To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to their insertion.

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 sittings 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.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

The Cuba Invasion.

In another column we have given all the information on this subject which we find in the New York papers. The *Evening Post* appears to think that it was not LOPEZ himself who was arrested at Savannah, but another person connected with the expedition, named GONZALEZ. It seems quite certain that, before the adventurers took to their heels, they had a second engagement with the Spanish troops, and that some of them must have been captured, for it is stated in a letter from Cardenas, that "five of the pirates were then in the stocks;" it is also certain that, upwards of a hundred of them were captured on the Isla de Mugeres, and that a bark and brig, which accompanied LOPEZ's steamer *Creole*, were taken by the Spanish war-steamer *Pizarro*. The *Evening Post* is of opinion that LOPEZ is still at Key West. Orders have been issued by the United States Government to arrest all persons connected with the expedition as soon as they arrive in the United States, and in New York a man named TOLON, charged by the Spanish Consul with aiding and abetting the piratical attack on the Island, has been arrested and held to bail to answer the accusation. The *Post* contains Judge Betts' charge to the Grand Jury on the subject, explanatory of the United States Law. The same paper contains the Proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba, declaring the whole Island in a state of siege, and the coast in blockade, ordering every vessel approaching the Island to be stopped and searched, and all such as contain passengers to be turned back, if their papers and registers are regular, but if not, if the papers and registers are counterfeits, or the vessel contains arms and ammunition, the said vessels to be treated as pirates, according to the ordinances of the Royal Armada. He also promises instant execution, by shooting, to every invader caught, and to every Cuban aiding them in any way, or even refusing to assist the Government in their extirpation. Knowing the sharp and summary practice of the Spaniards in these matters, we have no doubt but that every one of the invaders has long ere this been shot like a dog. We think no one will blame the Spanish Government for the severity, and it is high time that this sort of buccaneering work should be put an end to, for, if persisted in and encouraged, it will surely end in bringing on war between England the United States, a thing much to be lamented, for the sake of our common origin, and the civilisation of the world.

The Emigrants

A day or two ago, we called attention to the fact that seventy poor creatures, mostly women and children, had been permitted to remain, for upwards of twenty-four hours, on the wharf of this port, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, though there are extensive premises expressly devoted to their accommodation, which, however, the Emigrant Agent declares he has no power to use. To-day we publish a letter handed to us by the unfortunate creatures whose names are signed to it, and whom we found bivouacking, if we may use the term, on the Place d'Armes. They tell their own story, which, if it be true, and they appear quiet, well disposed people, worthy of credit, is to us most extraordinary. We do not understand, in the first place, why free passages should have been given to other emigrants, and not to these; the compelling the poor men to pay their own way to Montreal, has deprived them of the few shillings which they had retained wherewith to buy food; nor can we understand why, with acres of sheds at the disposal of the Agent, he is not allowed to use them. The present Government, occupied in the meanest and most corrupt intrigues to maintain its position, has always neglected the management of the Emigration Department. They do not appear to care what becomes of the unhappy creatures whose poverty has driven them from the Old World to seek shelter in the New. We have no fault to find with Mr. Conlan, the Emigrant Agent, on the score of his kindness and humanity, but he has not the energy and activity necessary for so laborious and responsible an office. The Government thought proper to remove the late Emigrant Agent at this port, for some causes best known to themselves, but we will venture to say, that had he been still in charge, the evils of which we now complain would not have existed. As a respectable Irishman of the city remarked to us a day or two since, the Ministry were very glad to use the votes and shillelahs of his countrymen to beat the Tories, but that the Tory Ministry had always paid proper attention to the poor emigrants. We should like to have some explanation of all this, if the "organs" will vouchsafe any revelation on the subject.

MONTREAL, May 29, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—We beg to represent to you that we are poor Irish emigrants; that we arrived at Quebec on Tuesday last; that we immediately went to the Office of the Emigrant Agent there, in company with many others of our fellow emigrants, passengers by the same ship; that tickets were given to all the others for a free passage, but refused to us, two of us being thrust out of the Office by force; that we paid our own passage up to Montreal, four shillings each; and that four hours after our arrival here we saw Mr. Conlan, the Emigrant Agent, who told us that he could give us neither free passage to our destination in Upper Canada nor shelter, nor food, and we find ourselves wandering in the street, our money having been all expended. We wish the public to know how poor emigrants are treated on their arrival in Canada.

(Signed) ANTHONY SWEENEY, 8 in family.
JOHN SWEENEY, 10 in family.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, 10 in family.
GEORGE BURKE, 11 in family.
WILLIAM BURKE, 11 in family.
PATRICK OWENS, 6 in family.

The Parliament.

We have nothing from Toronto by yesterday's mail. The Ministry, as announced by telegraph, have carried their Address in answer to the Speech by a large majority. From the numbers stated to have voted on each side, it is evident that a great many members are absent. This is probably occasioned by the absolute necessity under which all those members who are engaged in business lie, of attending to it and not to public affairs at this busiest time of the year, and all this proves the absolute necessity of fixing the time of the meeting of Parliament by law, as proposed by Mr. Boulton, and not leaving it to the caprice or convenience of the Ministry.

CITY NEWS.

MR. ROBERT BOYCE, formerly our next door neighbor, has removed his Hair-Dressing Establishment to 197, Notre Dame Street, (West,) and opened neat and well-arranged shaving and dressing rooms, for the accommodation of his friends and the public.

NEW BOOKS.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of new books, to be found in the usual place. Mr. McCoy has made ample provision of literary food; we hope that the reading public will buy, swallow, and digest it, and, in doing so, encourage an enterprising importer, and benefit themselves. There is plenty of room yet for improving Canadian minds. We are obliged to postpone to our next notices of two or three new publications.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

EAGLE HOTEL.—Charles Fell, Chippewa; G. Wright and lady and Mr. Hope, New York; Mr. W. S. Browne, Bedford; Mr. Thos. Gibson, St. Johns.

TEMPLE HOTEL, Great St. James' Street.—Colonel Browne, Beauharnois; Mr. Sheriff Fraser, Bytown; Mr. Duchesnay, St. Anne; David Smart, Port Hope; C. W. Allen, Brantford; Mr. Kendrick, Hamilton; J. Beatty, Chatham; W. Price, Esq., and J. Bourrell, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Porter and servant; G. Pelerand, 20th Regt.

MONTREAL HOUSE, Custom-House Wharf.—Wm. Wright and lady, Cincinnati; Charles Catton, Esq., Dublin; O. F. Bailey, Burlington; Charles A. Daley, Troy; J. Smith, Compton; C. R. Vincent and Charles Brock, Lemoinville; C. Hutchinson, Three Rivers; W. A. Osgoode, St. Johns.

MONTREAL, May 29, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—It is a matter of congratulation to the public that the gentlemen connected with the Press are now showing up the abuses which have so long existed in our Courts of Law in this Province. Never was a subject more appropriately brought forward than this at the present time, when iniquity seems to have reached its climax; there are few who have had the misfortune to sue, or be sued, that have not a tale of woe to unfold, and who, like myself, can testify that to think of obtaining justice *at its present cost* is ruin. I am not aware that there is any Tariff regulating the fees to be paid to Lawyers, &c., in Eastern Canada; but if there is, it must be such as reflects but little credit on those who formed it. The taxed accounts in my possession are such as would deter any reasonable person from attempting to obtain his rights at law, where, in two instances, it required, not only the whole of the principal, but a considerable sum besides, to pay the expenses. I shall say no more on this subject at present, as it is my intention to publish these documents, in order that the public may form a just estimation of them. It is now, however, quite evident that a remedy must be found, and that the public are no longer to be oppressed by the maintenance of hordes of men who neither belong to the producing or industrious classes, and are consequently the most useless in all countries. The only way to accomplish this is to abolish those privileges, and the present *useless forms of our Courts*, and establish that system lately adopted, and so universally admired, in some of the States of the neighboring Union, where every man can obtain summary justice at *very little expense*. A Bill to this effect was introduced into the Parliament of Nova Scotia last Session, by that honest and talented Member Mr. Howe, and we trust that some of our Members will show the same enterprising spirit, and introduce a Bill into the present Session of our Legislature of the same description.

CITIZEN.

MONTREAL, May 29, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—I beg, through your useful columns, to say one word relative to the publication of Mr. Jeremie, Chief of the Police, in relation to the name of one of the individuals published as defaulters to the Corporation, in the customary assize of bread. I am, by no means, anxious to shield from public reproach and the penalty of law, any man who wilfully violates those contracts established by just and salutary regulations. I think there are circumstances attendant on many of the cases published which do not fix odium or fraud on the individuals named. The carelessness and inattention of persons in the employ of bakers should not constitute, on the part of the proprietors, either public reproach or fraud. Mr. Alexander Bowie, whose name is mentioned, has long been favorably known to the citizens of Montreal for his probity and industry, and I cannot believe, from a long and thorough acquaintance with him, that any direct intention, on his part, could have been manifested in the proper weight on his bread, fixed by the laws.

I am your obedient servant, JUSTICE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Cuban Expedition—Golphin, once more—Congressional Doings—The Mint—The Government Organ—Prospects of California—The Baptists and the Bible—Weather and Business, &c.

No. XXIX.] NEW YORK, May 25, 1850.

Cuba—Congress—Galphin—have been the three great topics of the week. In them every body has an interest, more and less; and consequently all are trying to be posted up regarding their progress and prospects of success. The landing of the Cuban Expedition has excited considerable sensation. Speculation is busy, conjecturing the probable issue of affairs in this new phase of American Republicanism. Not contented with a "piece" of Mexico, with California and her gold, New Mexico and her people, and sundry other advantages secured by Brother Jonathan in his recent descent on unoffending Mexico, his satellites are now greedy for the green isle of Cuba, and apparently are determined to have it. As predicted, we have wound up the week with important news from General Lopez and his marauding band, and great be the rejoicing thereat, on the part of divers enthusiastic supporters of the Expedition in our city. You will have already received intelligence of the movements of this party—so that I need not take room here to recapitulate. The landing at Cardenas was accomplished by only a few hundred men, who cannot be considered as fair samples of the remaining thousands who are said to be engaged in the foray. The panic seems to have spread to Havana with lightning celerity, for we find that the American California Steamers were refused entrance into that harbor, even to land the mails and passengers. The mercantile classes were removing their valuables to the Fort for safety; Martial Law had been established, and all things looked like an expectation of more trouble, if not a serious siege. Opinions are much divided here respecting the probabilities of success of the Expedition. There are, of course, many abettors of the scheme, by whom it was originally projected, fitted out, and sustained, who are hands themselves with joy at these first beginnings of the demonstration, and prophesy great events; but others, more long-headed, practising politicians, and members of the Peace Society, are willing to believe that it will result in nothing, and give fearful forebodings of defeat. As yet, however, it is utterly impossible to form an accurate idea of the bearings of the remarkable demonstration from the facts so far made known. Opinions will continue to be divided, and parties must eventually come in collision upon it. We shall see all manner of criminations and recriminations springing up over the burial-place of the Cuban Expedition, as well as the Mexican war, and it will make excellent political capital! We must wait till the chaff blows away from this first threshing before the actual amount of grain can be determined. The next may be greatly lessened by the presence of the Government vessels, which have been dispatched by the President to the scene of disturbance. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the country and the purity of all Republicanism, that the whole affair may be crushed in the bud, before it shall have realized the ambitious hopes of its projectors, or caused the effusion of many drops of blood.

The country is still agitated by the Galphin Claim. Since my last letter, two more Reports from the Committee have been rendered—one from the minority, by Mr. BAYLY of Kentucky, in which the claim (principal, interest and all) is sustained with great earnestness as being perfectly just in all its parts,—and another by Mr. BURT of South Carolina, which is agreed to by the majority, in opposition to the Claim. The House has taken no further action. The investigation has engendered a slight mistrust of the present Secretary of War, Gov. CRAWFORD, who, it will be remembered, was retained as the legal adviser of the Galphins, receiving for his services a share of the "profits" in the concern. Rumors have got abroad of the intended resignation of Mr. Crawford, and this may have added fuel to the universal excitement regarding this Galphin business. We probably shall not hear anything more definite until the matter is acted upon by Congress. The establishment or rejection of the opposing principles involved in the different Reports of the Committee of the House, will fix upon the present Congress a peculiar and distinctive aspect, from which we may judge its future action.

Congress continues its discussions, with the old result. Nothing of moment is passed. The Senate has debated the questions of Mints in New York and California, the Omnibus Bill, the Cuban Expedition, and has engaged in sundry petty difficulties. The House is inclined to consider an addition necessary to the Frontier Army; has accepted the Report of a Committee adverse to giving the Representatives of New Mexico and Deseret their seats in that body; and has groaned, cackled and threatened on the various questions of the day. So it goes. Both Houses meet, talk and adjourn to dinner—and the next morning resume a similar course. There is no unity of action in either, and the sole interest which attaches to Congressional doings in any shape, is the expression of sectional feeling and prejudices in the debates of members. These are worth looking at.

The concluding act of the week in the Senate was the consideration of the Mint Bill—to establish a Branch Mint in this city. Mr. DICKINSON took ground with Mr. WEBSTER and other Senators, in favor of the project. Mr. BENTON moved to amend, by adding provisions for the establishment of a Branch and an Assaying Office in California, at San Francisco. Senator COOPER of Pennsylvania opposed the New York Mint, as totally unnecessary and uncalled for—wherein the honorable gentleman is greatly mistaken, in the opinion of our merchants and business men generally. Of course Mr. C. upholds the Philadelphia Mint, and endeavors to demonstrate its entire adaptedness to the wants of the commercial community—than which there cannot be a greater fallacy. The Senate postponed action, and adjourned till Monday. Discussion on the Omnibus Bill occupied the early part of the week, eliciting widely different opinions, and resulting in nothing but excitement and sensitive appreciation of hard rubs.

Thus much for the week's Congress doings.

The change in the Government organ, *The Republic*, appears to give much satisfaction to the Whigs who blew up Bullitt & Sargent, the former conductors of that sheet. If the temper of the Administration is judged in any degree from the manifestations of this exponent, we are settled down, for once, into a quiet, nice, respectable, and altogether very praiseworthy People. Long may we so continue!

Interesting intelligence has just reached us from California, by the arrival of the *Crescent City*, bringing advices from San Francisco to April 21. The value of the new State and its possessions is much increased by the discovery of the long-sought Trinity Bay—upon which a new town, unknown at the date of our last advices, has been founded with the title of Trinidad City, and already turns out one hundred and fifty voters. The pleasure of the announcement is however, marred by the loss of a number of lives in its discovery. Among these were several distinguished officers of our Navy. The agricultural capabilities of the entire country seem to be improving with great rapidity, and will doubtless add much to the future prosperity of the Minerva-like State of California. This steamer brings but $200,000 in gold—an unusually small amount in these days of steam and energy greater than steam-power. Half a Million awaits an opportunity on the other side of the Isthmus. As a finishing touch to the "perfect statue" of a State, we hear of a contemplated removal of the California Capital—Gen. VALLEJO, a native of California and a member of her Legislature, having offered a site lying upon the Straights of Carquinas and the Napa River for the location of the Capital. The Committee of the Legislature, to whom the subject was referred, had reported in favor of the permanent location thus generously tendered by Gen. V., and the change will probably be made. Gen. V. also proposes to donate about Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars, in sums ranging from $125 000 to $1000, for the erection of the appropriate buildings! This magnificent offer is to be submitted for the acceptance of the People at the next General Election. Population is increasing rapidly in all parts of the country; the sea-coast is filling up with commercial towns; the people are getting industrious; prices have begun to fall—and who, after this, can deny that California is a great country, and the American Nation a great People! Now, if we had but the opportunity to unite you, our Canadian neighbors and brethren, to an equal participation with us in the advantages which are every year growing upon us, we should have little else to wish for. Agitate! agitate! was O'CONNELL's cry in the times of Repeal in Ireland. Let us also agitate and never give up; till concessions at least are gained, and all oppressive enactments removed forever.

Our city has been the center of much agitation, for some time past, on account of the proposed Revision and alteration of the Bible by the more zealous among the members of the Baptist Denomination. This project, first undertaken by a few enthusiastic individuals, has been prosecuted with great earnestness by Dr. SPENCER H. COME, a patriarch in the Baptist fold, and for many years a distinguished preacher in this city. The annual meeting of the denomination was held here on Wednesday and Thursday last, and called together an unusually large assemblage from all parts of the Union. The result of the two day's deliberation has been the total defeat of the New Versionist party, and the resignation of Dr. Come as President of the American and Foreign Bible Society. The Bible thus survives another attempt to foist doctrines and creeds upon it.

The weather has been stormy for the greater part of the week. Grey clouds veiling the face of the sun, have served to cast a shade of gloom over business operations, and there is little change to notice in this respect. The Spring business will soon be over, and samples for the Fall trade are beginning to be brought in by the Liverpool steamers. The Freight Market is steady, with some inquiry for Exchanges.

ARIEL.

P. S.—Just as I am closing, a despatch has reached us announcing the flight of the Cuban invaders. The intelligence will be forwarded to you almost at the moment I am writing, by the telegraph; so that I need not refer to particulars. If this last statement should prove true, (its authenticity is somewhat doubted in certain quarters,) it will be a consolation to many apprehensive minds hereabouts. We may at least hope it is true, and the purposes of that Expedition frustrated.

Ordination.

On Sunday last, being Trinity Sunday, an Ordination was held in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, when the following gentlemen were admitted respectively to the Orders of Deacon and Priest:—

DEACONS.

Mr. Francis E. Judd, late Student of Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, (appointed as Assistant Minister at St John.)

PRIESTS.

Rev. Jacob Van Linge, B. D., of the University of Groningen, (Missionary at West Brompton and Cranbourne, in the District of Quebec.)

Rev. W. Merrick, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, late Assistant Minister at St. John, (appointed to the Mission of East Brompton and Standon, in the District of Quebec.)

Rev. J. Carry, late Student of Bishop's College, (Chaplain of the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, and Travelling Missionary during the part of the year in which he is not there employed.)

His Lordship was assisted in the Ordination by two of his Chaplains, the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, both Ministers of the Cathedral, and by the Rev. E. Cowdell, Chaplain to H. M.'s Forces, and the Rev. Gilbert Percy, Minister of St. Paul's Chapelry, Quebec. The sermon was preached by Mr. Percy, from 2 Cor. v. 20.—*Quebec Mercury.*

A vessel with troops on board entered the port, at about noon, this day. She proves to be H. M. Troop-ship *Jaya*, with 600 soldiers on board, for the regiments in the upper part of this Province. She sailed from Cork on the 1st inst.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1850.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA—EXCITEMENT AT THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.—The news was received last night from New York, of the arrival of the Ohio, with the startling intelligence from Cuba of the landing of Lopez at the town of Cardenas, &c. Some copies of a telegraphic despatch found their way to the White House, while the President's reception was in all its glory.

His Excellency, the chief magistrate of this glorious republic, had just been speaking his mind very freely on Mr. Clay's compromise, scouting, among other things, the idea of paying the State of Texas ten or fifteen millions of dollars for the disputed territory, not one square inch of which she had ever occupied, or conquered, or settled, or possessed in any shape; and the old chief, who is very decided against the pretensions of Texas, was going on to show that even to the territory of the Lower Rio Grande she had no legitimate title, and that, but for the assumption of such title, there would have been no Mexican war, when he was interrupted by a gentleman who called his attention to the telegraphic despatch from New York and the very interesting news of the actual landing of Lopez, who, like the Prince of Orange, seems to have had a very good beginning on a small scale.

We shall not attempt to repeat the language imputed to old Zack, on reading this despatch. While the faces of the ladies brightened as they listened to the intelligence—for it was all over the room; and while every body seemed to be delighted, as if they all had some investment in the enterprise, we have it that the President of the United States flew into a passion, and muttered a meeting about "vagabonds," "pirates"—"hanging up"—"starve 'em out"—"treaty obligations"—"national honor"—"disgrace"—"d—d rascals"—"Spanish fleet"—"run their necks into a halter"—"England will be down upon them"—"it can't succeed"—"too hasty—too hasty—he Quitman had too much sense to go"—from which it may be safely inferred that the President of the United States is down up to this investment, and is very fearful that it will give us yet an infernal night of trouble.

NEW YORK, May 27—7, P. M.

The N. Y. correspondent of the *Phil. Enquirer*, states that Lopez, just after he landed at Savannah, telegraphed immediately to this city for men and ammunition.

The *Herald* has the following from Washington: "The Spanish Minister, Lenor Calderon de la Barca, has received a telegraph despatch from the Spanish Consul at Savannah, Ga., stating that Lopez and his 500 men, after taking one town in Cuba, and finding no reinforcements there, but a strong Spanish force marching against them, re-embarked in the steamer Creole and proceeded to Key West, from which place Lopez and a few others proceeded in the regular steamer to Savannah, where they had arrived yesterday."

The *Evening Express* has the following from Washington, May 27th:—

The steamer Creole arrived at Key West on the 21st, having on board 600 men. She was chased by the Spanish Steamer Pizzaro, from Cardenas.

On the arrival of the Creole at Key West, the collector sent an officer on board and seized her in the name of the Government for violating the laws of the United States. The 600 men are now at Key West and a naval force is asked to prevent further outrage from them.

Gen. Lopez was there at the date of this despatch.

The Captain of the Pizzaro states that he captured the bark and brig which accompanied the Creole, and took from them letters and communications containing full plans of the expedition.

ARREST OF THE CUBA JUNTA IN NEW YORK.—The Herald has the following:—On Saturday, Mr. J. Prescott Hall, United States District Attorney, received instructions on the subject from Mr. Clayton, who insisted that these traitorous acts must be prevented by every means known to law, and that the President expected that Mr. Hall would do his duty. The matter, however, had been laid before the Grand Jury, on Thursday, by Mr. Hall, who, in the absence Judge Betts instructed them and enjoined them to be secret. The Spanish Consul was requested to attend, and made an affidavit to the effect that Miguel Teurbe Tolon, the Secretary of the Junta, with others, was engaged in setting on foot an expedition against the territories of the Queen of Spain, a friendly government, with which the United States are at peace.

A warrant was forthwith issued for his arrest, which was effected on Saturday night. Subpœnas have been issued to the Messrs. Beach, editors and proprietors of the Sun newspaper, to attend to-day before the Grand Jury, and to disclose any information which they know concerning this illegal business. Judge Betts will charge the Grand Inquest up to the law, which will maintain its supremacy over desperate and lawless adventurers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 26.

The Cuban expedition is now all up. The commander-in-chief, Gen. Lopez, is in Savannah. He reached Key West in the steamer Creole. His followers are left at Key West.

The following is an extract of a letter dated

CARDENAS, May 20.

Gen. Lopez, accompanied by about 500 men, landed at this place from the steamer Creole between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of May.

We have not received any letters for the past two days, because as soon as the inveding band arrived, they took possession of the railroads, cars and engines, and it is said, sent men up the country to tear up the rails. The invaders did not molest the inhabitants, although nearly every one took refuge on board the shipping in the harbor. We trust that by to-morrow evening tranquillity will be restored and the business of the town go on as usual.

We open our letter to advise you of the safe arrival of our governor with the two officers escaped from Lopez near Puypindo. They fell in with a fishing smack, and it is said that Lopez agreed to put them on board on condition that the Governor would use his influence to save the lives of those left behind him.

SAVANNAH, May 26—4, P. M.

The great excitement was produced here last night by the arrest of Gen. Lopez by the U. S. Marshal, acting under orders from the President of the United States. His aid, Major J. Sanchez Isnagra, was also taken into custody.

They were carried before Judge Nicholson, of the District Court. The Court-room was densely crowded. No evidence being adduced to justify commitment, the parties were discharged at a quarter to 12 last night, amid great cheering among the spectators, and escorted to their lodgings at the City Hotel.

Being loudly called for he came out before the people, and made an animated speech—interrupted by the plaudits of the multitude.

He declared it to be his inflexible purpose to persist in his enterprise, and was determined to persevere until Cuba was free and disenthralled from the yoke of Spain, under all risks and at every hazard.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

ASHES.—Market better for Pots, and good demand; sales of 150 barrels at $6.62½ @ $6.65. Pearls firm at $6.62½.

FLOUR.—Market for Western and State opened dull and over the Extension Canal, but prices could not be changed. The serious break in the Canal became known, and the Market assumed firmness, and a better demand prevails. Sales of 4000 barrels, including free Canadian, at $5.75, and No. 2 Superfine at $4.75 @ $5; common to straight State, $5.62½ @ $5.75; pure Genesee, $6.18 @ $6.25.

GRAIN.—Fair demand for *Wheat*, but little offering; sales of 1500 bushels, in small lots, at $1.10 for mixed Ohio, $1.29 for Canadian, duty paid. *Corn* in active request for export; sales of 70,000 bushels at 67 @ 67½ cents for Western mixed, 68 cents for yellow, and 63 cents for 12,000 bushels Western mixed, for July delivery.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork* a shade better, demand firm, and held higher; sales of 450 barrels at $10.62 for Mess, and $8.62 @ $8.75 for Prime. *Lard* better; sales of 230 barrels at 7 @ 7½ cents.

Buffalo Markets.

MAY 29.

FLOUR.—Since the arrival of the *Asia* the sales have been light, and we hear of only a few hundred barrels Michigan, sold at $5.50. Holders ask $5.50 @ $5.62 for best Ohio and Michigan.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* in good request, and rather higher; holders asking advanced rates, checks operations; Milwaukie Prime Winter held at $1.16 @ $1.18, and Upper Lake Spring at $1.6; no sales. *Corn* in good demand; sales of 12,000 bushels at 55½ @ 56 cents for mixed Western, including a cargo at 56 cents; 7,000 bushels extra fine at 57 cents, afloat; prime yellow held at 58 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess *Pork* continues firm, and in good demand at $10.50; Prime, $7.56. *Lard* quiet.

Canal FREIGHTS.—52 cents to Albany, and 56 cents to New York.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
May 28.

Bark Clyde, Harrison, Glasgow, I Buchanan & Co, general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Per Ship LORD GEO. BENTINCK, MORGAN, from Liverpool, to I. Buchanan & Co, Consigners.

G Hagar, 4 csks; Bryson & Ferriers, 28 csks 91 bdls 8 anvils; James Patton & Co, 7 bbls 107 crates, 7 tres; W Whiteford, 10 bxs; Anderson, Audjo, Evans & Co, 22 csks 107 bdls 2 brls 10 chains; P Muldoon, 1 pkg; P Holland, 4 csks 1 case; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 31 cases 16 bales 43 csks 980 bdls; McPherson, Crane & Co, 19 cases 5 csks 155 bdls 1 bale 1 box; A Cuvillier & Co, 110 brls 50 kegs 4 tres 9 pkgs 12 bars 44 bdls 1 case 109 bf ensts; I Buchanan & Co, 270 boxes 1020 brls 6 csks; C & J Ferrie & Co 48 pkgs; W Stephen, 4 csks 5 bales 5 cases 2 prcls 1 box; J N Hall, 54 csks 3 cases 20 bdls; Hooker, Holton & Co, 19 cases 123 bdls 3 bales; S Rabout, 2 csks; Galarneau & Roy, 1 bale; H Symons & Co, 50 csks 20 bdls; R Anderson, 16 crates 20 hhds 3 tres 1 hmpr; W B Seymour & Co, 1 csk 3 bdls; L Boivin, 10 csks; C G Hill, 4 bales; Rev J Helmuth, 2 cases; Rev W A Adamson, 2 bxs; Jos M Ross 1 bale 1 truss; P Jodoin & Co 1 bale; J K Benson, 3 csks 3 cases; C Wilson, 1 case 2 cases; T Howorth, 1 cask; W Moodie, 2 csks; John Fraser, 3 casks 1 case; LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 29 bales; Haldimand, Brothers, 1 cask; W & A Muir, 2 bales; J Roy & Co, 2 casks 5 cases; Hoje, Birrell & Co, 183 bdls 2 casks; J G Mackenzie & Co, 78 cases 32 bales; Messrs Wilson & Couillard, 57 casks 1 case; D McNab & Co, 1 case 6 casks; R Juson & Co, 12 casks 12 anvils 5 bdls; Frothingham & Workman, 41 casks 3 cases 10 bdls; A & T C K Tree & Co, 2 cases 1 cask 10 pkgs; Wm Atkinson & Co, 7 casks; Wm Darling, 60 kegs 7 casks 12 bdls 6508 bars iron; Kennedy, Clark & Co, 1 bale; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 10 bhds; J Mead & Co, 1 cask; W Macfarlane, 4 bales 1 case; Osborne & Wylie, 1 bale 1 case; J Hutton, 7 cases; Harris, 1 cask; Morland & Darling, 61 kegs 8 cases 2 bales 13 casks; E & V Hudon, 8 bales 2 cases; Desmarteau & Marchand, 7 bales 1 case; J Ewart & Co, 1 bale; Ogilvy & Campbell, 2 bales; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 3 bdls 1 cask 1 case; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 2 cases; J Tate, 1 box; C H Mead & Co 6 bdls 1 cask; C J Cusack, 12 casks 2 anvils 87 bdls; P Patterson & Son, 1 case; A Dixon, 11 casks; F & J Leclair, 5 pkgs; J Douglas, 1 box; John Stuttard, 1 bale 1 case; Gilmour & Co, 61 cases 1 bdl; J Robertson, 25 bales 9 cases; C Robertson, 4 do 4 do; James Cooper, 3 crates; B Hart, 20 kegs; R. Campbell, 4 boxes 4 bales; J Robinson, 1 bale; B Francis, 1 case; Jones & Co, 10 cr tes 3 bhds; Messrs Dryden & Co, 4 bales; Morton, McKee & Co, 1 pkg; B Hart, 1 cask; Order, 11 casks 2 cases 8 pckgs; A Macfarlane & Co, 2 cases; R Lewis, 2 bales 6 casks; James Johnston 2 cases 2 bales; John Whyte, 2 casks; Wm Lyman & Co, 2 hhds; A Levy, 1 hhd.

Per Bark GLIDE, WM. HARRISON, Glasgow, to ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., Consignees.

3 boxes, Hooker, Holton & Co; 26 casks 4 bxs Order; 2969 bars 231 bdls iron 1 truss, Order; 424 bars 469 bdls iron, Order; 1 box, B Dawson; 113 casks, Isaac Buchanan & Co; 1 box 1 truss, Ramsay & Thorp; 4 boxes, R Peden; 4585 bars 40 bdls iron 1 box, Frothingham & Workman; 290 bars iron, to do; 70 casks, Isaac Buchanan & Co; 146 pkgs, John Whyte; 8 bales 4 bxs, Buchanan, Harris & Co; 500 bxs, I Buchanan & Co; 2652 bars 1143 bdls iron 30 box 8 csks 3 bls, Isaac Buchanan & Co; 1 bale, Shaw, Turnbull & Co; 3 bxs, A & D Shaw & Co; 4 cases J & W Roy; 3 bales 1 box, Cumming & Galbraith; 4 bxs 1 bale, W Stephen; 483 camp ovens and covers 12 potash kettles, J R Hutchins; 52 pcs plough metal 375 plough moulds 50 plough soles, Jas Moir & Co; 6 bales 2 boxes, Jno Robertson; 2 bxs 1 bale, Chas Robertson; 3 boxes 1 bale, S Greenshields, Son & Co; 2 bxs, J O'Neill; 1 box, W Wilson; 5 bxs, Galarneau & Roy; 2 bxs 1 bale, McKay & Brothers; 2 bales, Seymour & Whitney; 3 bxs, P Jodoin & Co; 1 box 1 bale, A Prevost; 1 box J L Beaudry; 3000 fire bricks, 5 casks fire clay, Kingston Gas Co; 325 fire clay bricks 2045 fire bricks 15 casks clay, New City Gas Works; 50 csks, Jno Whyte; 17 bales 11 boxes 1 csk, C & J Ferrie & Co; 161 potash coolers, Wilson & Couillard; 300 camp ovens and covers, 60 pcs plough metal, Anderson, Audjo, Evans & Co; 23 potash kettles, Frothingham & Workman; 140 pkgs 125 kegs, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED,
May 27.

Ship Albion, McArthur, Glasgow, G B Symes & Co.

Schr St Pierre, Fournier, Miramichi, A Gilmour & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

About nine o'clock last evening the wind having turned to the east, it soon came to blow a perfect hurricane. Windows smashing, ladders falling from the houses, &c., &c. We hear of no great accident to the shipping, but two or three batteaux that have sunk at the wharves. We have heard nothing from the Coves yet. It is blowing fresh from the east this morning, but has calmed a great deal.

The steamer John Munn, Captain Ross, arrived about 7 o'clock, this morning, without having received any injury by the wind. We learn from a passenger that she was at Three Rivers when the gale began, and when she arrived off St. Anne it was a perfect hurricane, the waves being very high and the water washing the deck. From the difficulties she had to port she came down only on half-steam; not that the boat could not carry more, but as a precaution, for the boat stood very well; and last night's passage is another proof of her capabilities in stormy weather.

The bark Eliza Ann, Smith, cleared at New York for Quebec on the 20th inst.

The bark Afghan, Black, sailed from New York for Quebec on the 24th inst.

The ship Charles Saunders, from New Orleans for Quebec, sailed at Pope's harbour, and not got off, as expected, but it was expected would be, after discharging ballast.

The bark North umberland, of Galway, from Boston to Quebec, being reported sunk at Cape Caribo, has been run ashore at White Point, 12th inst., to prevent her going down in deep water.—Had encountered a S. S. E. gale, 10th, when her rudder broke below the upper iron, and the ship began to leak very badly. Lightened, and reached Pictou Harbour, 14th inst., and discharged in two days. Cargo, part double ended canvas, and on the 16th, at 10, p. m., was in the light, but could run no longer, the water being so deep from the lower deck beams, and gaining; came in at 7 o'clock, and at daylight cut chain and ran her ashore. Ship a total loss; part of her materials saved, and all was sold at Canso, on the 16th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO.

MAY 30—6, P. M.

QUEBEC.—The steamer Montreal arrived more than usual this morning, having been picking up the men of 3 rafts which broke up in the Lake during the gale. Mr. Reggies Wright, and a Mr. Atchison, are to have each lost a raft.

CORNWALL, KINGSTON and TORONTO.—Cloudy in appearance of rain.

MONTREAL.—Cloudy; Wind East; Thermometer 58; Barometer 29.80.

TORONTO, May 29.

The House of Assembly occupied the time yesterday in the discussion of Mr. Cayley's resolutions on Retrenchment. No decision come to. The consideration of the resolutions postponed on motion of Mr. Hincks, Mr. Hincks has given notice that he will move the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The afternoon papers contain little or no Steamer's news.

The most important, in a political view, relating to the recall of the French Minister at London, which elicited considerable comment in the papers. The withdrawal of the Russian Minister is also commented on. The relations of Russia and France is said to be improved by the settlement of the Greek question. The *Herald & Sun* says, that the worst of the Cuban business relates to the process now going on in Assembly on Thursday, when the Minister, by the Foreign Secretary, that the Minister, Baron A. N. L. Bras, left Paris on account of the insult England and France, created the greatest excitement and uproar, followed by cries of hissing, stamping of hands, and other demonstrations, showed how palatable the act was to the members of the Assembly.

The Cholera and Small-Pox were rife at Calcutta.

A letter in the *New York Herald* from Havana says that General Price was to succeed Lopez.

The Southern Mail of last night brings news of the failure of the Cuban Expedition.

ROCHESTER, May 29.—A boat accident on the Canal at Bushnell's Basin last night, which exceeds in magnitude any thing on record, has taken place since the Canal was opened. The basin is 16 miles by water, and 8 miles from this city. The height of the embankment is about 30 feet. The width of the top is 40 feet at the top, and 30 feet at the bottom, there is nothing when compared with the immense earth that has passed out East and West of the bed of the Canal for a distance of at least 4 miles—more than a million cubic feet of earth have been removed by the water.

SHAKSPERE INN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for the Patronage bestowed on him for the last two years, would leave to inform them that he has RE-MOVED to No. 72, St. Francois Xavier Street (opposite Lemming's Auction Rooms,) where he will be prepared to furnish Refreshments at all hours.

N. B.—Oysters, Lobsters, and fish Fresh from New York, in their Seasons.

GEORGE LEMMING.

May 30.

REMOVAL.

A. LAURIE & Co. most