nto,) Sherwood (Brock-
Durham.) Smith (Wen-
son, Tache, and Thompson

d the returns of new mem-
ng the vacation.
Baldwin, seconded by Mr.
red for leave to bring in a
the administration of the
Magistrates. Leave having
bill was introduced., and

motion, which we did not
had been made and carried.
proceeded to read His Ex-
h.
rther routine business the
till to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

VE COUNCIL.—MAY 14.

FOR THE "GLOBE."

routine business and ap-
mittees had been proceed-
. Mr. Fergusson gave no-
irly day, he should request
e put in possession of any
he Executive might have
with reference to the
uld most cheerfully lend
ortant a subject or be pre-
th a proposition, should
e Government have none
disposed to recommend.
se having decided that 500
overnor General's speech
, and that it should be
eration on Thursday, the
quiere gave notice, that as
h should have been dispos-
conceive it his duty, before
ded to other business, to
ould take into considera-
ng resolution which he
:—"That an humble and
presented to Her Majesty
sive of the unabated at-
otion of the Legislative
la, to the sacred Person
of Her Majesty, and of the
this House, collectively
to maintain unimpaired
titution, and those blessed
s subjects of the British
enjoy under Her Majes-
, and which we desire to
heir fullness to our remo-

IVE ASSEMBLY.

DAY, MAY 14

about quarter to three,
of his Excellency the
was summoned to appear
f the Legislative Council.
nd after the Speaker had
the following members
and took their seats.
N—introduced by Messrs.
nnell.
HOPKINS—by Messrs.
torney General Badgely.
—by Messrs. Cauchon

T—by Messrs. Baldwin

Messrs. Louis Lacoste, J.
Perry, J. Wilson, and
their several constituen-
nounced.
then moved for leave to
he administration of oaths
Peace. Leave granted.
e.
R then laid before the
ney's speech, which was
use standing.
moved that His Excel-
taken into consideration
ich was ordered.
moved that the Clerk be
to the Contingencies of
tage on all Letters not
e in weight, and on prin-
from the members of the
present Session; provi-
litions to the House are
tage thereon shall be
estriction as to weight.

moved, That the votes
printed, being first per-
er, and that he do appoint
of; and that no person
appoint do presume to
arried.
WOOD gave notice that
Bill to modify or repeal
this Province.
gave notice that he
ve to bring in a Bill to
f Chancery.
gave notice that he
y, inquire of the Minis-
their intention to intro-
lergy Reserve question,
Session.
ply, informed the hon.
as his intention to take
oon as possible, after
Throne had been an-
ar from the Opposition
also his intention to
tory question. (Hear,

WOOD.—Was it the
tention to bring in his
measure?
o. He would act on
esponsibility. (Cheers
)
gave notice that he
ill to abolish the Law of
per Canada.
TON gave notice that
a Bill to diminish Law

gave notice that he
bill to prevent parties
fices which they them-

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN,
Select Standing Com-
for the following pur-

nd Elections,
ws,
d Telegraph Lines,
us Private Bills.
rders,

es.
journed.
ESDAY, MAY 15.
rought up a petition
ner of the Bankrupt
re, praying that some
ld be paid him. The
t was not his inten-
edings on this petition,
o encourage individu-
constituents, to send
, instead of their own
would, therefore,

refer the petition to the office of the Inspector General, in order to ascertain the reason why these arrears of salary had not been paid.

Mr. HINCKS would explain the circumstances of the case to the hon. gentleman. The Commissioner of Bankrupts at Three Rivers had formerly been remunerated by fees, and during the incumbency of the present Commissioner he had received the fees to which he was entitled. However, the fee system was abolished, and a regular salary was attached to the office, and now that gentleman claimed under the name of arrears, to be paid the regular salary during all the time that he had received the fees.

RESTRICTION BILL.

Mr. BOULTON (Norfolk) moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the expenditure of public moneys for purposes not previously authorized by law, and to limit the granting of pensions.

Mr. HINCKS said he hoped the hon. gentleman would postpone his Bill till after the speech from the throne had been answered. The hon. gentleman had not explained the object he had in view in the introduction of his Bill, but judging from its title he believed it embraced a subject which was touched upon in the speech from the throne, and which would be fully investigated and discussed on a proposition to be introduced by a member of the Government.

Mr. BOULTON said he had no objection to postpone the second reading for the present. The hon. gentleman then went into an explanation of the principles of his bill, but in a very low tone of voice. He said that, in the year 1843, he had introduced a similar measure, for the purpose of retrenching the public expenditure—preventing the administration from expending any public moneys without authority—and for the purpose of cutting down, or retrenching, the pension list. He would persist in his motion for the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. HINCKS would then be forced, much to his regret, to divide the House on the question, for he was confident that the hon. member would find no precedent in the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, to warrant him in the course he had taken, in bringing in a measure affecting a point touched on in the speech from the throne before that speech was answered. As to the expenditure of public money, he would beg to inform the hon. gentleman that the Government have no power, at the present moment, to expend a farthing of public money without the authority of law; it was a most extraordinary thing that the hon. member should now stand up and propose such a Bill, and he supposed that there was not another member in the House who would have taken a similar step. At the same time the hon. member must be well aware that occasions would arise when it was absolutely necessary to expend the public money without the authority of Parliament, and when it would be criminal not to do so, but the hon. gentleman also knew that they were held responsible and were obliged to procure a vote of indemnification. He would not, however, argue the question with the hon. member; his Bill appeared to be framed for a particular object embraced in the speech from the throne, and if the hon. member would not postpone his motion for the present, he (Mr. H.) would divide the House on it.

Sir A MACNAB could not understand the objection raised by the hon. Inspector General. If the Bill were read a first time, that was all the hon. member for Norfolk required for the present; and he would himself oppose the second reading until after the speech from the throne had been answered. He was utterly at a loss, however to understand why the hon. member's motion should be then opposed. In his opinion every means should be used by the Government to expedite business, instead of throwing obstacles in the way.

Mr. MERRITT would ask the House what use there could be in taking up this or any other question referred to in His Excellency's speech now, when it would come before them again, and by the appointment of a committee to investigate the finances and public expenditure, they might expect the fullest information. It appeared to him highly absurd that the hon. member should take this step. Another hon. member might get up to-morrow with another Bill embracing another topic, touched on in His Excellency's speech, but it appeared to him that no good result could follow such a system, and he hoped the hon. member would consent to defer his Bill, until he saw what course the Government intended to pursue.

Col. PRINCE would ask the hon. Inspector General to point out that part of the speech which made any allusion to the subject embraced by his hon. friend's Bill.—He could not discover it, nor could he discover any indecency or want of courtesy to His Excellency in taking steps to expedite the business of the country. But it seems that we have arrived at such a very refined state of civilization, that hon. gentlemen should not take a single step until His Excellency's speech was answered. Nonsense. Let them hurry on with their business, and not throw difficulties in the way of the hon. member, who had done nothing to deserve the censures of hon. members opposite who did not wish to push his Bill to a second reading then, or have it debated, but merely required leave to introduce it, in order that it might be printed, and an opportunity given to other hon. members to read, mark, and digest its contents.

Mr. H. SHERWOOD concurred with the hon. member who had just spoken, that there was nothing he could find in the speech which was at all affected by his hon. friend's Bill. He could see nothing more than a customary recommendation to look into the expenditure of the public money.—But, admitting that the subject was particularly alluded to, he could not see why that should prevent an hon. member from, exercising his right of introducing a Bill on that or any other subject connected with the public welfare. Now he did not desire to throw any obstructions in the way of the Government, but he was not prepared to submit to any dictation on their part, as to whether he should or should not introduce any particular measure. He had a right to introduce any question he chose, and he would resist with firmness the attempt of any minister to throw it out by his mere dictum. He therefore hoped the hon. member would not withdraw his motion. The question involved in his Bill was the platform upon which the Clear Grits had taken their stand. (Cheers from both sides of the House.) It was the question of retrenchment which had taken hold of the public mind, and which at the election for the county of Halton had deprived a member of the Cabinet of his seat. It was in short, that question, which, of all others, was at this moment considered the most important, by the people of this Province.

Mr. PRICE—Always excepting the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. SHERWOOD was glad that the Hon. gentleman kept that in view, but the other was a still more important question, and it would not do for hon. members to come down here and say it was all humbug, as the Hon. Inspector General had said in another place.

Mr. HINCKS.—No, no.

Mr. SHERWOOD continued. He said yes, yes, for he found it stated in almost every paper he took up, that those were the words which the Hon. Inspector General made use of, and what better authority did the Hon. Inspector General himself require when he turned Mr. Ferris out of office. He said then that they would not come down here and say that. Oh no. "But we will appoint a Committee to investigate the finances and public expenditure thoroughly, in order that they may make a full and satisfactory report." And what course were they going to pursue with regard to the Clergy Reserves? He had yesterday asked the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands if the measure he intended to introduce on that question was to be a Cabinet measure, and he was answered in the negative. It was then to be an open question, one on which the Ministry did not intend to put forth their strength. He found, however, that his remarks were somewhat irrelevant, and he would therefore revert to the question before the House and assert the right of his Hon. friend to make his motion, and he hope he would persist in it.

Mr. BALDWIN said if the hon. member for Toronto would look a little more closely at the speech from the throne, he would find a specific recommendation to look into the expenditure of the Province. (Hear, hear, from the opposition benches.) He Mr. B.) understood that cheer. It showed that hon gentlemen had not taken the trouble to look into precedents, which were no object of laughter to him, and which induced him to take the course pursued by the first statesmen of the mother country, even at the present day, and if that were a subject of derision, he was quite prepared to be laughed at in such good company. He would request the hon. member for Norfolk, who was well acquainted with the practice of the Imperial Parliament, to tell him if he were wrong in asserting that the government always opposed any proposition by an individual member, of a Bill which clashed with a ministerial measure. And if it did not frequently occur that private members expressed a good deal of satisfaction when Government would adopt their measures. The hon. member well knew that such things frequently occured in the Imperial Parliament, and that members would even drop measures, which they had themselves introduced, in order not to embarrass the ministry,—and thus, instead of expediting, impede the public business. In fact, nothing could shew more clearly the inconvenience of the course adopted by the hon. member than the discussion which had take place on his motion. He therefore hoped that the hon. member would withdraw it as a matter of courtesy, as well as for the purpose of expediting the public business, an argument which had been repeatedly urged by hon. gentlemen opposite.

Sir ALLAN McNAB was of opinion that the expenditure of public monies without the consent of Parliament, under the plea that ministers were responsible for their conduct, was as gross a deception as was ever practiced, particularly when it is considered in what manner they are expended, of which he would not then speak more particularly. The hon. member of the government who had just spoken, had said that the Bill which it was proposed to introduce embraced a subject that was alluded to in the speech from the throne, where reference is made to the revenue and expenditure of the Province, and therefore that its introduction would embarrass the government. They wanted a clear stage till they were prepared. He could not conceive how the introduction of this Bill would embarrass ministers; and did not think the hon. mover would have fair play if the Bill were not permitted to pass to a third reading. He trusted the house would decide in favor of introducing the bill, and that there would not be found a majority opposed to any action on the subject until the Chairman of the Board of Works had introduced his measure. As to the second reading of the Bill, that might be deferred until after the answer to the message had been delivered. He hoped the House would divide upon the question; and if the Government would not allow the Bill to be introduced, then the country would understand where the opposition exsited.

Mr. MERRITT said that the members of the government did not object to the Bill, but wished its introduction postponed, as it would only embarrass the government, while it would not promote the object which some honorable members seemed to have in view—the expediting the business of the session.

Mr. H. J. BOULTON said he had no desire to embarrass the Government; the Bill had been contemplated by him for years, and had been in his desk for several months; and a member of the Government when not a minister, did him the honour to second the measure; he had even heard the chairman of the Board of Works say he was in favour of a government of law, and would not leave the expenditure of public monies to the discretion of any ministry; he was therefore in favour of a Bill which created a clearly defined platform, and which should provide that the expenditure of the public monies should be prescribed by law. Would the other side say that they ought to expend the funds of the Province, and then come down and ask for the sanction of the Assembly, under the plea that they were responsible for their conduct? It was idle to say that any responsibility existed after the money was spent. He did not charge the Government with improper expenditure, but this he would say that the public funds were often expended in a way the honorable gentlemen would not spend their own. He therefore, would place the expenditure under the rigid rule of Parliament. At present, he said, the purse strings are in the hands of one or two members of the government, who come down to the House for its approval of their conduct, and if this is not obtained they consider it an expression of want of confidence, when they retire, and the country is thrown into uproar. He did not propose by his Bill interfering with the speech from the throne, which recommended an enquiry into the revenue and expenditure of the country; but he proposed to lay down as a principle, that no money should be expended by the Government, until Parliament had given its authority.—And as to his Bill embarrassing it, the House had better do so, than permit it to go on expending money unauthorizedly. Were ministers to be masters of the House, and if they chose prevent a Bill from being introduced? If such a course were permitted, the independence of Parliament would be destroyed. The members of Parliament, he said, came there to exercise a proper influence, and see that there was a wholesome expenditure of the public monies; and it was an advantage to the government itself to be well watched. This is the third session of what is called a reform Parliament, and nothing had been done to merit that term. If the members of the government would permit the Bill to be read, they would perceive he was not so green as to suppose that no monies could be expended without a specific vote; cases would occur where a discretion should be exercised. But with reference to such a contingency, the House would determine before hand the amount to be placed at the disposal of the government. At one time this was £500; but he would be disposed to vote for five or even £10,000 if it could be shown that a sum was required. With regard to the granting of pensions, there ought to one uniform system, and none should be granted until Parliament had decided that the party receiving it is worthy of remuneration. But he was opposed to a system which was not adopted even on the other side of the water. In conclusion he said he would appeal with confidence to the Chairman of the Board of Works not to oppose the introduction of this Bill, as he knew that hon. gentleman was in favour of public monies being expended under the sanction of law. The Bill he repeated would not trench upon the speech from the throne, or the existing scale of expenditures; but would provide that in future no monies should be expended without the sanction of Parliament.—Honorable gentlemen could not object to a Bill which compelled them to state distinctly for what purpose money was required; and he hoped the people would not be told that they were not to inquire in what manner it was expended. He did not want to see any government, no matter of what politics, expending monies without the previous sanction of Parliament. The Chairman of the Board of Works had said that a Bill could not be amended before the speech had been answered; but he had introduced a Bill on a former occasion which had been read a first time notwithstanding the opposition of the government, and which after having been denuded of the obstructions they had introduced, had subsequently passed; and its operation had been a source of pride to himself and of advantage to the country. In the present instance he said the government would not bring in the measure themselves, but say its introduction at present is inconvenient. He had no objection to postponing the consideration of it for a week; and trusted the Bill would meet with no farther opposition.

Mr. PRICE was surprised at the pertinacity with which the introduction of the Bill was insisted upon, for the purpose of gaining two or three days. Did the hon. mover mean to say, that he would carry his Bill, notwithstanding a majority of the House were opposed to it? Does he mean to say, that the allusion to the public expenditure in the speech, is not the same as that which was contemplated in his Bill?—Had the hon. gentleman four years ago, taken the same view of the subject, the country would not have been agitated from year to year by the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. BOULTON would ask, if he did not at the time referred to, entertain more liberal views as Attorney-General, than many others would have done were they in his place? If the hon. member will agree to introduce a similar Bill, he (Mr. B.) would withdraw his.

Mr. PRICE said, the hon. gentleman knew what the allusion to revenue and expenditure meant. Would he say the Bill had no reference to the same subject as was contained in the speech from the Throne, or, does his own Bill and speech contradict each other? Gentlemen on the other side must be aware, that the introduction of the Bill exhibited a want of courtesy towards the Government, and if it did not bring forward a similar measure, no one could object to its being done by any member of the House.

Mr. BOULTON—Will you do it?

Mr. PRICE would be sorry to rob the hon. gentleman of the glory of passing the Bill, which he neglected when in power to carry. But was it unreasonable to ask the deferring of its introduction. The honorable and gallant knight opposite attributed to the Government a desire to suppress investigation, and spoke of Bills, under the authority of which, only public monies can be expended; but he knew that they could not be expended without a vote of Parliament, that ministers were responsible for every expenditure, and if it were improper, a vote of confidence would follow, and the Ministry would be turned out—and they ought to be turned out. He did not want the hon. mover to abandon his Bill; if the Government measures do not embrace what is intended by the Bill, then he can subsequently introduce it. As to the Road Bill he (Mr. P.) would give the hon. gentleman every credit which he merited; because he wanted to be its father, the Government aided him in its passage, and as he had said it was the best Bill ever passed on the subject; it was true, it was introduced before the speech from the throne was announced—but it was two months under consideration by the Committee to which it was referred, who made something of it, and then allowed the hon. gentleman to become its godfather. He [Mr. P.] put it to hon. gentlemen whether they ought not, out of common respect to the Government, to wait and see if it intended to bring forward a similar measure; or were the Government to yield to the hon. mover for the sake of three or four days. If every contemplated measure is to be brought forward in this way, where would be the saving to the public, when every Bill costs £20.—The hon. and gallant knight talks of the season of the year, and says members are desirous of returning to their homes; but would this course facilitate that return.—He should like to know whether the Government or members are to bring forward measures that will be conducive to the benefit of the country. Should it fail to do so, members could introduce them subsequently.

The House then divided upon the motion to introduce the Bill, when there were in favour of the motion:—

Yeas—Messrs. Badgely, Boulton of Norfork, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cameron of Kent, Cayley, Christie, DeWitt, Gugy, Hopkins, MacNab, Mallock, McConnell, McLean, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Toronto, Stavenson—21.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, LaFontaine, McFarland, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Price, Richards, Sanborn, Savageau, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Tache, Thompson—36.

SEPARATION FROM BRITAIN.

Col. PRINCE begged leave to present a petition which was of importance in itself, and of interest to the country. It was not usual to make any extended remarks on introducing a petition, but on the present occasion he was induced to do so, as the document required the earliest possible attention, and that hon. members might be induced to read it carefully, particularly the Attorney General for Canada West, because at the end of the speech from throne there was an allusion made to that which was embraced in the petition. He probably should not have made any farther observation, if it were not for allusions which had been made with reference to the petition and himself in a paper which should be nameless; and he was further induced to do so by the remark which had frequently been made, that it was unfair on the part of a member to attack an editor where he could not be present to defend himself; while at the same time the editor could sit in a sly corner and attack the member under similar circumstances. It had been stated in the paper to which he alluded, that a certain petition had been handed round Detroit, headed by himself and all sorts of Americans. He (Col. Prince) was desirous therefore that the petition should be examined, when it would be found that there were appended to it the names of persons as respectable as any on the floor of that house—quite different from what was stated in the lying paper, whose editor had become so inflated that the globe itself could not contain him. He (Col. Prince) must say that grosser falsehoods, more unprincipled statements and infamous lies, than had appeared in yesterday's paper, he had never met with. The petition had for its object to induce the House to apply to her Majesty for the purpose of obtaining independence. He had read the petition, and solemnly declared that he concurred in what was therein stated; the best proof of which was that he had signed it himself. Members could examine its contents; they might not yield it their support, but they could not deny the facts therein stated. Having read the petition, Col. P. concluded by saying, that the present was the first petition ever presented to a British parliament, praying for a separation from the mother country. He stood in his place and declared that he believed every word of it; the best evidence of which was that it was in his hand-writing.

The petition was then handed in at the Clerk's table, and excited no farther remark.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 17.

Sir A. McNAB presented a petition from the Corporation of Hamilton, praying that they might be permitted to take up stock in the Great Western Railway, to the extent of £100,000.

Mr. PRICE presented a petition praying for the enactment of a statute for the better observance of the Sabbath.

PETITION FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. BALDWIN moved that this petition which was presented a day or two ago by Col. Prince, should not be received. He hoped that the motion would receive the unanimous assent of House.

Sir A. McNAB hoped that the honorable member would not throw out the petition in the absence of the hon. gentleman who had presented it.

At that moment Col. PRINCE entered the House, and immediately addressed the Speaker. He said he had been informed out of doors, that the hon. Attorney Gen'l had moved that his petition should not be received. He could wish that the consideration of that question might be postponed for the present, and he would then be prepared to meet the Attorney General. He desired a postponement, because he expected to receive several other petitions of exactly the same nature, and if it would not inconvenience the hon. Attorney General, he thought it would be better for him to move for their reception all at once, otherwise he was prepared to go on at once.

Mr. BALDWIN said, that in a case of this kind, there was, in his opinion, no time like the present. For his part he had not the slightest doubt as to what course he should pursue, from the very first moment that he heard of the petition.

Col. PRINCE said, nothing was more common than for hon. members to postpone a motion, or the reading of a bill, without meeting any opposition, and in his opinion there was very little sense, and very little courtesy in the Attorney General's motion; but it was not the first act of tyranny or despotism to a member, or of injustice to a constituency that had been perpetrated by the present Administration, and it well became the leader of a Liberal Administration, and the great champion of the Reform party to stand forward with a motion, which, by destroying the right of petition, disgraced for ever himself and his government. He (Col. P.) was not ashamed of his position, or of defending that petition—for well did he know the day when the hon. Attorney General would have said "Amen" to every word in it.

Mr. BALDWIN—Never!

Col. PRINCE continued. It was a paper couched in courteous, decent language, praying, for good reasons enumerated in it, that this Province might be separated from Great Britain, and signed by men who were fully equal to the hon. Attorney General in wealth, intelligence, and moral and political virtues. But he did not doubt but that the learned gentleman would get up and make a long speech to show that it contained in it something of a treasonable nature, as he had hinted in his letters, in which he (Col. P.) was given to understand that he might incur the risk of a prosecution. But he dared and defied the hon. gentleman to prosecute him, he would turn him out of court like a sheep-killing dog, with his tail between his legs. Did the honorable know anything about the Bill of Rights, that guarantee of our privileges, by the fifth clause of which the Right of Petition is secured? Did not the hon. gentleman well know that the best commentator on the law of England has laid it down as an axiom, that the subject had at all times the right of petitioning for the redress of such grievances as the common law could not redress? It was one of those cases in which redress could only be obtained from the Imperial Parliament, by the removal of the great burdens under which he and the other petitioners labored. Yet he did not doubt that the hon. gentleman would assert loudly that it was such a petition as they ought not to receive, although he (Mr. Baldwin) was the very man who should have presented it and pressed it forward; aye, and his hon. friend on the left (the Inspector General) along with him. But times were sadly changed and his berths of £1250a-year had completely altered the politics of those hon. gentlemen; so that he had not the slightest doubt that, with all the dignity of Bashaws of three tails, they would set themselves in quiet opposition to him and his petition. But what reason could be alleged for its rejection? It could not be shown, and he defied them to attempt it, that, in the mode of drawing it out, it was in any one respect contrary to Parliamentary Rules. But the reason, if there were any, was on account of the prayer contained in it. However, that was not the time to take up the question of Independence, but it would come very soon, and he would be prepared to move an amendment to the Address for the express purpose of discussing that question, and he would then show that the hon'ble. Attorney General was not such an anxious defender of the Imperial Government previous to getting a seat on the Treasury benches. He had the documents in his possession, and he could prove it.

Mr. BALDWIN—Very good.

Col. PRINCE continued. He said, that the petition was drawn up in courteous language, strictly according to Parliamentry rule, and had been respectably signed: at the same time, he would admit that he had struck off several signatures, with his own hand, and with the consent of the parties themselves, and he had taken care, to strike them out in such a manner, that they could never be recognized, for if they were, the poor devils, who held petty offices under government, would be devoured in the same fashion that the prey of the Alligator was devoured.

Markets.

Toronto, May 14, 1850.

FLOUR, Farmers', per bbl. 196 lbs. 18s 9d a 23s 9d. Flour, Millers', per bbl. 196 lbs. 20s a 21s 3d. Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs. 4s 6d a 5s 9d. Oats per bushel, 1s 2d a 1s 4d. Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs 18s 9d. Pork in the hog, per 100 lbs. 20s a 25s.

New York, May 13.

FLOUR—Market lower and depressed—sales are $5,25 and $5,50 for Michigan;—

Corn Meal is quiet. Sales 120 barrels Jersey at $2,94.

Grain—There is no change in sales of Wheat. Holders are firm. Oats are lower.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Montreal:—

"A Montreal, merchant just returned from Cuba, left four American vessels there, loading sugar and molasses for Montreal; others were expecting to load shortly. These articles will, therefore, be cheap in Montreal, and we would advise our merchants to contract their New York purchases. After discharging at Montreal, these vessels will take round lumber for the southern states. Several vessels from New York with cargoes of sugar, likewise sailing for Montreal for loads of lumber. Freight from New York to Montreal range from 3s 2d a $1. The Montreal route will therefore be the cheaper way for goods to Upper Canada.

The *Lydia*, from Cuba, with 400 puns, molasses is now close at hand; three or four others expected almost immediately."

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUYLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deed for the same—and also to collect all Monies due him, and to grant Discharges for the same.—and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tuyle, forthwith to settle up their respective debts.

THOS. MERCER JONES.
Goderich, 8th May, 1850. 3v-n15tf

CAUTION.—Whereas Margret Roche, my wife, has absented herself from my bed and board without any just cause.—This is to forbid the public giving her anything on my account.

THOS. ROCHE.
Wawanosh, May 16th, 1850. v3n16

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the British Hotel on Saturday evening, the 25th Instant, for the receipt of subscriptions and sale of one or more Shares.

WM. BENNETT RICH,
T. & S'y. H. B. S'y.
Goderich, 13th May, 1850. 3v-n15

R. WILLIAMS, & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
And General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, etc.,
STRATFORD.
Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and promptitude. 3v-n15.

NOTICE.—Came among the cattle of the subscriber about the beginning of Summer last, a Red Heifer, three years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses and take her away. WM. BARRON.
St. Mary's, 8th May, 1850. 3v-n15

FARMER'S HOTEL,—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance.
Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 3v-n15

NOTE OF HAND LOST.

ON or about the 13th of February last, a Note of Hand given by Alex. Taylor, for £5 7s 1d. And this is to forbid any person from receiving or paying the said Note, as I have already paid it, and will not be again responsible for the same. Any person finding and delivering the said Note to the subscriber will be satisfied for their trouble in so doing.

THOMAS SPLAN.
Goderich, May 15, 1850. 3v-n15

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 7th May, 1850.

Brannon James	Hevim Richard
Barker John	Keneday David
Barnes John	Kahler Nich's
Barker C	Kastner Peter
Curry James	Miller Joseph
Coulton R	Maclusky Calbert
Crerar Peter	Moss Themas
Clyne George	Marzies Arch'd
CosGrove John	Madden James
Campbell Arch'd	Magill David
Carroll Pat'k	Montgomery James
Daily Hugh	McDowell Robert
Dart John	McFaddon Wm
Dickson George	McNaughton Wm
Douglass Thomas	Neigh George
Dick John	Parker John W H
Daugherty James	Parker John
Frimner Val	Rutledge John
Fraser Mary	Ritter Val
Gengerich Chris'r	Seibert John
Gettler Antony	Stevenson Hugh
Gray Nicholas	Stevenson Tean
Ginder William	Sanderson Henry 2
Greive Robert	Scarth Henry
Hay Andrew	Shellerbury Nich's
Hamilton Hugh	Tait John
Hoffmire John	Tackerbury Nath'l
Hall Robert	Waid John

A. F. MICKLE, P. M.

ATTACHMENT.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

UNITED COUNTIES OF Huron, Perth and Bruce. By virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY of MARCH, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and to me directed, against the ESTATE, REAL as well as PERSONAL, of ROBERT COOK, an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the Suit of HENRY DOTY and THOMAS F. ABBOT for the sum of Eighty-Three Pounds, One Shilling and Four Pence,

I have seized all the Estate, Real and Personal of the said Robert Cook, and unless the said Robert Cook return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in Bail to the Action, or cause the claim of the said Henry Doty and Thomas F. Abbot to be discharged within Three Calendar Months from the first day of the publication of this Notice in the *Canada Gazette*, all the Estate, Real or Personal, of the said Robert Cook, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the Payment, Benefit and Satisfaction of the claim.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 6th April, 1850. 3v-n10

BAYFIELD TANNERY,

ONE mile North of Bayfield on the Lake shore. The subscribers will pay cash or leather for hides, and will tann on shares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the business, they can confidently promise the public a good article.

WILLIAM HALL,
BENJAMIN ROSZEL.
Goderich, April 19, 1850. v3n12

DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.

MESSRS. ROBERT and THOMAS MACINDOE ROBERTSON, beg respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Goderich, that they have opened Classes for Instruction in Mr. Gentles' Hall, Huron Hotel, where, by a strict attention to the pupils intrusted to their care, they hope to afford the parents such satisfaction as will insure their patronage hereafter.

Hours of attendance from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class in the evening from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
Goderich, 26th April 1850.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay immediately to save costs.

CHARLES R. DICKSON.
Stratford, April 22, 1850. v3n13

R. YOUNG,

BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1850. v3n15

DAVID H. LIZARS,
AUCTIONEER.

IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street.
Goderich, April 11, 1850. v3-n10

A VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Machinists. For Particulars inquire of James Crumbie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.
McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50tf
☞ The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kinloss and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement.

All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.
CROWN LAND OFFCE,
Bentinck, County of Waterloo.
March 14th, 1850. v3n7

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from taking or accepting two promissory Notes made by the undersigned in favor of James McGormon or bearer, for the sum of twenty five dollars each, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1850, one whereof is made payable on the first day of January, 1851, and the other on the first day of August, 1851; as the undersigned has received no value for the same.

JOHN GLIDDON.
Stratford, 14th March, 1850. v3n7

Spring Importations
1850.

JOHN PHILIPS

IMPORTER of Dry Goods, 24 Dundas Street; will receive ex "Gladiator," "Erromonga," "Cambria," "Mary" and other ships, a large importation of new and choice goods, direct from the British Markets, which he will offer to the trade on very favorable terms.

The goods will be open for inspection about the 15th inst.
London, C.W., 9th May, 1850. n14-1m