the Cabinet upset Mr. Baldwin's eternal "precedent" argument; and, being obliged to admit that the practice here is not borrowed from that of England, he went to work very earnestly to show why we ought not, in this case, to follow English precedent! The circumstances and condition of the two countries became in a moment wide as the poles asunder. There must, he argued, be lawyers in the Cabinet—regular solons in the law, or the Administrative business of this great country would never be conducted. For his own part, he would prefer to confine himself wholly to his departmental duties, but he yielded to public necessity. As to any attempt to fix the numbers of the Cabinet, that was impossible; there must be, according to him, a certain amount of elasticity in the Cabinet to suit it to the exigencies of the uppermost party for the time; just to allow them to let in a friend more or have one less, as might be most agreeable to the "exigencies" of the little compact of the hour. Surely if any thing could show the necessity of fixing the numbers of the Cabinet, it is the very argument used by Mr. Baldwin against it. The exigencies of a half score men are put in the place of the public good! Mr. Baldwin claimed to possess a knowledge of the matter superior to most men; but no sooner had he left the witness box, than Mr. Boulton, of Norfolk, who was Attorney-General for many years in Upper Canada, rose and denied that any necessity exists for having the Attornies-General in the Cabinet. The reason he gave for desiring their exclusion was the fact, that their being members of the Cabinet renders them incapable of performing their duties as Attornies-General. He said he was personally cognizant of several instances of gross neglect of duty, arising from the practice of taking up the time of the Attornies-General with politics. A general discussion of the several topics then followed, but nothing new or very interesting was elicited. Some matters relating to the personal sympathies and antipathies of members were interesting enough in their way. Mr. Papineau having denounced the present system of Government, in much the same terms as on a previous occasion, Colonel Gugy pitched into him, at a great rate for his destructive and anarchical propensities, as the member for Sherbrooke considered them, entering at the same time upon a no very qualified defence of the Government. Sir Allan McNab was rather inclined to defend Mr. Papineau, and he made some very amusing remarks upon the sympathy that has all at once sprung up between the Ministry and Colonel Gugy. Sir Allan could not understand why Mr. Papineau should be denounced as a rebel, and Mr. Lafontaine, his (Mr. P.'s) sworn friend up to the time of the Rebellion, not be denounced in the same breath. This was followed by similar remarks upon the sympathy that had sprung up between Mr. Papineau and Sir Allan. The motion was finally postponed till the first Monday in July.

Mr. Boulton, of Norfolk, has introduced a Bill on the subject of legal proceedings, which, if it pass, will play the mischief with the lawyers. It provides for the collection of debts in certain cases to the amount of £100 by the parties coming before a judge, without the intervention of a lawyer at all, and settling the matter in the simplest, most expeditious, and cheapest way possible. This measure (if it become law) would take from the lawyers about half their profitable business, and be a great relief to debtors and creditors.

Mr. Cameron's Bill to amend the Law of Libel and Slander, proposes great improvements on the present system, and is, on the whole, a pretty good measure. He proposes to allow the truth to be pleaded in mitigation of damages, apologies to be made to parties libelled, and compensation offered.

The last two days have been about the only warm days this season.

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. JOHN, (N.B.,) May 24, 1850.

The Legislative Session, which recently closed in this Province, is universally considered one of the most unsatisfactory which has ever taken place. As a large proportion of the members are anxious for re-election, and as this was their fourth Session, an infinity of talking was done for "Bunkum," and some very fantastic tricks were played in money matters. You must bear in mind that in New Brunswick the initiation of money votes still rests with the Assembly, and that the Executive has very slight control over the money grants. When in Committee of Supply, the House resembles an ill-ventilated school-room, crowded with half-grown, disorderly boys, rioting during the temporary absence of the School-master. A general scramble, and all sorts of bargaining going on; the result is, that the appropriations almost invariably exceed the Revenue. The surrender of the initiative to the Executive has long been greatly needed; but the members from the rural districts, whose great strength lies in their being able to move and carry small money grants, cling to the "old ways," after a fashion which threatens to render the Province bankrupt, and almost renders the Executive Council a nullity.

The same majority in the Assembly, which refuses to yield up the initiative, has always steadily opposed the introduction of Municipal Institutions, the construction of Railways, and every measure for the advancement of the country, which does not, in some shape, subserve their own interests. This selfish and "stay-where-you-are" system of legislation, combined with the changes in the commercial policy of England, has brought the Province into a condition which is by no means satisfactory; the pressure is beginning to be felt by all classes, and, consequently, there is more anxiety on political subjects, and greater freedom of speech, than has ever before been exhibited by the New Brunswickers, who are somewhat slow of action in matters which affect their permanent prosperity, and which would drive a more excitable community into a perfect whirlwind of excitement.

The Annexation fever never extended far in this Colony, and may now be said to be quite dead. At present, the leading topic of discussion among the better informed class, is a Federal Union of the Colonies, which, whatever may be its ultimate tendency, is viewed very favorably by many. Some correspondence on the subject has already taken place between leading men in these Lower Colonies, and it has already become matter of grave discussion among those who have been accustomed to lead public opinion. As yet, the question has not been formally noticed in the public journals, but it is quite likely that, ere long, it will occupy a prominent position.

The Colonial Association of this City has recently been re-organized by the election of new officers, consisting of young and vigorous men, belonging to the modern school of "Progress;" and it is fully anticipated that some spirited Resolutions and Addresses will emanate from them. The Assembly is not yet dissolved, but it is anticipated that it will be about the middle of June, and already electioneering has commenced. There is a great outcry for an entire change of representatives throughout the Province, and it is not unlikely that very many of the old members will not again be returned; whether there will be a sufficient infusion of new blood to bring about a sounder system of legislation, remains to be seen.

Commercial affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state, and just now an additional gloom has been thrown over the mercantile community by the recent advices from California. Many vessels have sailed hence for San Francisco during the last twelve months, from which no returns have yet been received. As the prices of lumber, and other articles, are ruinously low at that port, it is anticipated that some very sanguine persons, who anticipated fortunes from their shipments to the gold region, are very likely to find the balance on the wrong side of the account, on closing the adventure.

There are several large American ships in this port just now loading timber and deals for England; their freights are 20s. per ton for timber, and £3 per standard for deals, to Liverpool, with the usual addition for London and Hull. These rates of freight are ruinous to our own vessels; but the American ships are enabled to take freight at these low rates, because they have return cargoes engaged for the United States, and the freight to England, small though it be, is so much clear gain. The owners of timber and deals, by this great reduction of freight, are enabled to send their present stocks to market without serious loss, and, perhaps, in some instances, at a profit; the effect on the shipping interest of the Colony is ruinous.

Since the Navigation Law came into operation on the 1st January last, great exertions have been made in this Colony to have all its ports, great and small, rendered practically free ports, by the appointment of the necessary officers; yet very different has been the course pursued in the United States. A late order of the Secretary of the Treasury prohibits Colonial vessels from landing cargoes at any but ports of entry. Many of our vessels have been engaged in carrying cargoes of ship-knees and scantling to the small ports, such as Thomaston and Camden, in Maine, Freeport or Long Island Sound, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, near New York; from all these they are now excluded, and cargoes which have been sold under agreement for their delivery at those ports, have been obliged to be landed at the nearest port of entry, and thence transhipped in barges or otherwise, at an expense which, in some cases, amounted nearly to the value of the cargo. While we Colonists are putting ourselves to expense and inconvenience to permit American vessels to load and discharge at all our coves and outbays, we are met with the exclusion of our coasters from their second-class ports! This is Reciprocity with a vengeance!

You are, perhaps, aware that extensive iron works, for smelting the native ore, were established at Woodstock, on the River St. John, about 18 months since. The ore (Hematite) is smelted at these works with charcoal, and the iron produced is of excellent quality, exceedingly ductile, and of the finest description for conversion into steel. The Company lately made sale of about 200 tons, deliverable in Boston; and a first shipment of 30 tons, in pigs, was shipped to that port about a fortnight since. The [illegible] its entry was opposed. The invoice, although a fair one, and duly certified, was altogether rejected. An appraisement took place, and the value was fixed so high, that the *ad valorem* duty amounted to a prohibition. The cargo came back again, and yesterday was re-landed here. This is "Specimen No. 2" of American liberality in commercial affairs.

The Bill in Congress for Reciprocal Free Trade with Canada alone, is viewed here with great disfavor; and you will see that the Executive has been called upon to despatch delegates to Washington to urge that New Brunswick and these other Colonies may be included. The Lieut. Governor has declined sending any member of his Government to Washington officially, with reference to this matter. However, the Hon. Mr. Chandler left a few days since for Boston, and this morning the Attorney General (C. Wilmot) left for the same place, [illegible] the Capital very shortly. I [illegible] that both will reach [illegible] Canada obtains Reciprocity alone, there will be a storm in these Provinces, such as has never before been witnessed; the [illegible] which have so long [illegible] will be roused into activity with a vengeance. Nothing short of selling the country out and out to a Foreign Power would more exasperate the people.

The two members of the Government who have thus left for Washington, will probably find their way to Toronto before their return to New Brunswick. They are both liberal and enlightened men, full of information, and well acquainted with the state of feeling in these Colonies. It is supposed that, while at Toronto, they will endeavor to effect some arrangement with your Government for completing a water communication between the St. Lawrence and the St. John, by Trois Pistoles and Lake Temiscouata, and, perhaps, also have a little talk about the project of a Federal Union of all these Colonies.

YORK.

COMMERCIAL.

It is rather the duty of those who cater for the Press to furnish facts than to offer opinions, which can only be valuable if correct, and if unsustained, may mislead. Under such feelings, we hesitate ere we venture any assertions as to the future condition of our Grain Market. Yet we fancy that we discern causes sufficient to account for a present rise in the Home Market, and the hazards are, that the lowest point was touched some weeks since. Taking a series of years, and studying the vibrations of the price current there is always one particular period when the Market is sounded to the bottom, followed by a gradual and progressive rise. We do not doubt that such has recently been the case, though we infer so. Our convictions, if satisfactory to ourselves, require better warranty to render them of worth to the public. We propose stating briefly the causes now operating in favor of a rise: The repeal of the Corn Laws has been followed by an influx of Grain from Europe into Great Britain, which sufficed to drain the Continental supplies, and force down the value of Wheat in Britain below the cost of production. For many months such has been the condition of the trade, as may be learned by a reference to the agricultural journals. It is equally obvious that the raising of stock and dairy products being found more remunerative, farmers have been withdrawing from the cultivation of Wheat, and turning their attention to those better-paying occupations. It requires a considerable period of time to detect the results of such a revolution in a branch of industry annual in its character; yet such considerations unquestionably enter into the calculations of speculators—to overlook them would be folly. The next stage in the enquiry brings us to examine the consequences of free trade in Corn, as they develope themselves in Europe, and in so doing our attention is attracted to the alarm and anxiety evinced on the Continent in consequence of the constant drain and possible exhaustion of the cereal produce. The facility of transmission, and the exemption from all duty, has doubtless been tempting the European settlers to bring forward everything they could ferret out in the shape of Grain, and ship to Great Britain; and at length they have discovered—or rather the Governments of Prussia and France, have—that there is a probability of their home stocks being deficient. To provide against such a contingency, the French Government have directed the Bank of France to advance no less a sum than fifteen millions of francs upon Flour and Wheat, and the reason assigned is, *to enable the holders to refrain from exporting at a loss*; which has been the case for many months. The Prussian Government has taken a similar step to that of the French, and is making advances to the agriculturalists, to enable them to hold the remainder of their stock of Wheat for the home consumption, which it is barely sufficient to meet.

Under these aspects, which we propose discussing again, we think that there is a prospect of the prices of produce improving, though such a rise in value may not be of the slightest service to us, in restoring an export trade via the St. Lawrence.

To attain that result, we must either adopt free trade, or abolish all tolls upon produce for export.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
1st June, 1850.			
Shipped	6208	2904	9116
In Store	2142	1236	3428—12514
1st June, 1849.			
Shipped	5229	2515	7743
In Store	595	411	1006—8749
Increase 1st June, 1850			3795

E. M. LEPROHON, *Inspector.*

ASHES STORE, Montreal, May 31, 1850.

The Cuba Invasion.

The following news is published with large, bold head:—

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

FIRST VICTORY OVER THE PIRATES!

General Armero, Commander-in-chief of the Department, has already made an important capture, which may lead to a decided victory over the pirates. On Thursday night he left this port in the Pizarro. Next day he reached Cape Antonio; there he ascertained that some vessels, with a small force on board—the remainder of a larger force—were at Contoy. Proceeding thither he sent a boat on shore, with Captain Vinalet in command. The Captain took possession of a schooner, another ship, and about a hundred of the banditti, besides which he has made himself master of all their correspondence, and surprised all the plans of the invading blackguards.

By this means it is discovered that the whole invading force has not exceeded five hundred men, who, in their madness and thirst after money, intended first to go to Matanzas, and thence to Havana!!! to this Havana, where all rushed to enlist as volunteers the moment the call was made, and where we are anxious to meet them! It appears from the papers seized, that the villains calculated upon dividing our property among themselves.—Each officer was to have 20,000 dollars, and a fine farm; and each soldier 4,000 dollars, and lands for each of them. —Inhabitants of Cuba! These facts require no comment. Let us put full confidence in the authorities of the Island, who have already done so well, and completely destroyed, in so few hours, the work of villainy; and the whole undertaking of the vile buccaneers.

LATER YET.—CUBAN ACCOUNTS.

THE RE-EMBARCATION OF THE PIRATES, AFTER BEING PUT TO FLIGHT BY THE INHABITANTS OF CARDENAS AND A FEW BRAVE MEN OF THE ARMY.

May 22, 1850.

The traitors and robbers have already quit the soil of loyalty. The people of Cardenas have given them a most terrible lesson, after they had already received some from the few brave soldiers who were on the spot.—Scarcely had the population recovered from the sudden surprise produced by the landing in the morning, but they immediately gathered in masses, and rushing almost without arms, upon the infamous robbers, forced them to re-embark, making some of them pay dear for their daring insolence. Mr. Ceruti, Lieutenant-Governor of that district, with some other persons, has already arrived here with the news by the railroad train.

Annexed is an extract of a letter dated

CARDENAS, May 20, 1850.

Time will only allow of a few lines. Yesterday, at half past three in the morning, about four hundred landed here from a steamboat. They fired upon the few soldiers we have here, who, like brave Spaniards, resisted bravely.—Notwithstanding, however, the barbarians made themselves masters of the village, and kept possession of it till half past six in the evening. At that hour the whole population rose up against them, and with the few soldiers left, attacked them vigorously, and routed them so completely that they took to flight precipitately and re-embarked in the greatest hurry and confusion. They, however, carried off the Lieut. Governor and a Captain of the force which was here, and afterwards left them on the rocks. There were some losses on both sides, but the pirates carried off abundant proofs of Spanish bravery, [illegible] of the dignity with which Cuba is determined to treat such infamous traitors and robbers who come to insult us.

The *Diario*, from which we translate the above, has an editorial giving a summary of the above events, and commenting with indignant and bitter feeling upon the conduct and proceedings of the pirates.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1850.

It is reported that despatches have been received by the Spanish legation in this city, to the effect that fifteen hundred additional prisoners had been taken on the northern coast of Cuba. They are said to have been found on board of two large vessels, and that the greater part of them were Americans.

The despatch adds that the Americans were discharged from custody and permitted to return to the United States, but that the foreigners were summarily tried by Court Martial, and of course condemned to be executed.

A Cabinet Council has been held to-day, at which it was resolved to hold the Cuban authorities responsible for any treatment the American residents may receive. A special messenger is to be sent out there forthwith from the State Department, to look after the interests of American citizens.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The news from the gold region of the Pacific is interesting but not astounding. Commerce and civilization seem to be settling down upon the same principles of action to which we are accustomed for many years past, in these regions of the Union. Prices are much moderating in all the great staples—in land, lumber, food and [illegible]. There seems to be no end to the discoveries of new gold placers; and the prospects of the coming summer are as brilliant as ever they were before. Emigration is still increasing, piety is spreading, churches are building, gambling houses and hells are [illegible] to a very reasonable extent, politics are organizing on the old platforms, and everything is going on swimmingly. The political movements are not without their significance. The Legislature has been in session for a few months past; but we do not hear of the propositions recently started in that body, to take the Custom House into their own hands and begin a movement looking towards a separation from the old Atlantic States. In the Senate, however, Mr. Douglass submitted a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee on the part of each house, to take into consideration the subject of the immediate admission of California into the Union. According to the tone of the journals, and other organs of public opinion, they seem to look upon any movements towards dissolution of any kind, with as much opposition and horror as we do here in the United States. There is no danger of California flying off at the handle, for the present. The evils of a revolution and change of trade seem to have exhausted themselves, and things, we are happy to say, seem to be gradually coming to their proper bearings, and a free settling over all California. Gold is as plenty as ever.—*New York Herald.*

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE RAILROAD.—The special meeting of the Board took place last night, and by *a vote of nineteen to four* condemned the project of taxing the city to raise £100,000 for the railroad scheme,—especially the features of that scheme as a lottery, which they deemed injurious to the best interests of Society.—*Toronto Examiner.*

A POSER.—A prelate once asked an old woman how many sacraments there were? To which question she replied by saying there were but two. 'But (replied the bishop) there is marriage; what prevents your regarding so holy, delightful, and happy a state as one of the sacraments?' 'Ah! sir (said the old woman) if it is so very good, what is the reason you have never partaken of it?'

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED, May 30.

Bark Jane Brown, Alexander Leitch, Liverpool, J. & A. Burns, hardware.

Brig Engineer, James Sellers, Routh & Co., general cargo.

CLEARED, May 30.

Brigt. Commodore, Hull, Halifax, flour, &c., Ryan, Chapman & Co.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED, May 29th.

Bark Bisson, 19th April, Pa[illegible], order, ballast, 9 passengers.

Bark Anne Grant, Williams, 29th do, Beaumaris, A. Provan, do.

May 30th.

Ship John Hancock, Burgess, 16th May, New York, LeMesurier & Co., ballast.

Ship Mississippi, Brian, 16th May, New York, LeMesurier & Co., ballast.

Ship Andromache, Tate, 20th April, Waterford, order, ballast, 18 pass.

Bark Axel, Harvey, 7th April, Almeira, Pembroke Bros., & als.

Bark Brutus, Hobum, 17th April, Carthagena, order, ballast.

Brig R. Ward, Hall, 6th do, Sunderland, G B Symes & Co., coals.

Brig Timothy Close, Young, 29th do, Limerick, C E Levey & Co., ballast, 119 passengers.

Brig Maria Fredericka, Schmidt, 20th do, Hamburg, H J Noad & Co, ballast, 122 pass.

CLEARED, May 29th.

Brig John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, LeMesurier & Co.

Schr. Three Brothers, LeBrun, Halifax, H J Noad & Co.

Schr. Siberia, Bellong, Halifax, Beswick, M'Cord & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Upper Canada schooner Governor, which sailed from here last Sunday, for Halifax, is ashore at St Denis; she was driven on in the gale of Saturday night. We learn from the Captain, who arrived in town yesterday, that she makes but little water, and is laying perfectly safe on a soft bottom. The cargo has received no damage.

Amongst the arrivals this morning is the *Marie Fredericka*, the first Prussian vessel that ever came to this port.

The barque Switzerland, Melcher, cleared at New York for Quebec, on the 24th instant.

Boston, May 25.—Cleared—The barque Adonis, McMillan for Quebec.

READY MONEY!!!

LAVENDER,

MERCHANT AND MILITARY TAILOR,

107, NOTRE DAME STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that his Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS is now complete,—comprising Superfine West of England and French Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Summer Vestings and Trowser Stuffs in great variety, which he will make up in the best and most fashionable style, at the lowest prices, for Cash.

In continuing the system of doing business for Ready Money only, which he adopted in the early part of this Spring, he is convinced that it is equally for the advantage of the Buyer and the Seller, and respectfully invites those who have been in the practice of paying high prices on Credit to try how much cheaper they can have Clothes for Ready Money.

Still on hand some excellent FROCK and DRESS COATS, part of his Stock, which will be sold at Cost Price.

Montreal, 1st June, 1850. 119

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale:—
New York Tribune of Saturday, June 1
Morris & Willis' Home Journal of Saturday, June 1

R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street,
At the corner opposite Recollet Church. 119

June 1, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS:—
The Eclectic Magazine for June, 1850
The Art Journal for May, 1850.

R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street,
At the Corner opposite the Recollet Church. 118

May 31, 1850.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS:—
Life of Jean Paul Frederic Richter
The Gospel its own Advocate. By Geo. Griffin, L. L. D.
Early Conflicts of Christianity. By Rev. W. J. Kip, D. D.
Morton Montagu; or, A Young Christian's Choice. By C. B. Mortimer.
James Montjoy; or, I've been Thinking. By A. S. Roe
Sights in the Gold Region, and Scenes by the Way, by T. T. Johnson, with numerous Illustrations
Alexander on the Psalms
Baptism, its Import and Modes. By Edward Beecher, D. D.
Theophany; or, The Manifestation of God in Jesus Christ. By R. Turnbull
Lights and Shadows of Domestic Life. By the Author of Rose and her Lamb &c.
Lives of Mary and Martha Washington By Margaret C. Conkling
History, Treatment, and Diseases of the Horse, originally published in London under the superintendence of the society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
The American Veterinarian; or, Diseases of Domestic Animals. By S. W. Cole
Farmers' Barn Book. By Clater, Youatt, Skinner, and Mills
Napoleon and his Army. Colored Plates
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French, with Key
Charlotte Elizabeth's Works
With a great variety of other Publications.
—ALSO—
A good assortment of JUVENILE BOOKS, (many of which have been just published,) TOY BOOKS, &c.

R. & A. MILLER. 119

Montreal, June 1, 1850.

SHAKSPERE INN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for the Patronage bestowed on him for the last five years, begs leave to inform them that he has REMOVED to No. 12, St. Francois Xavier Street, (opposite Mr. Leeming's Auction Rooms,) where he will be prepared to furnish Refreshments at all hours.

N. B.—Oysters, Lobsters, and fresh Fish, direct from New York, in their Seasons.

GEORGE LULHAM. 117

May 30.

SWEDISH TURNIP SEED.

THE Subscribers have received a few bags of Fresh SWEDISH TURNIP SEED, in bags of 56lbs and 28lbs each, suitable for County Storekeepers, which will be sold for cash, and warranted fresh.

BENJ. WORKMAN & CO.

May 31, 1850.

SLACK'S PATENT SATIN-FACED STARCH.

A VERY superior article, [illegible] dress, just received, and for sale by

BENJ. WORKMAN & CO.
172 St. Paul Street.

May 28.

INTERESTING TO DYERS.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of DYE STUFFS, consisting of—

St. Domingo Logwood | Fustic
Campeachy do | Peachwood
Nic Wood | Sumac
Hazle Wood | Cudbear
Cam Wood | Pumice Stone
Brazil Wood | Argol
Nutgalls | Alum
Lac Dye | Copperas
Blue Vitriol

—Also expected in a few days—
Madder, Indigo Paste, [illegible], Indigo.

BENJ. WORKMAN & CO.
172 St. Paul Street.

May 28, 1850.

FOR DUNDEE AND ANY PORT ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.
—The fine A 1 Coppered and Copper Fastened Barque "EARL [illegible]" WALKER, Commander, is now loading, and, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain WALKER, on board, or to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.

Montreal, June 1, 1850.

FOR ARBROATH OR DUNDEE.
The A 1 fast-sailing brig [illegible] Captain SHIELDS, will [illegible] days to receive her Outward Cargo, having two-thirds of it already engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight, apply to the Captain on board, or to
SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

May 30, 1850.

THE A 1 Brigantine [illegible] B. RENDELL, Master, [illegible] ter, will accept a Charter to a Port in the United States or British America.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to
HOLMES, KNAPP & CO.

May 30, 1850.

REGULAR TRADER FROM POOL.—The fine new A 1 Bark "GIFT," Capt. W[illegible], will be ready in a few days to receive Cargo for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to Captain on board, or to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.

May 30.

FOR CHARTER TO [illegible] LIVERPOOL.—The fine Bark "REINDEER," [illegible] will be ready to take in Cargo [illegible] will accept a Charter for either [illegible]
Apply to
J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.

Montreal, May 24.

HOOKER & HOLTON'S THROUGH LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO & HAMILTON.

THE well-known First-Class Steamer TRADER will leave the [illegible] WHARF, for the above PORTS, [illegible] (Saturday) EVENING, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOOKER & HOLTON.

Montreal, May 31, 1850.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO & HAMILTON.

THE Steamer "OTTAWA" will leave the CANAL BASIN on SATURDAY, 1st June, at SIX o'clock, P. M., for Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, touching at intermediate Ports—weather permitting.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
Or at the Office, Canal Basin.

May 29.

FOR PORTS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS SCHOONER MAID OF THE WEST, Captain JOHN [illegible], to Load for PORTS on LAKE ONTARIO, and have quick despatch. For Freight [illegible]

May 24, 1850.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY That has ever appeared in Canada!
ONE HUNDRED
LEARNED CANARIES
AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET.

SIGNOR SPINETTO has the pleasure to announce to the Public, that he has arrived in this City with his celebrated LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, the "CHA[illegible]" and a number of JAVA SPARROWS, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING. After Wednesday there will be [illegible] NOON PERFORMANCE EVERY [illegible] THREE o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock.
Doors open at HALF-PAST [illegible] PAST SEVEN.
Admission, 1s. 3d. Children half price.

May 28.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

GRAND MUSICAL ATTRACTION.

THE CELEBRATED
GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY,
CONSISTING OF
23 Instrumental Solo Performers,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that they will give their FIRST GRAND [illegible] CONCERT on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE, at the THEATRE-ROYAL.
Principal Pieces to be performed:— "Zampa," by Herold; "Jubilee" [illegible] "Grand Solo for Violin" Weber; "[illegible]" executed by Mr. Schultze; [illegible] Opera *Linda*," by Donizetti; [illegible] Home;" "Pickpocket Quadrille" Cavatina, "Robert, toi que j'aime" Opera *Robert le Diable*, Meyerbeer; "Bouquet of Flowers," a grand [illegible] by Strauss, &c.
Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Upper [illegible] Pit, 1s 3d.
Box Office open from TEN A. M. to [illegible] P. M., on the Day of Performance.
Doors open at SEVEN; Concert at EIGHT o'clock.

May 28.

CADIZ SALT, afloat, for Sale [illegible]

May 29, 1850.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN JONES.

Jones's Long-Room, Great St. James' Street.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

MR. JONES has received an INVOICE of the above ARTICLES, (to dispose of by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, June 5.) manufactured by Mr. R. WINFIELD, whose Patent Solid, Dovetailed-Jointed Bedsteads are unrivalled by any other manufacturer for beauty and durability, comprising—
Brass Bedsteads, Bronzed, &c
[illegible] Cane Colour, Solid Iron
Do Solid Iron Tent Bedsteads
Solid Iron French Bedsteads, Japanned
Brass Castors, Ornaments and Canopy
Improved Patent Tent Bedsteads, Iron Tube
Do (Japanned as Papier Mache)
Improved Patent Tent Bedsteads with richly ornamented Pillars as Papier Muche and Brass mounted.

N. B.—The above Bedsteads are assorted sizes, and are, from their elegance, durability, cleanliness, lightness, and the small space they occupy in a room, particularly adapted for this country.
On view on Monday next.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

J. JONES, Auctioneer.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. ROBSON returns thanks to the Ladies of Montreal for the Liberal Patronage received since opening her SHOW ROOM, and takes this opportunity of acquainting them that she has REMOVED her ESTABLISHMENT to the Premises, No. —, Notre Dame Street, over the Store of Messrs. Benjamin & Brothers.
Having just received a supply of FRENCH MILLINERY, selected by herself in New York, and having made arrangements to receive the London and Paris Reports of Fashions, she feels confident of giving full satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage. 116

May 29.

THE Subscribers take the present opportunity of returning grateful thanks for the kind patronage extended to their Establishment, and beg most respectfully to intimate they have just received a very select stock of BERLIN WOOL, direct from Berlin, of the most superior description, and every variety of Shades.
Also, from London, an exquisite selection of FLOSSES, BRAIDS, NETTING SILKS, CROCHET SILKS, TASSELS, &c. An assortment of beautiful patterns of commenced work, with choice colored tracings of entirely new design.
Every description of requisite for the Work-Table and Toilet.
Artists' materials generally, Tube Colors Canvas, Tube and Cake Colors, Pencils, Mastic and Map Varnish, Megilps, &c.
A general Stock of New Choice Toys and Fancy Goods.

MRS. FOOTNER & DAUGHTERS,
162, Notre Dame Street. 116

May 29, 1850.

SHOW ROOMS.

MRS. M. HALL, having received, by late arrivals, her usual Extensive and elegant supply of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, begs to inform the Ladies of Montreal and its vicinity, that her SHOW ROOMS, 23, Great St. James' Street, will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at [illegible] o'clock.

Montreal, 27th May, 1850. 114

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 134, Notre Dame Street,
(Next Door to Messrs. Benjamin & Brothers.)

MISS MAGUIRE, the conductress of the above Establishment, respectfully announces that she has received her supplies of TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE, FANCY CHIP, and SILK and SATIN DRAWN BONNETS; and has, moreover, a general assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH MILLINERY, of the latest style and fashion.
From Miss M.'s long experience as a Milliner, she hopes that merit, combined with punctuality will gain for her that patronage here, which a discriminating public invariably bestows.
DRAWN BONNETS will be made to order on the shortest notice.
STRAW BONNETS CLEANED AND ALTERED.
Wanted, two Milliners and four Apprentices.

May 27.

STRAW BONNETS & MILLINERY.
At No. 136, Notre Dame Street, (West [illegible])

MRS. WILLIAM CONNELL [illegible] from the Ladies of Montreal and [illegible] that she has received, per First Arrivals from Britain, a very Large Assortment of Fancy STRAW, DUNSTABLE, and [illegible] BONNETS, comprising all Sizes and Fashions.
—ALSO—
A great variety of DRAWN SILK and SATIN BONNETS, LADIES' DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c., all made upon the latest English and Paris Styles; with a rich and choice Assortment of Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, PLUMES, &c., &c.
All sorts of Straw Bonnets Cleaned, Turned, and Altered, to the very Newest Shapes.
Ladies may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice.
An experienced Milliner wanted. None but those who understand the business thoroughly need apply.

May 7, 1850. 97 3m

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 selection of BERLIN, FLEECY, L[illegible] TY, SHETLAND, MERINO, and [illegible] WOOL, of the most beautiful and brilliant [illegible] and of every conceivable shade.
The assortment has been selected by [illegible] Agents in BERLIN and LONDON, under [illegible] diate orders, expressly for the Canada [illegible] she is confident of being able to [illegible] fastidious taste.
She has also received a portion of her NEW PATTERNS, from GERMANY, [illegible] mans, Screens, Table-Covers, Slippers, &c., and will soon have, per the "Cyprus," the remainder of her supplies.

May 8, 1850. 98-1m

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1850.

NOW OPENED for inspection, TEN CASES FRENCH VELVET NAP HATS, newest fashion, latest style, expressly manufactured for the Subscriber by the first House in Paris, (Laprie et Cie.) which, with his Fall imports, the Subscriber offers the largest and best Stock of
HATS
ever offered in Canada—Military CLOTH CAPS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, DON PEDROS and BUENAVISTAS in endless Colour and Shape.
WHOLESALE.—Terms 4 months.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Late Henderson, Brother & Co.
93 Notre Dame Street.

May 27, 1850.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, CHEAP.
—JOSEPH BOURDEAU [illegible] inform his Friends and the Public [illegible] he has opened a Store for the Sale [illegible] articles, which he is determined to [illegible] any other house in the city. A tri[illegible] Store, No. 151, St. Paul Street, [illegible] pied by Mr. George McIver.

May 22, 1850.

CARD.

R. T. JOBSON, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the support received while at the LIVERPOOL INN, No. 70, Commissioners' Street, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to 113, Commissioners' Street, opposite the St. Ann's Market, Sign of the
BLACK BULL,
where he hopes, by keeping, in his usual way, first-rate LIQUORS, and all sorts of TEMPERANCE CORDIALS, to merit a share of Public support.
BREAKFAST, DINNER, SUPPER, LUNCH, &c., on the shortest notice.

May 25. 113

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]
quarter casks Salad Sperm Oil
quarter casks Varnish
boxes Ground Pepper
boxes Chocolate
half barrels Herrings
Paris White
Roman Cement
kegs Carbonate of Soda
—ALSO—
1000 kegs White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
30 casks White Lead, 2 cwt each, No. 1
200 tins, 14 lbs each, Green Paint
200 tins, 7 lbs each, Green Paint
100 tins, 7 lbs each, Blue Paint
100 tins, 14 lbs each, Bright Yellow Paint
200 tins, 7 lbs each, Bright Yellow Paint
200 boxes Mexican Black Lead, 2 oz packets
Bottle Wax
And other articles.

[illegible]

Dr BERNARD would avail himself of this opportunity to express his most sincere thanks for the truly liberal patronage he has received, (during the last 8 years,) and continues to receive from the citizens of Montreal. He respectively invites persons who have "bad teeth," or who require artificial teeth, to "give him a call." He charges nothing for advice, and charges as moderate as possible for Dental operations, which he performs with all the care and skill acquired by 18 years practical experience.
No. 65, Craig Street, second door from St. [illegible] Street, directly facing the French Church.

May 27. 114

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

THOMAS HYE & SONS' FABRICS, consisting of—
7-8, 9-8 and 5-4 Light Prints
7-8 Fancy Chocolate Plates
7-8 Fancy Prints
7-8 and 6-4 Mousseline de Laines
9-8 Regatta Shirtings
—ALSO—
14 cases Rich Printed Muslins, put up in [illegible]

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.
St. Joseph Street.

Montreal, May 25, 1850.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at [illegible] Stores, Pointe a Callière, nearly [illegible] the Steamboat Wharf:—
2000 barrels Mess Pork
[illegible] do Prime Mess do
[illegible]

—ALSO—
Imported via Boston and New York
THIRTY CASES 1850 PIECE PRINTS, assorted, Hoyle's and B[illegible] Style.
GERMAN CLOTHS, FRENCH C[illegible] LAWNS, &c.

T. D. [illegible]

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

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

MORRISON, CAMERON [illegible]
(*Late with Messrs. Smith & M*[illegible])
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE [illegible]

[illegible]

Sales made for Cash only, and N[illegible]

Montreal, May 22, 1850.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber:—
Twankay and Hyson Twankay [illegible]
Old Hyson in chests and catties
Young Hyson do do
Imperial Souchong and Congou
Muscovado Sugar
Crushed Sugar
Molasses, in hhds and tierces
B. M. Raisins and Currants
Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, and [illegible]
Blue and Starch
Whiting, in barrels
Wine Corks, Vinegar
Mustard, 1 lb., 4 lbs., 6 lb., and [illegible]
Brooms, Dusters, Pails, and B[illegible]
[illegible]

W. [illegible] TAILOR [illegible] Street, begs to inform the public that they have received, per [illegible] a Superior Stock of SPRING GOODS, selected for them by M[illegible] in London.

May 8, 1850.

OBSERVE.—THE CHEAP CONFECTIONARY, manufactured at R. KING'S Retail Establishment, No. 48 [illegible] Montreal.
Merchants are invited to call [illegible] themselves.

May 21, 1850.