

MERCURY OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1850.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Monday Evening.

The Ship *Yorkshire* arrived this morning from Liverpool. During her voyage she lost 22 passengers by Cholera.

ITEMS OF NEWS BY THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, Monday 27.

The Steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, May 18th, arrived at 34 minutes past 5 o'clock this morning.

The *Cambria* from New York, 8th instant, had not arrived.

The Corn market was very firm. Every article of American produce had advanced.

The trade in the manufacturing districts has assumed a healthy tone.

The Steamer *Atlantic* was to sail on the 29th, and the *Viceroy* on the 1st.

The political news is unimportant; but is somewhat interesting.

ENGLAND.—Matters in relation to our foreign policy are every day assuming a more serious aspect.

The Greek affair is settled, but not in a way that is likely to lead to peace?

The French and Russian governments appear to be greatly dissatisfied at the turn which affairs have taken.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston gave an explanation by no means satisfactory. He stated that the discussions between the British and Greek governments had been so far settled, that no apprehension need be entertained that commerce would be molested. The only matter remaining was the investigation of Mr. Pacifico's claims relative to Portugal.

With respect to the question whether the good understanding between the British and French Governments, had been interrupted by the mode in which the settlement had been effected, His Lordship said, of course the French Government would have preferred as well as our own, that the settlement should have been effected through their own intervention. Circumstances had, however, interposed to prevent this mode of adjustment taking place; but he trusted nothing would arise from the cause likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two Governments.

The French Assembly, however, took the matter up very warmly. General D'Hillie, Minister of Foreign Affairs having been highly complimented for his decision in recalling the French Ambassador. The affair has a serious aspect, and the funds which are always the test of public feeling on these occasions, experienced a decided shock.

On Thursday, consols which stood the previous evening at 96½, immediately declined ½ per cent, but they subsequently rallied and closed at 95½.

Trade is improving. We have no news from Ireland.

FRANCE.—The excitement with respect to the new Electoral Law is spreading in France, and petitions against the measure are pouring in from all parts of the country. Several alterations have been made in the Bill. The authors of the Constitution are decidedly of opinion that any attempt to limit the franchise except by a constituent assembly, properly convened, is illegal.

M. Dupin, President of the National Assembly, participated in this opinion, and he had, therefore, absented himself from his duties, a fact which is regarded as a stronger protest against the measure than would have been the most eloquent speech.

It is said that General Cavaignac quails before the firm, yet calm attitude assumed by the people, and is obliged to temper the violent reactionary measures, which the ministers would fain adopt. If this be true, the tempered measures must be allowed to be intemperate enough.

Three of the leading democratic journals have been suppressed, and several officers of the National Guards have been punished for signing a petition against the Electoral Law.

Although 15,000 troops have been congregated in Paris and its environs, apprehensions of an insurrection have revived within the last few days. The chiefs of the ultra Republican party are described as being in a most unenviable position by the more violent of their followers.

They are urged at once to resort to hostilities and threatened with death, if they do not comply, whilst they themselves declare that the preparations of the government are so vast that inevitable destruction must be their fate. Early in the week an outbreak seemed to be imminent, and the proposed plan of insurrection was published. On the other side the plan of action was chalked out by the government for the suppression of the threatened revolt, has been made known, and it is looked upon as so efficient, as to render prompt success absolutely certain.

Ministers have prevailed on Louis Napoleon to retire to Fontainebleau for a fortnight.

Several riots have taken place in different parts of the country. That amongst the miners at Crescent began to assume a serious aspect. But General Castellane had surrounded the disturbed districts with a cordon of troops, gradually narrowing, and at the date of the last advices the disturbance was looked upon as quelled.

The trade of Paris is on a more satisfactory standing than it has been since the revolution of February '48.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are not cheering. The farmers have sown little, and it is feared the next harvest will not be sufficient for consumption.

The returns, in direct taxes, have increased 3,176,000 francs over those of last year.

Incendiary fires are very frequent.

The National of Tuesday contains an extraordinary statement in respect to the present position of the President of the Republic.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—The Princes of Swartzburg, Rudolstadt, Swatzburg, and four reigning Princes of Reupp, have ceded their right of sovereignty, in order to advance the unity of Germany.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—We learn from Vienna that the Church question will be one of life and death, so exasperated are the minds of men upon the subject.

The Austrian "Lloyds" says that the general interests of all, whatever creed they may be, now call for separation of all churches from state, for that liberty now granted to the church of Rome, necessarily involved the removal of all restrictions from the other communities.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Riga Gazette publishes an order from the Government to the people to take part in the projected exhibition of all nations. The Porte has signified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that they must consider all restraint on the Hungarian refugees now at an end.

The prevailing opinion, suggests the *Wanderer*, is that this phrase is intended as an official announcement to the Courts of Russia and Austria of the intended liberation of the refugees at Kiolaka and of the employment, in military service of those among the fugitives who have adopted the Mahomedan creed.

The Porte placed as it is under guardianship of five powers was compelled to have recourse to that note, for the purpose of declaring that its intentions respecting the refugees, for in so far as Kossuth and his comrades are concerned, the Porte is strongly supported by the embassies of Great Britain and France.

A violent earthquake has occurred at Smyrna. It traversed the whole of the Archipelago and did great damage to property.

We have nothing of note from Spain and Portugal.

LIVERPOOL, May 18th.—The imports of grain and flour since last Tuesday are upon a moderate scale. Of the 8,330 quarters of wheat, 3,514 quarters are from the Baltic, 3,416 from Dutch ports, and 1,400 quarters from Alexandria.

There are also 2,470 barrels flour from the United States, and 5,748 sacks of flour from France. The export exceeds the import of Indian corn by 4,000 quarters.

The weather, during the whole of the past week, has been cold and harsh, putting a serious check on vegetation.

Speculation has been rife in most articles, and a cash business has been going on daily at advanced prices. Market this morning was well attended by millers and dealers. The general business, however, was not so active as during the past week.

The advanced prices of Friday were in some cases exceeded. Wheat changed hands to a fair extent, at an improvement on last Tuesday of 1d a 2d both on the higher class of Baltic. 2d a 3d per bushel on Rhenish and the middling qualities.

Flour was also 6d a 7d for sack and barrel dearer. Oats improved from 4d to 4d per bush. Oatmeal 6d a 9d per load.

Indian corn was fully 2d a 6d per quarter higher. There is not much offering.—32s. per 380 lbs. was paid for yellow.

The "Asia" left the harbour soon after 7, a. m. Wind south west with fog.

The steamer from Montreal, the *Montreal*, was rather later than usual in arriving this morning, having been detained in the Lake last night, picking up the men of five rafts that were broken up in the Lake last Monday night, in the gale. A gentleman who came down on the Montreal, says there was an immense quantity of timber floating about on the Lake; but he did not learn that any lives were lost. It is said, that Mr. Ruggles Wright, and Mr. McLeod, had each a raft broken up.—*Gazette*.

The Upper Canada schooner, *British Queen*, which sailed from here on Saturday night, for Halifax, was driven ashore at St. Denis (River Ouelle), on Monday night, with loss of anchors. The Capt. is returning to port.

NEW YORK, May 25.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

The Ohio, steamer, direct from Havana, arrived here yesterday afternoon; and the following stirring intelligence was soon circulated in extras and evening papers.

The steamship Ohio, capt. Schenck, has arrived from Havana. She sailed thence on the 20th inst.

General Lopez landed at Cardenas, a small town on the northwest side of the island, on the 17th inst., with about 500 men, and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of about sixty men, who made but little resistance, were driven into a church, and after losing three killed, surrendered. The general landed from the steamer Creole, which left New Orleans on the 7th inst. Several other vessels, containing in all, some twelve or fifteen hundred men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they are to land is not known. The greatest excitement existed at Havana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms were being delivered to them. The resident foreigners were all called on to enrol.

There were 1,500 troops at Matanzas, and 800 were despatched from Havana at one o'clock A. M. of the 20th, to re-inforce them and march against Lopez. It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2,000 and that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received at Havana that a large force was collected on Woman's Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels, and about 3000 men, started immediately for that point. Just before the Ohio left, the steamer *Pizarro* came in with 105 prisoners, taken from that Island. It was said that they were mostly German and Irish. The report was, that they were to be shot that day, at twelve o'clock, or at least, every tenth man shot, and the rest confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle.

The force on the *Creole*, with which General Lopez effected the landing, is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points. It was reported that Lopez had broken up the railroads to Cardenas, in several places. The merchants and bankers in Havana were removing their money, plate, &c., into the fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia and Falcon were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbour, under the guns of the Moro. Captain Schenck protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain-General, and demanded a safe anchorage; but was refused, and told, if he did not like it, he might go to sea as soon as he pleased—the Spanish government would not be responsible for the safety of his ship. None of the passengers, except those having passports, were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain-General. The Ohio was detained more than 15 hours after she was ready for sea, waiting for a permit to transfer her passengers.

Though the unopposed landing of General Lopez has taken the public somewhat by surprise, it appears from the above account that in a military point of view his situation is anything but an enviable one. It is only to be regretted that he was not amongst the hapless prisoners, whose fate is announced above.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

Ladies' Calisthenic and Fencing Saloon, No. 2, Angele Street.

SERGEANT MAJOR H. GOODWIN begs leave to announce his arrival in Quebec, and will give instructions in the following Exercises:—Ladies' Calisthenics, Fencing, Broad Sword, Single Stick, and General Department, at the above Rooms, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

Mr. Goodwin declines saying anything as to his system or method of Teaching, but refers with confidence to his numerous Testimonials which, upon examination, will be found of the highest order, two of which he lays before the public, others will follow in their order.

"I am acquainted with the system of Calisthenics and Gymnastic Exercises pursued by Mr. Goodwin, and highly approve of them. I consider their adoption highly conducive to health and strength. The plan pursued appears to me very judicious; the exercise, at first being simple and regular, requires but little exertion, so that the pupil becomes gradually prepared for the more complicated movements, and more powerful exertions. Mr. Goodwin has had my children for some time under his charge, and I cannot speak too favourably of the great interest and energy he displays with his pupils."

ROBERT HARRISON, M.D. and Surgeon, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Trinity College Dublin. 1, Hume St., Stephen's Green, April 29, 1843.

Beaumont, Cork, Nov. 10th, 1844.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the benefit which my children have derived from your instructions and superintendence in the Calisthenic and Gymnastic Exercises. The care, attention and order, which characterise your intercourse with your pupils, while they tend to secure the full benefit of your system, will, I trust, continue to command a large amount of public patronage."

RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S.

To Mr. Goodwin.

Schools and Families attended at their residence, per agreement.

Gentlemen prepared for the Army.

Ladies' days of attendance Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Gentlemen's—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Mrs. Goodwin will be in attendance on Ladies' days. Apply at the Rooms, where all particulars will be given.

For Terms see Circular. Quebec, 28th May, 1850. u-1

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

A FEW copies of the ACTS of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, in the English and French Languages, offered for Sale, by

TWOS. CABY.

Quebec, Oct., 20th, 1849.