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 1½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1850.

Commodore Stockton on the Slavery Question.

Daniel Webster, the distinguished Senator, forwarded the "Commodore" a copy of his Compromise Speech, soliciting his unbiased opinion "as a competent judge, out of the strife of politics," and as having "as great a stake as any man in the preservation of the Union." The response extends over four columns of the New York *Herald*, enters largely into a review of the Slavery question, and will be perused with unmingled pleasure by every unprejudiced mind. The weapons with which he arms himself are drawn from the same store house as his antagonists, though he rises at times into the loftier regions of philosophical reflection, and pursues his theories by the light which signal instances of Divine interposition place in his hands. He resembles Mr. Alison in reiterated references to the manifest intentions of Divine will—his abiding conviction of the far-seeing wisdom which controls our affairs. The first extract we make casts a rapid glance over the events which signalized the revolution, and matured American nationality:—

"It appears to me that the polar truth to which the view of our fellow citizens should be directed in the present emergency, is this—That God works in the affairs of nations, and shapes them to his purposes; and that to ascertain His will, we must study in the school of His Providences, and take counsel from the observation of His ways to regulate our own. The destinies of men and of nations are in the bosom of the most High. He lives in the history of the past; He will live in the history of the future; and he who has most deeply reflected upon the records of the past, has most clearly seen that the great characteristics which have marked the progress of every nation in every age, have eventually resulted in the accomplishment of some grand design, in which the hand of Providence, though for a time obscured by shadows, has been at last clearly and distinctly seen.

Of this our own history furnishes a luminous example. The preparation for the erection of the great temple of civil and religious liberty we now inhabit, began in the discoveries and convulsions of the 15th century. The materials for it were found in men schooled by providential trials, and disciplined to the work they were to commence; and it is as rational to suppose the world was the production of chance, as to suppose that the combination of events which led them to this continent, which cherished and protected their infant colonies, which brought about the revolution and its results, and has made us what we are, was the work of chance; it is this which inspires me with hope, that He who founded the republic will save it—that He has great purposes to accomplish yet, and that they will be unfolded through successive years, for ages to come, in perfecting the institutions of a rational freedom here, and in extending them to all other continents.

Though men were the instruments, the American revolution was the work of an unseen power—the actors in it themselves looked back with astonishment at the course they had taken, and the results that had been accomplished. The greater the event, the more clearly has the hand of Providence always been seen in it—the greater the hero, the more heartily always has been his acknowledgment that a superior destiny controlled his actions. The American constitution is the result of a fearful struggle. Its full price was by no means the sufferings undergone in the conflict. The series of events by which it was accomplished we are now able to trace distinctly back through the privations and trials of the early colonists, to the days when popular freedom first begun the contest with arbitrary power in the civil wars of England; and its pathway is everywhere marked with patient endurance and costly sacrifice.

Things permanently good are of slow growth—the offspring of hardship, they are made strong through suffering. So universal is this law that the most hasty minds have a secret misgiving of the efficacy of hasty products; and we would as soon expect undisciplined troops to be equal to the hardships and perils of a dangerous campaign, as that an undisciplined community could triumph in that fiercest of all warfares, the warfare which marks everywhere the pathway to national existence, greatness, and virtue.

More than two centuries have passed since the events which were to result in founding the republic were put in motion; and who does not perceive, both in our colonial and constitutional history, that the process by which we have, within a comparatively few years, come to the full achievement of a distinctive nationality, has been one mainly of forbearance and self-denial? Nor have we been the only sufferers. When our ancestors came to this country, they found it in the possession of another race. This race had had its day. A great continent, fitted by nature for large developments in the progress of humanity, had been for centuries committed to their keeping, and they had proved faithless to the trust. It was manifest from the commencement of the struggles, that one of the two races must give way to the other, and no one doubts the beneficence of that Providence which decided for the Anglo-Saxon race. Yet how touching is the story of the red man's wrongs. We commiserate his sufferings, while we clearly see that the decree by which his race wasted away before the advancing footsteps of civilization, is the fiat of Infinite Wisdom.

The same all-pervading Providence has brought us in contact with still another race—the African—but under widely different circumstances. Out of this circumstance and the events connected with it, the crisis we are now considering has grown. Three millions of that race, scattered through fifteen of the States of the Union, are in the condition of servitude. Individuals in the non-Slaveholding States have not only been long in the habit of denouncing the holding of slaves as a sin—as, indeed, among the worst of crimes, but have insisted on immediate and unconditional abolition—have carried on the work of agitation—have encouraged slaves to desert their masters—have protected fugitive slaves from pursuit and reclamation, and have even gone so far as to declare that it was cause for separating from the South altogether."

Having thus fairly grasped the subject, he shows that Slavery was introduced into America by no act of the Americans—that their protests and remonstrances were disregarded and unheeded—and that the termination of the revolutionary struggle left them owners of the imported African race. "So far as we are concerned," he says, that "this circumstance in our condition is providential;" and he infers that God intends the redemption of Africa from idolatry by means of liberated American Slaves:—

"The hand of Providence seems to be clearly pointing out an ultimate design in all this arrangement of things. Yonder is Africa, with hundreds of millions of miserable, degraded, ignorant, barbarous, superstitious idolators. Whatever has stood upon her sands, has stood upon a Continent that has geographical and physical peculiarities, which belong to no other of the great divisions of the globe. [illegible] But Africa is still, as of old, a land of darkness and of mystery. [illegible] for the approach of influences from abroad. No savage people have ever advanced to a civilized state, without intercommunication with others. All the continents of the world have, in their turn, been occupied and civilized by means of Colonies; but in no one of them did it appear so manifestly necessary, from a previous examination of circumstances, as in that of Africa. It is plain to the very eye, that Africa is a land to which civilization must be brought. The attempt has been made over and over again by devoted missionaries and others to penetrate that land and seek to impart the blessings of civilization and Christianity to the savage [illegible] The white man cannot live in Africa. [illegible] Who, then, is to do this work? [illegible]

The history of God [illegible] Joseph was sold a slave into Egypt [illegible]

[illegible] the people had been kept for so many years, that Pharaoh and the Egyptians were punished; but their crime was this, that when the Divine Being had prepared all things for the event he proposed to accomplish, and demanded by an accredited ambassador that they should be allowed to depart, they would not let the people go.

The great progenitor of the Israelites was a slaveholder; the Israelites, after their emancipation, became slaveholders. Nothing is clearer than that, under the Mosaic dispensation, slavery was lawful; the institution was recognized and regulated by the law of Moses; and the founder of Christianity and his disciples (though Judea and all the provinces of the Roman empire were in their time full of slaves, and slaves subjected to the most rigid laws,) never forbade or even denounced the relation as sinful, or exhorted masters to liberate their slaves; but enjoined on masters the principles of humanity and justice, and on slaves obedience and contentment; and those notions of morality may well be questioned, which in our day disallow what Christ and his apostles did not disallow.

Such an exodus as that of the Jews from Egypt may not be within the purpose of the Deity, in relation to the children of Africa now in this country, or their descendants. But has he no purpose in all the arrangement that has been going on in the gathering of a vast family of these people here—in their condition of servitude, endurance, discipline—in the difficulties with which their emancipation is surrounded—in the natural impossibility that the whites ever will or can consent to raise them to a condition of equality? No purpose in casting their lot in a country so free for the interchange of opinion, and where opinion is so enlightened and progressive, and there is so much benevolence and Christian enterprise? Has he not a purpose in all this to accomplish (in some way of his own, through this instrumentality) the regeneration of the millions of benighted Africa? The germs of Colonies are already planted there, as the fruits of this system of servitude. But the free African among us clings to this country still, under all his disabilities, regardless of the claims of the land of his fathers upon him; and may not slavery and the necessity of emigration as the condition of his release, be the appointed instrument to produce his compliance? The Colonies we have settled in Africa would, ere this day, have become a republic of power, had the free negroes of the North been willing to become citizens of it. But, like the Israelites of old, who would, but for the Divine interposition, have sacrificed their liberation in the wilderness, and returned into Egypt, these liberated descendants of Africa cannot be persuaded to look toward the land of their fathers. The millions of their colored brethren there awake no sympathy in their hearts. Their fixed and resolute purpose appears to be to remain among the whites, and force themselves, by progressive steps, into a civil and social equality with them; and it is chiefly with a view to strengthen themselves in these particular views and aspirations, that they band together under the Abolition flag, and fill our cities with threats of vengeance against the white race, if they shall dare to execute the laws in relation to fugitive slaves."

Want of space warns us to be brief. While we admire the felicity of expression, the plausible reasoning and calm temper of the Commodore, we cannot but wish there were some shorter mode of sundering the fetters of the Slave. Northern agitation upon the question must define ere long the period of emancipation, though remote; and whatever force may be assigned to the theory of the superiority of the Saxon race, unquestionably the arguments advanced throw a shield over the mixed race. The repulsive and more odious characteristics of American Slavery are the bondage of the children of a Saxon Father and African Mother—and that rude disregard of family ties, which severs in the Slave market the dearest relations, and inflicts a cruel wrong, which even the Koran solemnly forbids.

We observe that Mr. Campbell Sweeny has returned to the practice of his profession at the Bar.

We have received the usual list of expiring laws, printed at the beginning of each Session, and drawn up in the office of Mr. Wicksteed, Law Clerk to the House of Assembly.

GUGY.—They call this gentleman in Toronto the "NEW TRUMPETER TO THE MINISTRY."

POLICE STATION, COMMISSIONERS' STREET,
MONTREAL, 28th May, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—In the hurry of preparing for the several newspapers of this city, the list of bakers whose bread was confiscated, on the 23rd instant, for light weight, I accidentally omitted the names of two bakers in the list sent to your office, and your Printer omitted, or suppressed, the name of a third. The names of the bakers omitted by me were, John Robb and John Webster, six loaves of each of whose bread were found of light weight at the stores of grocers whom they supplied. The name of the third baker, omitted or suppressed by your Printer, is John Willock, in whose bakery 19½ loaves were found light of weight, and therefore confiscated. This correction of the list in your next paper will be an act of justice to all parties concerned.

Your very obedient servant,
H. JEREMIE,
Chief of Police.

CITY NEWS.

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court for the Montreal District has just commenced, and, as usual, will last during the last six days of this month, holidays excepted. This Court exercises jurisdiction over cases relating to property of £50 value. The Proceedings shall appear in the course of publication.

Police Court.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1850.

Two sailors, named Andrew Rather and James Taylor, appeared in Court, upon the information of the Captain of the *City of Hamilton*, charged with having deserted their ship. John Graham, Captain of the Ship above named, stated, that the Defendants had been legally indentured to him, and that he knew of no cause whatever for their present conduct. Witness produced the Articles, signed by the Defendants, in the Court. The Defendants stated they were perfectly ready to return to the vessel, and fulfil their contract, which was to continue in the vessel as assistants until the end of the voyage. Nevertheless, they were not prepared to do so, until the Captain had promised to use no particular severity towards them, as it was in the apprehension of this they left the vessel. The case was then dismissed.

Bridget Donnelly appeared, to lodge a complaint, of having stolen £23 15s., against three persons, named Bernard Lyons, John Mathews, and Nagerity. The last mentioned was suspected of having received the money, but there was no proof thereof, upon the evidence for prosecution. From the deposition of witness, it appears that she had lost the sum of £23 15s. within the last four months. But no more of this than $8 was found upon the Defendants. The latter sum ($8) was found upon the person of Bernard Lyons. The other two prisoners also remain in custody for further examination when the case re-appears.

An emigrant, named Sarah Watson, was charged with having stolen a plaid shawl, value £1 5s. Currency, also four sovereigns British money, the property of Mrs. Carswell. The informant stated, that she had the above sum in her possession, as also the shawl, before she fell into the company of the Defendant. Witness stated, that her husband is dead, and that the above sum was all she had before she got into the society of the Defendant. The shawl was found upon the person of the Defendant. Circumstantial evidence existed to prove that the money had been taken by the Defendant. The case was adjourned for further investigation. The prisoner was taken into custody.

This case is really a distressing one, as all the money the prosecutrix had (who is a widow, charged with the care of an infant she held in her arms) consisted in the sum stolen. She is, therefore, thrown completely upon the public charity.

SHAKSPEARE INN.—We notice the removal of the Shakspeare Inn to the building in St. Francois Xavier Street, formerly occupied as the Caledonia and [illegible] Water Depot. We have inspected the well arranged and comfortable apartments of the worthy host, Mr. George Latham, and can only assure his friends and the public, that if they desire an excellent lunch, and an accompanying glass of that which is pure and unadulterated, there they can be supplied. This is the only public establishment in Montreal bearing the name of the great author of Macbeth; and we have often wondered that those who are the admirers of the Bard, and who esteem his directions given in that tragedy for the culinary preparation of a "beef-steak," do not daily ask for it at the "Shakspeare Inn."

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

PIANOS.—We would direct especial attention to the Sale of Pianos by Mr. Shipway, to take place at Messrs. J. B. Smith & Co.'s Stores this morning. They are from the well-known Manufactory of Lemuel Gilbert.—See Advertisement.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT AND ADMIRATION TO THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY AND THEIR TALENTED LEADER, HERR C. LENSCHOW.—We have listened repeatedly to the Performance of the Germania Musical Society with profound satisfaction, and the delight we have felt, we willingly express, that our brother Professors through the country, may know the high estimation in which we hold this Company of Artists.

When they first came to New York they were but little known, for being strangers they were not aware of the means by which publicity would be gained, and consequently but little eclat was given to their first appearance, but that first concert set a stamp upon their abilities, and established their reputation for excellence over every other Band that had up to that time or has since appeared in this city.

It is not only the perfection of accuracy and precision which distinguished their performance, although much just praise might be lavished upon these points; nor is it the exquisite delicacy which they display in all the fine degrees of light and shade, represented by the alternations of pianos and fortes, nor yet that oneness of feeling and expression which develops the soul of the musical creations, but it is the fine intellectual reading which they give of the sublime compositions of the great Masters, which extorts from us this warm tribute of appreciative admiration. We might point out individual examples of their surpassing excellence—we might mention Mendelssohn's Overture "*Midsummer Night's Dream*," or Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor, works in which, as expounded by the Germania Company, we seem to read the souls and minds of the immortal Composers—but where every thing is so entirely perfect, individual instances would be invidious. Much more might be said in their praise, and still there would be much wanting to do them justice, we shall therefore only add that we deeply regret their departure, for we shall lose much high intellectual enjoyment by their absence, and while recommending them to the kindness of our brother Professors in other cities, we wish them all the success their extraordinary merit deserves.

Henry C. Watson,
George Loder,
A. Ahrons,
A. Hoffman,
John C. Scherpf,
H. A. Wollenhaupt,
J. Burke,
Jules Hecht,
James Ensign,
Henry C. Timm,
Jules Fontana,
A. Berg,
George Bristow,
O. Fullgraff,
S. Lasar,
J. Pirsson,
Henry Otto,
Philip Meyer.

Newfoundland.

We received papers from this colony on Saturday last, to the 7th instant, from which we learn that the Legislature was prorogued on the 30th April. The Lieut. Governor in his closing speech thanked the Parliament for the assiduity and attention with which they had considered and perfected the several measures in which the Session had been occupied; and congratulated them on the harmony and cordiality displayed by both branches of the Legislature. This is somewhat different from the closing scene in the miniature colony of Prince Edward Island. In that dependency poor Sir Donald Campbell was obliged on the 1st inst. to dismiss his refractory *witenagemotte* with a regret that he could not congratulate them on the result of their labours. The only measure they adopted was the Revenue Bill, which they passed for the payment of the contingent expenses, together with £50 to the Speaker, and £25 to each member, refusing to provide for the necessary supplies of the public service. Responsible Government, it appears, is at the bottom of this disturbance, the Assembly being desirous of adopting that form of government, but Sir Donald, profiting no doubt by the example of Canada, is opposed to their views. A New Brunswick paper hints the probability, that should the Members of the House continue this conduct, the constitution of the island will be suspended, and the Government of the Colony attached or rather "annexed" to Nova Scotia before long.—*Quebec Gazette.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, May 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Duke of Argyle, in a lengthened speech, brought under the notice of the House the case of Mr. Ryland, late Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, and moved a series of five Resolutions, asserting that person's claim to compensation for default of an agreement entered into with him.

Earl Grey denied Mr. Ryland's claim, and asserted that he had been compensated for the abolition of his office, by appointment to another situation, the salary to which had been added as a pension. The noble Lord concluded by moving the previous question.

Lord Stanley and Lord Brougham spoke in favor of the Resolutions moved by the noble Duke, but recommended some modifications.

Earl Granville contended that the question was a Colonial, and not an Imperial question, and that it ought to be decided in Canada and not in London.

The Duke of Argyle then withdrew two of his Resolutions in accordance with the suggestion thrown out by several noble Lords.

The House then divided, and the numbers were for the question being put 22, against 19; majority 3. The Government were thus defeated; and, of course, on the question being put, the Resolutions were carried. The House adjourned at 25 minutes to 9 o'clock.

Very Important, by Telegraph and Steamer.

Our authentic news, of a very different character from that published yesterday, by the organ of the invaders—and which we could not credit sufficiently to issue—shows that General Lopez has been forced to leave his invading army to the mercy of Cuba, and to take up his quarters comfortably at Savannah. The attack upon Cardenas is confirmed—the pillage of the treasury is very probable, and the flight of Lopez certain. The *Pizano* war steamer chased him, and, it is probable, took the prisoners heretofore mentioned as brought into Havana, at Cardenas, instead of Yucatan. At all events, thus far, the defeat and disaster to the invaders is the result we have anticipated. Our telegraphic despatch from Savannah is not very clear in its details; but the prominent facts are explicit enough, are confirmed by our despatch from Charleston, and show that the expedition had become disheartened, and that the first success was but a prelude to despair. So much for the great victories which have been announced to astonish the credulous. The money "sent to the United States," has been brought here by Lopez himself, who has deserted his men.

From Washington our intelligence is highly interesting. The Cabinet have been called together by the President for action. A secret treaty is said to exist between Spain and England, and the danger of war stares us in the face, if we cannot stop the insanity and folly of men.

The news from California, by the *Crescent City*, has the same aspect as by the last arrival. There had been many failures—there were troubles about the sales of lands—losses upon merchandise, and the like, and only hope that the season would be so propitious as to accelerate business transactions. Our information is very complete, and will be read with deep interest. In the lack of business, it will be observed, the population had passed much time in political discussion.—*New York Herald.*

SAVANNAH, May 25—Morning.

The steamship *Isabel* touched off this port this morning, from Havana and Key West. She left Havana on the 22nd instant—two days after the *Ohio*.

According to the advices brought by the *Isabel*, the invading forces are thrown into confusion, and, probably, are already used up.

The steamer *Creole*, which carried that part of the invading force that landed at Cardenas, succeeded *in escaping from that port, and has arrived at Key West, with General Lopez, the Commander-in-Chief of the invaders, on board.* Gen. L., and one of his Aids, Major Sanchez Esnaga, arrived in this city this morning, and have taken lodgings at the City Hotel.

The following information is obtained from him:—

The Expedition left the Islay del Contoy, on the north-east corner of the Yucatan Coast, on the 16th, and landed at Cardenas on the 19th instant. They lost some time in landing, which gave the authorities time to send an express to Colon, about ten miles distant. The Expedition entered the town, and attacked the jail, supposing it to be the barracks! The jail guard, composed of fifteen men, stood fire like old soldiers. Troops were seen at this moment crossing the *plaza*. They were hailed, and answered by firing upon the Troops. After this, some soldiers went to the Government House, which was attacked. The House was well defended, but it was finally burned. The few troops surrendered themselves. The town of Cardenas remained in peaceable possession of the invaders. The Troops, however, being dissatisfied with their warm reception, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fuel on board the Steamer *Creole*, which was to return for reinforcements, became disheartened, and insisted upon going to Key West.

They were closely pursued by the Spanish war Steamer *Pizano*, but escaped.

CHARLESTON, May 25, Afternoon.

The steamer *Isabel* has arrived from Havana. The invaders succeeded in landing at Cardenas, and took the place. The palace was burned, and the Governor is a prisoner. The steamer afterwards escaped to Key West, *and General Lopez is now in Savannah.*

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1850.

The Cuba news by telegraph was read at the President's reception last night, and created a sensation. The President had been giving his views against the boundary claimed by Texas, but immediately changed the topic to Cuba, and appeared to be taken by surprise with the news.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day.

It is expected that a proclamation will shortly appear. We understand that Sir Henry Bulwer has had a conference with Mr. Secretary Clayton, in which it is stated that there is a secret treaty between Spain and England, which will require the latter to interfere, even if the island is liberated. It is apprehended that this will lead to a blockade of the whole coast by England, and that some chance collision with the American flag will end in a war.

It is supposed that this business will hurry on the Compromise of the North, while the South will go for delay.

The *Cronica* has the following:—The merchants of Havana offered to the Government, on the 20th, the use of an immense sum of money and their own services against the patriots. Over 13,330 men voluntarily presented themselves to take up arms.

On the evening of the 19th there were already over 6,185 militia armed and quartered. The whole squadron, which are cruising on the south side of Cuba, has been ordered to the North side.

The Cuba Invasion

We have a number of startling rumors relative to the Cuban foray, not one of which do I believe. One of them I sent you by telegraph, to the effect that a second despatch had been received from New Orleans, positively announcing that Quitman, had resigned his station of Governor of Mississippi, partly from pure grief that he could not induce the Legislature of the State to assume the repudiated bonds, and had left the city for Cuba to take command of the adventurers. All of this I potently disbelieve, but as it is possible that it may turn out to be true, I furnish it to be taken at its current value. The exceeding deliberateness of the movement by which the Executive has undertaken to suppress the present attempt to make a Slave State of Cuba, has been the occasion for much comment as well here as in New York. It is alleged that the first official information upon which the President could act was received from the Spanish Minister on Friday last, which was made the foundation for the proceedings that have subsequently taken place. It is a pity that Count de La Barca had not been more vigilant, always supposing the above story to be true, which is a violent presumption.

There is no doubt that the largest portion of the funds which have been used in getting up this expedition, have been supplied from Cuba, and that there exists there a very wide spread disaffection toward the Spanish authority. Nearly the whole native population, of intelligence enough to have any opinion upon political affairs, whatever, are opposed to the continuance of Spanish domination, but the royal troops are in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, and the number of governmental officials bears a large proportion to the fighting men of the native inhabitants, who sympathize with the invaders. They, of course, can be depended on. But the best defence of the Spaniards will be found in the relative situation of the two races on the island. The number of slaves has been studiously understated in this country of late years.

They with the free-colored people outnumber the whites as two to one. They have one common pervading sentiment, hatred to the superior race. They well know the difference between the Creole and the Anglo-American as a taskmaster. If every other hope of successful resistance fails, they will be armed by the Spaniards, and devastation will sweep the face of the island like a deluge.—Cuba is mountainous and affords retreats which will effectually harbor the negroes long after they may be reduced to subjection in the sugar and coffee plains that skirt the sea. England also may be expected to interfere to preserve the island as a source of revenue to her debtor Spain. It is not improbable, as conjectured by some, that the instances of Sir H. L. Bulwer, have seconded those of the Count De Barca.—*Washington Correspondence of the Evening Post.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN REPORTED SAFE.—The *Devonport* (England) *Independent* publishes the following extract from a letter received by Mr George Tucker, of Pembroke-street, Devonport, dated Hong Hong, February 27, from his son, who is master's assistant on board Her Majesty's ship "Hastings:"—

"We have just received intelligence by an American whaler of the arrival of Sir John Franklin and his party at the Sandwich Islands. They saluted that place immediately they anchored, after an absence of five years. They have discovered the north-west passage; most probably they have been frozen up in the middle part of that passage for nearly three years. The Captain of the whaler informed us that Sir John Franklin dispatched his First-Lieutenant over the Isthmus, to sail immediately for England with the intelligence."

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED.
May 24.

Steamer Petrel, Detroit, Hooker, Holton & Co, flour and provisions.

Ship Canada, Wylie, Glasgow, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, general cargo.

CLEARED.
May 27.

Ship Great Britain, Wade, London.

IMPORTS.

Per Brig CARL JOHAN, O. Bergstrom, Gothenborg—Isaac Buchanan & Co.

3166 bars iron, Frothingham & Workman; 860 do do, Hope, Birrell & Co; 336 do do 11 bundles iron, Isaac Buchanan & Co; 1236 bars iron, Patterson & Son; 36 bundles 1737 bars iron, McNabb & Co; 36 bundles 2?87 bars iron, R. Juson & Co; 12 bundles 15 do 2316 bars 36 do iron, Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co; 585 bars iron, Order.

Per Bark DIBDEN, Henry C. Kein, Liverpool—Isaac Buchanan & Co.

2 cases 2 casks, Moreland & Darling; 27 kegs 22 casks 1 tre, Jas Gordon & Co; 83 bdls, James Hutton; 77 bdls 5 cases, 1 Buchanan & Co; 3 cases, Bryson & Ferriers; 4 casks 15 bags, [illegible] Jones & Co; 201 bars 8 bdls, S Morley & Co; 68 bdls, Geo Hagar; 2 cases, Ogilvy & Campbell; 33 tiers, E Atwater; 10 bb boxes, A Cuvillier & Co; 22 casks 6 anvils 6 chains 35 boxes 10 bdls, Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co; 141 bdls, J N Hall; 31 casks 1 box, Wm Bellhouse & Co; 6811 bars, Wm Darling; 165 kegs, Henry Hart; 7 kegs, P Holland; 10 hhds, P Holland; 5 casks, Order; 207 plates 16 casks 2 cases, W Atkinson & Co; 40 crates, A & T C Kerr & Co; 11 hhds, J Patton & Co; 6 hhds, H B Smith & Co; 20 crates, J Cummings; 99 crates 39 hhds, J Mulholland & Co; 3 bales, K Adams & Co; 4 casks 2 bales 10 boxes, Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co; 1 cask, Seymour & Whitney; 1 case, Wood & Son; 4 cs, Alex Murphy; 72 casks, Buchanan, Harris & Co; 24 casks, Hope, Birrell & Co; 143 plates 1220 bdls 42 share moulds, Order; 1 cask 56 bdls, Rice Lewis; 25 casks 1791 bdls 191 plates 2287 bars, Bryson & Ferriers; 3 casks, Thos Kay & Co; 38 bdls 21 casks 5 cases, W Darling; 3 crates, 2 cases 1 bale, S Greenshields, Son & Co; 1 case, Moffatts, Murray & Co; 672 bars, W Bellhouse & Co; 3 bales 2 cases, A & T C Kerr & Co; 4 cases 1 bale, Bryce, McMurrich & Co; 1 bale, A Cuvillier & Co; 35 brls, Order; 1 bale, F & J Leclair; 4 hhds 3 bales, A Cuvillier & Co; 1 bale, Morton, McKee & Co; 1 bale, P Muldoon; 3 bales 1 box, Order; 1 case, Burhanan, Harris & Co.

EXPORTS.

Per Ship ALBION, John McArthur, for Glasgow—Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

George Dempster, 174 barrels pot ashes; Wm. Darling, 67 do pearl do; E. Way & Co, 150 do pot ashes; J. G. Mackenzie & Co, 29 do pearl do; J. Smith, 2 do flour; James Scott, 11 cases; John Glass, 12 hhds; W. R. Falconer, 1 box; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 9709 minots wheat 15 tierces beef 17 barrels beef 615 pcs standard staves 3600 pcs puncheon staves 45 pairs rough oars 36 pieces handspokes 60 pairs made oars 1 box.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.
May 25th.

Brig Curlew, Smith, April 19, Sunderland, C E Levey & Co, coals.

26th.

Ship James Fagan, McConnochie, 9th May, New York, order, ballast.

Bark Glide, Harrison, 8th April, Glasgow, Buchanan, (Montreal,) general cargo

Bark Mary Bulmer, Mather, 19th do, Carthagena, order, ballast

Bark Rowlins, Daid, (London, 6th April,) 28th do, Plymouth, LeMesurier & Co, do

CLEARED.
May 26th.

Schr James H Braine, Robbins, St John's, (Nfl,) J W Leaycraft

The bark Annandale, Wilkie, from Liverpool for New York and Quebec, with salt and 269 passengers, arrived at New York on the 22nd instant, having made the passage in 30 days.

The ship Saxon, Crosby, sailed from Bath, U S, on the 17th instant, for Quebec, to load for Liverpool. She is a new vessel.

The schr Mary, Blunt, (from Matanzas,) sailed from Beverly on the 17th instant, for Montreal.

Gibraltar.—Cleared for Quebec.—April 26th—Hope, (from Carthagena) 27th—Jane, (from Ivica,) and Susan & Sarah. 29th—Kate, (from Aquilas)

Stavign, May 3—The Margaret & Ann, Roberts, from Newcastle to Quebec, arrived off here yesterday, leaky, and will put into Stromness to get overhauled.

Java, from Cowes, at Queenstown, for Quebec, with troops, May 3.

BIRTH.

On the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Shoemaker, of a daughter.

SLACK'S PATENT SATIN-FACED STARCH,

A VERY superior article, well worth the attention of the Country Merchant and Laundress, just received, and for Sale, by
BENJ. WORKMAN & Co.,
172, St. Paul Street.
May 28. 116

INTERESTING TO DYERS.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of DYE STUFFS, consisting of
St. Domingo Logwood, Campeachy do, Nic Wood, Hazle Wood, Cam Wood, Brazil Wood, Nutgalls, Lac Dye, Blue Vitriol, Fustic, Peachwood, Sumac, Cudbear, Prussiate of Potash, Argot, Alum, Copperas.
—*Also, expected in a few days,*—
Madder, Indigo Paste, Chemic, and Madras Indigo.
BENJ. WORKMAN & Co.,
172, St. Paul Street.
May 28, 1850. 116

CHEAP AND SUPERFINE PAPERS.

THE Subscribers have now received a very large assortment of CHEAP and SUPERFINE PLAIN and RULED POST, FOOLSCAP, and other WRITING PAPERS, and their usual SPRING STOCK of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
May 29, 1850. 116

GLOBES.

TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL GLOBES, 18 inches, on high stands. Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, 12 inches, on low stands. For Sale by
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
May 29, 1850. 116

THE GREATEST NOVELTY
That has ever appeared in Canada is the
ONE HUNDRED
LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.
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 "CHAMMERS of EUROPE," and a number of JAVA SPARROWS, &c., commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29. After Wednesday there will be an AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY DAY, at THREE o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock.
Doors open at HALF-PAST TWO, and HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Admission, 1s. 3d. Children half-price.
May 28. 116

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 INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th JUNE, at the THEATRE-ROYAL.
Principal Pieces to be performed are Overtures. "Zampa," by Herold; "Jubilee Overture," by Weber; "Grand Solo for Violin," by Paganini, executed by Mr. Schultze; "Duetts from the Opera *Linda*," by Donizetti; "Sounds from Home;" "Pickpocket Quadrilles," by Cuzent; Cavatina, "Robert, toi que j'aime," from the Opera *Robert le Diable*, Meyerbeer; "The Bouquet of Flowers," a grand descriptive Potpourri, by Strauss, &c.
Dress Circle, 3s. 9d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s 3d.
Box Office open from TEN, A. M., to FOUR, P. M., on the Day of Performance.
Doors open at SEVEN; Concert to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
May 28. 115

MR. CAMPBELL SWEENY having resumed the PRACTICE of the LAW, has opened his OFFICE in the DWELLING-HOUSE recently occupied by FRANK G. JOHNSON, Esq., Advocate, No. 3, Little St. James' Street.
Montreal, May 28, 1850. 115-1m,tu

J. R. BOYCE, HAIR-DRESSER, PERFUMER, and WIG-MAKER, in returning thanks for the liberal support he has received during the past year, in St. Francois Xavier Street, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED to much more convenient and extensive PREMISES, No. 137, Notre Dame Street, (West) where he trusts to receive a continuance of their favors.
Montreal, May 22, 1850. 110

BY TELEGRAPH.
VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO [illegible]

TORONTO, [illegible]
The House of Assembly [illegible] Address at half-past two this [illegible] stormy discussion, on a vote of [illegible] Prince's and Mr. Boulton's [illegible] vote of 46 to 14. Mr. [illegible] rejected by a vote of 50 to [illegible]
No Report from New York [illegible]

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

M. ROBSON returns th[illegible] Montreal for the [illegible] ceived since opening her SHOW [illegible] takes this opportunity of [illegible] she has REMOVED her [illegible] to the Premises, No. [illegible] the Store of Messrs. B[illegible]
Having just received a su[illegible] MILLINERY, selected by [illegible] and having made arrangem[illegible] London and Paris Reports of F[illegible] confident of giving full sat[illegible] may favor her with their pat[illegible]
May 29.

THE Subscribers take the [illegible] of returning grateful th[illegible] tronage extended to their Est[illegible] most respectfully to intimate [illegible] ceived a very select stock of [illegible] direct from Berlin, of the most [illegible] tion, and every variety of Shades.
Also, from London, an ex[illegible] FLOSSES, BRAIDS, NETTING [illegible] PURSE SILKS, TASSELS, &c. [illegible] of beautiful patterns of [illegible] choice colored tracings of [illegible]
Every description of requ[illegible] Table and Toilet.
Artists' materials generally [illegible] vas, Tube and Cake Colors, [illegible] Map Varnish, Megilp, &c.
A general Stock of New [illegible] Fancy Goods.
MRS. FOOTNER & D[illegible]
162 N[illegible]
May 29, 1850.

SHOW ROOMS.

MRS. M. HALL, having [illegible] late arrivals, her [illegible] Elegant supply of MILLINERY [illegible] GOODS, begs to inform the L[illegible] and its vicinity, that her SHOW R[illegible] 23, Great St. James' Street, will be o[illegible] WEDNESDAY next, the 29[illegible] o'clock.
Montreal, 27th May, 1850.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
No. 134, *Notre Dame Street*
(Next Door to Messrs. B[illegible])

MISS MAGUIRE, the conduct[illegible] Establishment, its e[illegible] she has received her Su[illegible] DUNSTABLE, FANCY CHIP [illegible] SATIN DRAWN BONNETS, [illegible] over, a general assortment of FRENCH [illegible] ENGLISH MILLINERY of [illegible] fashion.
From Miss M.'s long experience [illegible] she hopes that merit, combined w[illegible] will gain for her that pat[illegible] criminating public invariably [illegible]
DRAWN BONNETS will be made [illegible] the shortest notice.
STRAW BONNETS CLEANED and [illegible]TERED.
Wanted—two Milliners and [illegible]
May 27.

MRS. WALTON

BEGS to inform the Ladies of [illegible] Public generally, that she [illegible] by the vessels in Port, an ext[illegible] selection of BERLIN, FLEECY, [illegible] TY, SHETLAND, MERINO, and [illegible] WOOL, of the most beautiful and brilliant [illegible] and of every conceivable shade.
The assortment has been selected [illegible] Agents in BERLIN and LONDON [illegible] diate orders, expressly for the Canada [illegible] she is confident of being able to [illegible] fastidious taste.
She has also received a port[illegible] NEW PATTERNS, from GERMANY [illegible] mans, Screens, Table-Covers, S[illegible] will soon have, per the "Cyprus," the [illegible] of her supplies.
May 8, 1850.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1850.

NOW OPENED for inspection, LEN[illegible] FRENCH VELVET NAP HATS [illegible] fashion, latest style, expressly man[illegible] Subscriber by the first Houses in Paris (Cie.) which, with his Fall imports, the [illegible] offers the largest and best Stock of
HATS
ever offered in Canada.—Military CLOTH [illegible] BOYS' FANCY HATS, DON PEDRO [illegible] BUENAVISTAS in endless Colour and St[illegible]
WHOLESALE.—Terms 4 months.
JOHN HENDERSON,
Late Henderson, Brother & Co.
93 Notre Dame [illegible]
May 27, 1850.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. *Cheap for* [illegible]
—JOSEPH BOURDEAU [illegible] inform his Friends and the Public generally [illegible] he has opened a Store for the sale of [illegible] articles, which he is determined to sell as [illegible] any other house in the city. A trial is [illegible]
Store, No. 151, St. Paul Street, formerly [illegible] pied by Mr. George McIver.
May 22, 1850.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE S[illegible]
(*Next door to the Courier Office*)
F. SCHOLES, in returning thanks [illegible] Friends and the Public, for the [illegible] ment he has received since opening [illegible] Establishment, (formerly occupied by [illegible] RONALD,) begs respectfully to intimate [illegible] manufactures every description of BOOTS [illegible] SHOES, upon as reasonable terms as any [illegible] City.
All kinds of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES made to order, and [illegible] best material.
—ALSO.—
A variety of CHILDREN'S SHOES [illegible] ly on hand.
N. B.—REPAIRS neatly executed.
Montreal, May 25, 1850.

NEW GOODS.
HOLLAND & MATHEWSON, [illegible] Street, have received a fresh and [illegible] assortment of COMBS, BRUSHES, PER[illegible]MERY, BERLIN WOOL, PALM-LEAF [illegible] GENTS' BEAVER HATS, BOYS' CAPS, an endless variety of Fancy Articles and [illegible] Wares, &c., &c.; also, an additional [illegible] STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, [illegible] New York Parasols, French Kid Gloves, [illegible] &c., together with an importation of STA[illegible]ERY, direct from the Manufacturers.
The patronage received by H. & M. [illegible] commenced business, has encouraged [illegible] purchase an unusually extensive and [illegible] sortment, which, owing to the facilities [illegible] by them for obtaining Goods in the [illegible] cheapest markets, enable them to offer [illegible] INDUCEMENTS TO TOWN AND COUNTRY [illegible]CHANTS.
May 24, 1850.

"HOYLE'S PRINTS."
JUST RECEIVED, ex *Amy Ann*, [illegible] *Alcesle*, 127 BALES and [illegible] THOMAS HOYLE & SONS' [illegible] FABRICS, consisting of—
7-8, 9-8 and 5-4 Light Plates
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 St[illegible]
Montreal, May 25, 1850.

OTTAWA ROUTE.

HAVING no use for my HORSES and COACHES at this Season of the year, I have made arrangements with Mr. WILKINSON, the Proprietor of the CALEDONIA SPRINGS, to put on a Line of STAGE COACHES from the SPRINGS to POINT FORTUNE, and also from the SPRINGS to LANCASTER, on the St. Lawrence.
By this arrangement the passengers from Bytown, who arrive on the Steamer *Phœnix* at the Proprietor's new Wharf at L'Orignal at about half-past TEN o'clock, A.M., will be conveyed to the Springs before noon; and those who leave Montreal at EIGHT o'clock, A.M., on the Steamer LADY SIMPSON, which reaches Point Fortune about noon, will arrive at the Springs about [illegible] o'clock, P. M.
Passengers between Bytown and Montreal will be taken on this route quicker than by any other conveyance, as a change of Horses will take place between L'Orignal and Point Fortune, which has not heretofore been done.
Passengers landing at Lancaster from the steamers *British Queen* or *British Empire*, about [illegible] o'clock, P. M., will reach the Springs the same evening.
WM. WELLER.
May 28, 1850. 1m-116

HOOKER & HOLTON'S
THROUGH LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO & HAMILTON
THE well-known First-Class Steamer "*HIBERNIA*" will leave the Subscribers' WHARF, for the above PORTS, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOOKER & HOLTON.
Montreal, May 28, 1850. 115

FOR PORTS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS SCHOONER MAID OF THE WEST, Captain JOHN SHAW, is now ready to Load for PORTS on LAKE ONTARIO—will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to
JNO. KER,
Agent.
May 24, 1850. 112

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
FROM NEW YORK TO ALBANY BY RAILROAD AND STEAMBOATS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1850.

ON and after Tuesday, May 21st, the Passenger Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted, connecting at Poughkeepsie with the first-sailing Steamers *New World, Alida, Joseph Belknap* and *South America*, running to and from Albany, and touching at the usual intermediate landings:—

LEAVE NEW YORK—GOING NORTH,
from the Office in Hudson Street, near Chambers Street.

At 7, A. M., Way Train for Albany, stopping at all the way stations on the Railroad, and connecting at Poughkeepsie with the Steamer *Joseph Belknap*, which will land at Hyde Park, Kingston, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Stuyvesant and New Baltimore, and arrive at Albany at 3, P. M.

At 8½, A. M., Express Train for Albany, stopping at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Dearman, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, Cold Spring, Fishkill, New Hamburgh, and connecting at Poughkeepsie with the *New World* or *Alida*, which will land at Kingston, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, and arrive at Albany at 4½, P. M., in time to take the 5 o'clock Express Train for the West.

At 3 P. M., for Passengers to Poughkeepsie, stopping at all the way stations.

At 4½, P. M., Express Train for Albany, stopping at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Dearman, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, Cold Spring, Fishkill, New Hamburg and Milton Ferry, connecting at Poughkeepsie with the Steamer *South America*, which will land at Hyde Park, Kingston, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Stuyvesant and New Baltimore, and arrive at Albany at 1, A. M.

At 6, P. M., for Passengers to Poughkeepsie, stopping at all the way stations.

LEAVE POUGHKEEPSIE—GOING SOUTH

At 5½, A. M., for New York, stopping at all the way stations.

At 7½, A. M., for New York, stopping at all the way stations, except Verplanck's, Tubby Hook, and 152 Street.

At 11½, A. M., or on arrival of Steamboat from Albany, which leaves there at 7, A. M., stopping at New Hamburgh, Fishkill, Cold Spring, Garrison's, Peekskill, Sing-Sing, Tarrytown, Dearman, Dobbs' Ferry and Yonkers.

At 4, P. M., or on arrival of Steamboat from Albany, which leaves there at 11, A. M., stopping at all way stations, except Low Point, Verplanck's, and 152 Street.

At 8½, P. M., or on arrival of the Steamboat from Albany, which leaves there at 3½, P. M., stopping at all way stations on signal.

Passengers will promote their convenience and safety by observing the following rules:—

1st. Give particular directions to the Baggage Man where your baggage is to be delivered, that he may mark it accordingly, and thereby avoid mistakes and delays.

2nd. Procure your tickets before entering the Cars.

3rd. Take your seat in the Car marked for your destination.

4th. Do not stand on the platforms.

OLIVER H. LEE, *Superintendent.*
May 21, 1850. 116

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.—The Fast Sailing A 1 Bark "REINDEER," LYNN, Master, will be ready to take in Cargo in a few days, and will accept a Charter for either of the above Ports. Apply to
J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.
Montreal, May 24.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

THE powerful new Screw Steamship "[illegible] OF GLASGOW," (1087 Tons reg[illegible] Tons over all—350 horse power,) R. [illegible] (formerly of the "*Great Western*,") Command[illegible] will sail from NEW YORK, direct to GLAS[GOW] on SATURDAY, the 13th of July next, [illegible] o'clock, NOON.
Cabin Passage, Steward's Fee included—Ninety Dollars.
Second Cabin, Do. Do. Fifty-Five Dollars.
These Rates include Provisions, but not Wines or Spirits, which will be supplied on board at moderate rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. McSYMON,
1, Beaver Street.
New York, May 20, 1850. 114

BEEF AND PORK INSPECTION.

THE Undersigned begs leave to announce to the Merchants of Montreal and those connected with the Provision Line, that he has commenced the above Business in the Fire-Proof building known as the Old North West Store, entrance Queen Street, and trusts that, by strict attention, together with his long experience [illegible] PROVISION TRADE, to merit a share of [illegible] patronage. He feels confident that those [illegible] may give his brand a trial will meet with [illegible] satisfaction. All PROVISIONS sent to [illegible] for INSPECTION will be covered by In[surance]
WILLIAM [illegible]
REFERENCES:
Messrs. HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG, HOLMES, KNAPP & Co., GILMOUR & Co., RENAUD ET FRERE.
Montreal, May 25, 1850. 113-1m

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.
THIS MORNING.

LISBON SALT.—THIS MORNING, (Wednesday) May 29th, on Board the Barge "HARMONY," lying at —— Pier, ex "Robert Watson," from Lisbon, will be Sold:—
3800 bushels LISBON SALT, in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, precisely.
116 JOHN LEEMING.

THIS MORNING.
[illegible]

THIS DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF SUGARS, TEAS, OLIVE OIL, WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.—At the Stores of Messrs. EDW. MAITLAND, TYLEE & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May,—
75 brls Fine White Bastard Sugars
195 hf-chests Superior Twankay Tea
100 do Young Hyson
5 pipes, 12 hhds, 20 qr-csks — Croft's & Co Superior Port Wine
20 hhds, 50 qr-csks — Fine Marsala Red Wine
20 hhds, 40 qr-csks — Superior Xeres Sherry
20 hhds De Kuyper's Gin
[illegible] do
[illegible]
25 do do Satin Face, in lb, ½lb, and ¼lb packets
25 brls Refined Saltpetre
10 casks Patent Shot, assorted numbers
100 mats Wine Bottles
20 cases assorted Liqueurs
50 casks Table Salt
20 casks Superior London Mixed Pickles Wix's
5 casks Wix's Mushroom Catsup
100 boxes White and Brown Windsor Soap
—And, ex *Thetis*, from Hull,—
30 casks Boiled Linseed Oil
20 do Raw do
100 tins Imperial White Paint
75 casks Putty
30 do Paris White
1000 kegs Paints, White, Red, Spanish Brown, [illegible]
[illegible]
1000 boxes Window Glass
125 cases Red Gin
100 qr-casks Teneriffe Wine
Sale at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock.
110 JOHN LEEMING.

POTASH KETTLES, COOLERS, &c.—THURSDAY MORNING next, May [illegible] will be Sold, alongside the Brig "Munro," [from] Leith:—
74 Potash Kettles, assorted sizes
29 Potash Coolers,
From the well-known Duric Iron Works, L[illegible]
—ALSO,—
27 St. Maurice Potash Kettles
Sale at TEN o'clock.
115 JOHN LEEMING.

BOTTLES, VIALS, &c.—On THURSDAY [illegible]

CATALOGUE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—On SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, at the ST[ORES] of the Subscriber, will be Sold, an Excellent assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—
Handsome Needle-Worked Coquetts, Ottomans, Footstools, Mahogany Sideboards, Dining Tables, Mahogany Centre and Card Tables, Drawers, Bureaus, Hall Table, Drawing Room Window Curtains, Poles, &c., &c., complete
Black Walnut Centre and Card Tables
Dinner and Dessert Services
Tea and Breakfast Services
Decanters, Tumblers, and Wine Glasses
Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Water C[illegible]
Table Lamps, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses [illegible]

SUGAR, MOLASSES, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.—At the STORES of HOLMES, KNAPP & Co., Pointe à Callières, WEDNESDAY, 5th June, will be offered:—
200 hhds Muscovado Sugar
50 brls do do
40 hhds Crushed do
50 brls do do
100 puns Molasses
50 trcs do
1000 pkgs Assorted Teas
200 bags Coffee
50 trcs Rice
100 pkgs Tobacco
30 hhds Virginia Leaf do
20 do Martell's Brandy
10 do Otard's do
20 puns Jamaica Rum
[illegible] do Scotch Whiskey
[illegible]
Sale at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock.
116 JOHN LEEMING.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/54
COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.