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☞ The Evening Courier is published every Monday and Thursday evenings, at three for the Week, or the low price of Three Halfpence per copy, payable in advance.

☞ All Letters must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ Voluntary Correspondence solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person communicating the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1851.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

We have published a copy of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of various Ministers and other persons, purporting to be for the Constitution of an Association to prevent the public desecration of what they are pleased to call the "Sabbath," by which they mean, Sunday; and here we must observe that we dislike all cant terms; in fact, all cant is a nuisance, whether it be the cant of Absolutism, Radicalism, Socialism, Puseyism or Evangelicalism, or anything else that ends in *ism*. This, by the way; but we observe that the fifth Resolution, discloses an intention of entirely removing from the Post Office on Sunday. We are threatened with an agitation in Canada similar to that which was made in England a year or two ago, and as on this matter we choose to have an opinion of our own, diametrically opposite to that of Mr. John Dougall and Mr. Joseph Wenham, the proposer and seconder of this Resolution, we think it our duty to promulgate it for the benefit of our readers, and, as this is a free country, we presume we have a right to do it.

When we put a letter into the box of the Post Office, and pay thereon the three-pence, which the Government charges for its transit from one part of this Province to the other, we perform one part of a contract; it is the business of the Government which receives the three-pence to perform the other part, which is to cause that letter to be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed with the utmost punctuality and despatch. The conveyance of letters at a certain fixed charge, is a contract between the people and the Government, and we having performed our part of the contract, by the payment of the charge, the Government has no right to defraud us, by withholding that letter for five minutes even, provided there is a physical possibility of delivering it. This is the plain common-sense view of the matter, and it is of no importance whatever to us, nor ought it to be to the Government, that certain persons choose to call Sunday the Sabbath, and to insist that that day shall be kept Judaically, and not Christianly; we are perfectly certain that the majority of people in this Province have no such opinions, and the majority must not be punished for the sake of the minority; we object to moral as much as to physical thumb-screws.

We are of opinion that there is much that is praiseworthy, and deserving the earnest co-operation of all Christian men, in the objects of this Association; but this interference with the delivery of letters, to *those who call for them*, will excite the hostility of a great portion of the community, or we are much mistaken. It seems to us a curious thing that men never learn wisdom from past experience; the Puritans tried to force the majority of the English people into their views on religious matters; to a very great extent they took the rigid *laws* promulgated in the Books of the Old Testament as their guide, eschewing the milder precepts of the *Gospel*, and forgetting that they lived under a Christian and not a Jewish dispensation: for every enormity that could be committed, even to the slaughter of King and Prelate, they had a justificatory text at their fingers' end, though they, in this matter, quite forgot one which says, "touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets naught of evil"—they declared war against playhouses, hewed down the village Maypoles, and actually levelled denunciatory anathemas against mince-pies and plum-porridge! And what was the end of this attempt to spread the atmosphere of their own sad-colored dullness over merry England? England determined to be merry in spite of crop-ears and steeple-crowned beavers; why, the King came back, and the Prelates came back, and the rantipole players came back, and the village lads and lasses danced ten times more merrily than ever round the restored May-poles, and mince-pies and plum-porridge disappeared down the throats of the hungry lieges, just as if there never had been a Puritan in existence. The whole land revolted from the frightful infliction of rottenness, dullness, and hypocrisy; they refused to be righteous on compulsion, and, mark us well, the people of Canada will not be righteous on compulsion, if righteousness it be not to receive and read a letter on a Sunday. We can fancy a case: John Smith comes from Toronto to Montreal on his lawful business, and enjoins on his wife Jemima that she write to him, like an affectionate wife that she is, during his absence. A circumstance takes place which causes John Smith to deliver himself somewhat after this fashion:—"I, John Smith, being in the City of Montreal on my lawful business, call at the Post Office on Monday, and enquire for letters; I find one from the family Physician, it may be, which tells me that my dear wife, Jemima, hath fallen mortally sick, and that, if I desire again to see her alive, I must start instantly on my journey. That letter I ought to have had on the day before, that is Sunday, but that perverse men choose to call Sunday the Sabbath, and have prevailed on the Government to close the Post Office on that day, so that I can not receive my letters. Now, I ask you, Obadiah Briggs, what right have you so to work on the Government, you who are not of my creed, with whose religious opinions I have nothing in common, as to prevail on them to do that whereby I am not only inconvenienced, but whereby my best feelings, as a man and a husband, are sorely wounded? And I say to (the Government, what right have you, at the dictation of Obadiah Briggs and his fellows, to fail in the performance of your contract with me, John Smith, whereby, for three-pence, paid by, or on behalf of, my wife Jemima, you covenanted to deliver to me a letter writ by her, or for her, at your utmost speed? How daze either of you delay me for four-and-twenty hours on my way to my dying wife? What are your Sabbaths and New Moons to me? Why don't you just as well obtain a law to enforce the observance of the feasts of Tabernacles and Trumpets?" Thus might speak John Smith—and so will many John Smiths speak, and that with a vengeance, if such an atrocious violation of the rights of the subject be attempted. We go no farther into this question at present, though we are perfectly prepared to fight it out with all comers, on all grounds; but we remain neuter on the Sunday, or *Dies Dominicus*; that it was not held to be so by the primitive Christians, by the Fathers Apostolic, or succeeding them; that the visible Church of Christ for fifteen hundred years held no such doctrine; that the great Reformers of England and Germany, Cleric and Lay, did not, and that the Judaical observance of the day in question, so far as England and Englishmen are concerned, dates only from Cromwell's time; and that any man who thinks to thrust such a doctrine down our throats now-a-days, might as well try to enact in Canada that delicious article in the Blue Code of Connecticut, which prescribed the quantum of stripes allowed by the Mosaic Law to the unfortunate wight who kissed his wife of a Sunday.

Three candidates only are now in the field for the County of Haldimand—Mr. Brown, Ministerialist; Mr. McKinnon, Conservative; and Mr. McKenzie, Ultra-Liberal. The Clear Grit candidate, Turner, has retired, and it is said that his party will give their influence to Mr. McKinnon, solely on the ground that he is a resident in the County, and consequently more acquainted with the wants and wishes of the constituency than any gentleman from a distance possibly can be. The contest is expected to be a very stiff one. Were we to indulge our personal feelings, politics apart, we should wish Mr. Brown's success—first, as he is a friend—secondly, as he is a member of the Press—thirdly, as he is an able, energetic man, with very correct information many points—and, fourthly, as he would be rewarded for what we believe to be a very important public service, the routing out that den of iniquity, the Penitentiary; but in spite of all this, if his defeat is to be a "staggerer" to the present Administration, we suppose we must e'en pray the gods that he be defeated.

In another place we insert a letter from our old friend Colonel Prince, M.P.P., we very much regret that he should have been annoyed at the paragraph to which he alludes—which we found, nearly as it appeared, in some Upper Canada paper. We did not see the article from which he quotes the atrocious language in his letter. We imagined that it was a mere political attack, and, thinking it so, we thought it a pity that Colonel Prince should have condescended to notice it. As it is, the affair assumes quite another aspect; and we suspect that no one will blame the Colonel for making an example of a man who so far departs from his duty as the Editor of a public journal.

Postal Regulations of Canada and the United States.—Letters posted in Canada to any part of the United States, can be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender. The whole rate for such letters, not exceeding half an ounce, is six-pence. Letters despatched from Canada to Oregon or California, will be charged at the rate of nine-pence the half ounce.

It is confidently stated that the Provincial Parliament will be called together for despatch of business on the 20th of May.

The steamer *Burlington* arrived at St. Johns on Monday morning, and the *Whitehall* yesterday morning, and are in readiness to resume their regular trips during the summer season.

New Works.—Mr. Dawson, Place d'Armes, has just received "Tom Racquet," the latest Novel from the English Press. It is entitled "A Companion to 'Vanity Fair'," and certainly, for fun and pathos, equals Thackeray's great work. Its sale has been both extensive and rapid in England and the States, and we are confident, when known, it will be equally as popular in Canada. The following notice concerning this work appears in the London *Athenæum*:—"For wit and humor, we have seldom met any production which exceeds 'Tom Racquet and his Three Maiden Aunts.' That peculiar vein of fun, drollery, and pathos, which is so difficult of attainment, and so fascinating when attained, has been developed by our author with rare perfection." The London *Examiner*, speaking of it, says:—"This is a most delightful book; something in the mingled style of Thackeray and Hood; a work both to laugh and cry over. We predict a unprecedented run for it."

"Blackwood's Magazine" for March has also been received. Among its contents we notice the continuation of Bulwer's new Novel, "Varieties in English Life," "Lavengro," "Dangers of the Country," &c. This is the reprint of "Blackwood," by Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., of Philadelphia, and reflects the highest credit on that firm.

We would solicitously call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of National and other School Books, signed by Mr. Campbell Bryson, and to be found in our columns to-day. We have carefully looked over this list, and can safely say, that it includes all the best elementary educational works, and that no teacher or parent can be at a loss for a choice, if he visit Mr. Bryson's Store.

The following members of Council and Board of Arbitration, in connection with the Board of Trade, were balloted for on Monday, and declared duly elected for the current year:—

COUNCIL:

President—Hugh Allan.
Vice-President—D. L. M'Dougall.
Treasurer—Allan Gilmour.

L. H. Holton, John Glass, W. B. Cumming, Henry Starnes, Thos. B. Anderson, Charles Bockus, William Muir, A. S. Tyler.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION:

Thomas B. Anderson, Hugh Allan, D. L. Macpherson, D. L. Macdougall, Hew Ramsay, Joseph Knapp, Thomas Ryan, David Torrance, John Glass, Andrew Gilmour, John Leeming, Walter Colquhoun.

Report of a Committee appointed by the Montreal Board of Trade, to consider and report upon the expediency of establishing a Mutual Marine Insurance Company, in Montreal—

That the Trade of this Province has hitherto suffered materially from the exorbitant rates of Foreign Insurance Companies, on Vessels and Cargoes passing up and down the St. Lawrence, more particularly early in Spring, and late in the Fall of the year.

That the establishment upon a liberal basis, and under proper management, of a Local Institution, in which risks both Marine and Inland, could be effected, would tend in a considerable degree, to remedy this evil, and be at the same time a profitable investment to the Stockholders.

That the advantages which a Local Company would afford are many; amongst which may be named, a better acquaintance with the circumstances attending the taking of risks, the parties interested in them, and a more satisfactory method of settling claims on damaged goods.

That from documents laid before your Committee, as to the working of similar institutions in the United States, they are induced to believe, that a Company formed upon the Mutual system, might be most advantageous for this country; but they have no doubt of its success under proper management, whether it be Proprietary or Mutual, or partly both.

That your Committee have sentence from a number of Merchants, sufficient to satisfy them, that the necessary Stock for putting such a Company into immediate operation, would be subscribed to soon as an Act incorporating the Company, and limiting the liability of the Stockholders to instalments from the Subscribers.

And your Committee beg to suggest to the Council, the propriety of recommending to the mercantile community, the establishment of such a Company as early as practicable.

All which, nevertheless, is humbly submitted.

(Signed,) { Hugh Allan, D. L. MacDougall, Joseph Knapp.

Montreal, 1st April, 1851.

Cleveland, April 7.—The steamer *Southern*, from this port, has gone ashore off Point Abino, Canada, and will probably be a total wreck.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, April 1, 1851.

Col. Prince, during the last Session of Parliament, proposed the abolition of the Court of Chancery. Last week, Albert Prince, of the late firm of Prince & Son, was appointed Deputy Registrar and Master of the Court of Chancery, for the Western part of the Province. One fact is worth a thousand arguments. The appointment was made by Chancellor Blake, who would have to resign a salary of £1,500, if the Court of Chancery were abolished.

George Thompson and Frederick Douglass are in town. The former gentleman will lecture this evening, on Slavery, and Douglass will follow suit to-morrow night.

The *Princess Royal* is to leave for Kingston to-morrow.

It has at length been semi-officially announced that the Government has for some time past had under consideration the question of closing the Erie Canal against American vessels. Nor has the question been yet settled one way or the other. The Oswego deputation has gone home without a decisive answer, to take all the comfort it can out of the assurance that the matter is yet undecided. While this is the case, the decision may, of course, be adverse to American shipowners. On the probability of such an event, it would be idle to speculate in the present state of the case. The semi-official organ boasts that the Legislature last year sustained the Government in its determination to shut the St. Lawrence against American vessels. The truth is, the question was never before the House at all; and, therefore, that body neither sustained nor condemned the proposition of the Government. Mr. Hincks merely stated, in answer to an enquiry, that the St. Lawrence would be closed against American vessels pending the negotiations for Reciprocity. The House was silent. But are these negotiations to have no termination? The policy of the Government in regard to retaliation will of course be such as it will have some sort of assurance that the House will support; but, for that matter, it is hardly possible to go astray, as the House is prepared to support any proposition that may come from the Treasury Benches. Congress would be deservedly punished for its illiberality towards Canada, by the adoption of measures here that would cripple the whole American frontier trade; but we have also to look at the result of any retaliatory measures in ourselves. We can hardly afford to knock our heads against a wall for the mere purpose of annoying the Americans. Were there any assurance that retaliation would work the desired cure, it might be worth while to try it; but no such assurance presents itself. On the contrary, if we look at the possible injurious consequences of such a policy, we shall find several contingencies which it is desirable to avoid. The closing of the Welland Canal against American vessels would be very likely to give birth to a rival Canal through American territory. If not, the result would be to drive the Western traffic through the State of New York, to the detriment of our own Public Works. If the capacity of the Erie Canal be unequal to the whole Trade of the West, why that is a difficulty that time will remedy. And then it must be remembered, that retaliation is a game that two can play at. What should we gain by a policy of retaliation that would render our Canals a dead weight on our industry, instead of a source of revenue, and that might, in turn, deprive us of the advantages of the American drawback system, which we now enjoy? Yes, we must lay our account with the loss of that advantage, if we adopt the exclusive policy now under the consideration of the Government.

The Buffalonians have in hand a suspension bridge project of no mean dimensions. It is nothing less than a proposal to connect Canada with the United States, near Buffalo, where the river is a mile wide. $300,000 have already been subscribed towards carrying this project into execution. It is, in some way, connected with the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad.

A curious circumstance has turned up in the Haldimand election: Brown has been repudiated, through the minor organ, the *Mirror*, by the Government, who, it is declared, have no candidate, and that Mr. Brown must on his own responsibility! This must be exceedingly galling to a gentleman who has publicly informed the electors that the Government had his confidence and he had theirs. The dishonest would seem to indicate a fear, on the part of the Government, that Brown will be defeated, and they are anxious only not to appear to be involved in that defeat. But no such disclaimer can avail, in the face of the fact that Mr. Brown has been the admitted Government candidate for two or three weeks, and that Cabinet Ministers, during that period, toastingly predicted his success. It is a very funny story, that of the *Pilot*'s, Toronto correspondent, about Brown's aspirations after the portfolio of Crown Lands. It is amusing to see how the *Hastings Chronicle*, a chance organ, under the influence of Mr. Rose, throws cold water on this modest little piece of ambition. Mr. Brown is told that he must wait his turn—that he will be rewarded in due time, but that at present there is quite a crowd of gentlemen waiting who must be served first. Well, even that ought not to leave a man wholly unconsolable. L.

New York, April 5.

Money continues in great abundance, and the rates easy. Exchange quiet, 110 to 110¼.

Baltimore, April 4.—The Picayune says:—There are rumors of an outbreak in Cuba. One report was that the people had risen against the authorities, and another, that there was a general insurrection. The Picayune places no credence in either rumor. Letters say that large numbers of the soldiers had deserted to the mountains.

Boston, 4th April.—In the Legislature to-day, the following petition was presented:—That the Slave House yard be granted to the citizens of Massachusetts to hold a public meeting in the afternoon, to take into consideration the arrest of a citizen of Massachusetts under the operation of the fugitive slave law; and to devise proper and legal measures for the defence and protection of citizens of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, spoke in opposition to the petition, and moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Eaith, of Roxbury, moved that it be laid under the table—was carried by 147 yeas to 113 nays.

The meeting of them opposed to the enforcement of the fugitive slave law was accordingly held on the common. The Court House is surrounded with chains, and guarded by a large body of police officers. The fugitive is in a room in the 3rd story, which is secured by six two-inch bolts upon the inside. Several military companies are at their armories in readiness for action in case of any disturbance, or attempt at rescue. Infinite every precaution has been taken to prevent a rescue, and Marshal Ohio. The agent of the owner is present to sell the slave; his orders are to take him out of Massachusetts to test the law.

Lancaster, P.A., 5th.—The bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, over the Conestoga, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

Philadelphia, 5th.—Secretary Webster, who has been quite ill with the diarrhœa, was much better

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Papers to Commence.

Thursday, 20th March, 1851.

In the course of the protracted debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—

Mr. Henry Drummond said the question was nothing less than this—whether Roman Catholics should remain a tolerated sect under the spiritual dominion of the Queen, or whether the Queen should be a licensed heretic under the spiritual dominion of the Pope; and whether one-third of the people of this kingdom, under the pretext of religious development, should be governed by a law unknown to the remaining two-thirds, and deemed by the former paramount to all other laws. In the course of this argument, Mr. Drummond, apostrophising Roman Catholics, observed, "Your nunneries are prisons or brothels, and you may take your choice." This sentiment called up

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who, with some emotion, appealed to the Speaker whether Mr. Drummond had not transgressed the rules of order.

The Speaker decided in the negative, and

Mr. Drummond resumed his argument, adducing various written authorities to show the usurpations in temporals, the intolerant and dangerous tenets, and the unchanged and unchangeable pretensions of the Romish See, commenting sarcastically upon the extracts as he read them. In the course of an enumeration of certain importations from Rome, Mr. Drummond alluded to "the Virgin Mary's milk," which was the prelude to a scene of great excitement.

Mr. O'Flaherty rose to order, as well as Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Grattan, who desired that the words might be taken down.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Drummond, having used no expression personally offensive to a member or disrespectful to the House, was not out of order; but he, at the same time, expressed a hope that members, in discussing a question of so much delicacy, calculated to produce so much excitement, would abstain from all expressions that might cause irritation.

A few conciliatory words from Mr. Drummond restored the House to some degree of calmness, and he concluded his speech by declaring that the bill was unjust and uncalled for towards Ireland, and that a law must be passed to prohibit the residence of Cardinals in Ireland, to avoid everything done under the canon law, and to extend the Mortmain Act for the protection of dying men.

Friday, 21st March.

The angry discussion alluded to above became the subject of much bitter dispute, as the following brief extracts will shew:—

Mr. Moore rose to recall the attention of the House to the scene that occurred last night. He said that he felt compelled, however painful it might be to himself and the House, to call the attention of the House to the subject for the sake of his own character and position, and in doing so, he assured the House that if he had given expressions to feelings of indignation last evening which were not called for by the circumstances of the case, it was to be attributed to his ignorance of the rules of that House and the authority of the Speaker, both of which it was their interest as well as duty to maintain inviolate.—(Hear, hear.) He could not, however, allow the slightest misconception to exist as to what were the opinions which he expressed on that occasion. His opinion was that to speak not only with irreverence, but with levity almost amounting to indecency, of that sacred name which all generations of Christians called blessed, ought not to be permitted in any assembly professing to be Christian.—("Hear," from the Irish Members.) If these allusions, instead of being applied to the mother of God, had been applied to the mother of princes in this country, such profanation would have been immediately checked.—(Hear.) He would say, as the Honorable Member for Ripon had said, no sally his lips by repeating such a term, which he considered ought not to be permitted in an assembly of English gentlemen, to be used, as appertaining to a community of Christian ladies, dedicated to a life of religion and charity. He confidently appealed on such a matter not only to the accomplished and cultivated minds of English gentlemen but to the intuitive perceptions of all Englishmen against the prurient fancy of obscenity, senility, and dastardly insinuations.—(Order, order)—then he would say unmanly insinuations against English ladies.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord John Russell said he was not present when the discussion arose, but it appeared to him that nothing was more in accordance with the rules of the House than the statement of the Speaker.—(Cheers.) He (Lord John Russell) did not wish the privileges of the House circumscribed, but he must say, that every one could not but regret that anything falling from an Hon. Member should give offence to Roman Catholic Members.—(Cheers.)

Mr. J. O'Connell hoped, for the sake of order and decency in their proceedings, such language would not be used for the future.

A curious petition.

The House of Commons was thrown into considerable excitement on the 17th ultimo, by the presentation of the following Petition, by the Hon. Craven Berkely:—

"Some years ago he (the Hon. Craven Berkely) married the widow of the half brother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury. This lady had two children by her first husband, namely, John, since dead, and Augusta, who is now nineteen years of age, and upwards. This young lady resided with her mother and stepfather until the death of the former, which happened on the 30th of April, 1841. From that period, until the month of September last, she was under the care and guardianship of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, who are Roman Catholics. At her brother's death, Augusta Talbot became absolutely entitled to the sum of £30,000, and remains during her minority—which will end on the 6th of June, 1852—a ward of the Court of Chancery.

"In the month of September, last year, the said Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury placed the said infant, Augusta Talbot (notwithstanding she is a ward of Court), at the Convent called the Convent of Nazareth, in the County of Somerset, not as a pupil or visitor, but as a postulant, with the avowed object of allowing the said Augusta Talbot to take the veil, and become a Nun! In the month of September next, her period of 'probationary' entrance; and then, as Mr. Berkely tells us, she shall be compelled by the Roman Catholic Priests to take the white veil, although, even then, she will be a minor, and a ward of the Court of Chancery. In the month of September, 1852, when she will have been 9 months at large, the black veil, which is to divide her for ever from the eternal world, will be drawn over her head. She will then be competent to execute any legal instrument to which her superiors may require her signature; and the rich prize, the £30,000, will fall within the grasp of the Roman Priesthood."

After the reading, Mr. Berkeley proposed that leave be introduced to the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, now before the House, forbidding the reception in the Church of Rome, of any person belonging to the Church of England, under age as a "postulant." Supposing further, that in the case of "infants" who, during the period of their minority, shall have been admitted as "postulants" into Convents for the purpose of becoming Nuns, all their property, absolute or contingent, shall become forfeited to the Crown, to be disposed of as Her Majesty may appoint under her sign manual. The petition was subject had been presented to the Court of Chancery.

Polish and Hungarian Refugees.—On Tuesday, upwards of sixty Hungarian and Polish refugees sailed from Liverpool in the ship Cicero for New York. Somewhat more than half this number belonged to the refugees who are now in Liverpool, and the others came from London. Those of the number who have been staying in Liverpool, addressed a letter to Mr. Dicey, late Secretary to Kossuth, expressing their grateful thanks for the kindness and sympathy that had been evinced on their behalf during their stay in this town. Those who are stopping at Liverpool, with reference to the capacity in Oriel street, where are reported that disease has already manifested itself amongst them; upwards of twenty have been attacked by bronchial affections. The theatrical performance for their benefit has been fixed for the 2nd of April, at the Theatre Royal.

Portugal.

Disarming the National Guard.—The battle of the National Guards has been fought and lost. The Provisional Bill for abolishing the division of the citizens of that Citizen Militia, has passed the National Assembly by a majority of 143 to 130. The minority is made up of most Republicans, both Red and Moderate, though it numbers also a few old soldiers, such as Fabvier, Georgeau, Grammont, and Rachel Murat, who belong to the Bonapartist party. The Government gave its vote with Legitimists and Orleanists; as the dread of a Republican result of elections, based on the principle of Universal Suffrage, prevailed with Louis Napoleon and his party over all personal interests and all other political considerations. The President, it seems, will rather cease to be than owe his existence to the people.

The discussion has been represented as stormy. Not only the most fiery Republicans, but even the Arcadian Lamartine, and Generals Lamoricière and Cavaignac, spoke warmly in behalf of the National Guards, and protested against the sheer ingratitude with which their services to the cause of order were now requited.

The National Guards of Paris have, in the course of the last three years, been reduced from 250,000 to 56,000, even without reckoning the suppression of the entire brigade of artillery; no less than 194,000 soldier-citizens have been disarmed as suspects. It is thus that the guardians of public order will soon be reduced to that quiet set of round-shouldered, short-winded *epiciers*, whose uniform the Citizen-King of 1830 delighted to wear.

The dissolution and disarmament of the National Guards of Strasbourg has been accomplished in the "most admirable order." The Mayor of the city, and two of his adjoints, have resigned their office to have no share in the execution of the Government's order. The Republican papers have published a proclamation of Louis Napoleon to the "Alsatians," dated October 30, 1836, at the time the young hero threw himself on the enthusiasm of the Strasbourg people, and the National Guards, offering to lead them to the metropolis, to the utter confusion of all traitors and oppressors. The reproduction of these *fanfaronnades* at the present juncture was not without its effect upon a people so keenly alive to ridicule; but Louis Napoleon, in 1836, had not yet reached the acme of his eagle sublimity.

Italy.

The Pope has made a formal application to the King of Naples for some detachment of troops, which the King has been obliged to refuse, alleging the treaties between the Catholic Powers, which excluded the Neapolitans from the Roman territories. To re-assure the Pope under such circumstances, however, King Ferdinand has marched a considerable force to the frontier, ready to hasten to the rescue of His Holiness on the first alarm.

Street fights between French and Roman soldiers are events of daily occurrence in Rome. In all hand-to-hand encounters, the former are invariably worsted.

New gangs of brigands have shown themselves in the neighborhood of Rieti and Viterbo. Three companies of French chasseurs and 150 Roman dragoons, have been marched against them.

Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople, bearing no date, appears in the German paper, *Weser Gazette*, of the 17th instant, which states that a conspiracy had been discovered to poison the Sultan. At the bottom of it was his own brother, assisted by some Ulemas. The plan was, to corrupt the Sultan's doctor, who was to mix poison in his medicine, for a considerable sum of money. The medical attendant revealed the plot. The chief conspirators fled. Several parties concerned in the scheme were apprehended and put to death. This news wants confirmation.

Miscellaneous.

It is again rumored that the Elector of Hesse Cassel is about to abdicate.

In the Kingdom of Dahomey, the chief executioner is the first officer of the state, and holds the highest rank after the king.

Letters from Paris announce that General d'Hautpoul has been authorized to undertake an expedition against the Kabyles.

The Jews are said to be suffering dreadful persecution again in the East.

Corporal punishment is again introduced as a legal penalty in Mecklenburgh. It was abolished in January, 1849.

The last accounts from Malta state that Sir Charles Napier is seen walking about with an immense beard reaching almost to his knees.

The number of men comprising the French army at Rome for the ensuing year, is set down in the estimate at 10,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry; these are for the protection of the Pope.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce has issued an order that every railway train carrying passengers, shall be provided with a portable medicine chest and all necessary instruments to give assistance to persons who may meet with accidents.

A Mr. Rèse has navigated the Guadalquiver with rafts upon a new principle, from Cordova to Seville, in seven days. They were laden with wheat, oil, &c. The experiment is considered highly satisfactory.

An account, named Crellon, is now exhibiting feats at Pau, which throw the adventurous performances of MM. Poitevin and Gale completely into the shade. This gentleman lately made an ascent, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators, and when at a considerable height in the air, left the car, and placing his feet in two iron rings suspended from the network, suddenly flung himself head downwards, and remained in that position for several minutes. He afterwards recovered his place in the car, and descended in safety.

A brazier, of Stockesley, has manufactured a set of tin tea things, which are contained in a nutshell. They are for the Great Exhibition.

Two Chinese merchants, Ahung and Ry, have arrived at Berlin, on their way to England, to visit the Exhibition. They have preferred the overland journey through Russia, to the sea voyage which some of their associates are making a junk.

Two young girls are in custody, in Tipperary, who confess that they set fire to a hayrick in order to get transported.

Accounts from Galway state, that the rage for emigration in that quarter, so far from declining, seems to be gaining strength every day.

A man employed to cut the trunks of some willows in the environs of Perigueux, was recently much surprised by finding, in a trunk entirely hollow, a skeleton and a rusty suit of armour. From the form of the armour, it is conjectured that the occurrence is connected with the religious wars.

Punch has been prosecuted for malicious libel by a man named Hart, who recovered ten pounds damages.

A murderer named Braun was executed at Bayreuth lately, but owing to the unskilfulness of the executioner, or the badness of the sword, it took ten minutes to sever the head from the body, at which time he writhed in the most horrible agonies.

A determined act of suicide was committed a few days since by a farmer, in the commune of Bourg-le-Chatel (Seine et Loire). After arranging all his affairs, and settling with his creditors, he harnessed two oxen to a cart, which he drove into a field to the foot of a tree. He then fastened one end of a rope to the tree, and after making a running noose in the centre of it, which he placed round his own neck, he tied the other end to the yoke of the oxen, and whipping them on, he was immediately strangled.

Boston, April 7.—This morning Marshal Tukey arrested at the mill of a colored gentleman named John Remond, for trespass and assaulting his team in the exercise of his official duty. Remond was held in the sum of $1000 to appear for trial. Attorney has been made to take him from the custody of the United States Marshal, by reason of an Act passed by the Legislature to "protect liberty." Act to secure the trial by Jury on questions of personal freedom. The writ passed upon this Act was served upon Mr. Devins, but he refused to go. Since that the city remains perfectly quiet. The troops around the Court House is large. The military companies are still at their armouries in readiness if trouble.

Every case of Cold, Influenza, Sore-throat, or Hoarseness, from recent or long standing, can be promptly relieved, or entirely cured, by the use of Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as hundreds can testify. Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are stated by the proprietor to be composed entirely of vegetable substances, that can be used with safety by the most delicate female or infant, and are recommended by the faculty as the most speedy, safe, and certain remedy for the above complaints ever discovered. Sold in all parts of the world, at 1s. 3d. per box. Depot, 198, Strand, London. Sold by all druggists.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Saturday, April 5, 1851.

PRESENT:

His Honor Mr. Justice Gugy.

Leon Dorion, dit Dorion, and Pierre Dorion, were arraigned, and pleaded guilty.

Alfred Savage, prosecutor's note, of the Bank of British North America, in the State of Vermont, was in attendance at the sessions of general sessions of the peace, but the absence of the said Savage, the prosecutor of the said bank, was not in attendance, and the said bank, has been done heretofore.

Pierre Lefebvre, dit Lafleur, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty.

The Hon. Peter Mackell, on a charge of larceny, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty.

John Hunt, on a charge of larceny, was arraigned, and found guilty. Imprisonment never to be heard of more.

Denoir McIntosh, on a charge of obtaining a carriage valued at £20, under false pretences, was arraigned and found guilty. Mr. Devlin Counsel for prisoner.

Charles Arnold, on a charge of larceny, was arraigned and acquitted. Mr. Gournal, Counsel for prisoner.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills against Pierre Page, the younger, larceny; Pierre Page, the younger, and James Gilligan, larceny, on three indictments; John Lyng, larceny, on two indictments; Nicholas Hoskin and Catherine Quesney, larceny; James Gilligan, Jeremiah Hurley and Bridget McGrath, larceny, true bills only against Gilligan and McGrath; Leandre Labelle, Eugene Labelle, Honoré Charlebois, and Octave Charlebois, for an assault with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, on two individuals; and against the same for a riot, true bills; and against the same for a conspiracy, true bills; and against Cyril Monette on three indictments, true bills.

Pierre Lefebvre, dit Lafleur, was sentenced to six months House of Correction.

Present:—His Honor Mr. Justice Gugy.

Sophie Hamie pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny.

Leri Giroux, on a charge of larceny, was tried and acquitted. Mr. Lafrenaye, Counsel for prisoner.

Pierre Page, the younger, was arraigned, pleaded guilty to an indictment for having in his possession a false key; but as the prisoner had already undergone a long period of imprisonment, she was only sentenced to one month House of Correction.

James Gilligan and Rose McGrath, his wife, were tried for stealing a load of firewood, and severally found guilty. Judgment, Gilligan, fifteen days House of Correction, and McGrath, one day.

The Grand Jury returned "True Bills" against Jane Gallagher and Mary Byrne for keeping a disorderly house; Magdeleine Ledoine and al. do.; Cordelia Cameron and al. for do.; Julie Pinsonneault and al. do.; Ann Cuddy and al. do.; Marie Lariche dit Lamontagne and al. do.; Anastasie Dorion and al. do.; S. Sauvestre, Alfred Gibeau, Thomas Barbeau, Fabien Guilbeault, Frederic [illegible], Modeste Brouillet, Philippe Mercier, Antoine Perrault, Jean Bte. Dupuis, Lemoine, Augustin Roche, Leon Brunet, André, Basile Dubois, Geoffroy [illegible], Orleans, and Ambroise Poitras, for being a conspirator to raise wages.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market.

New York, April [illegible]

Pots "have again receded 6d @ 12½ cents—200 barrels having changed hands at $6, and a few very good Tares at $5.62½."

Havre, March 19, 1851.

"American Pot Ash is entirely neglected, and prices wear a downward appearance."

Liverpool, March 22, 1851.

"Ashes are very quiet, and must be quoted 6d. lower—Pots 34s. being accepted for Pot, and 28s. for Pearl."

Montreal, April 5, 1851.

No receipts of Pots. 30. offered for both Pots and Pearls; Pots 6d. for Ends and Sids. No sellers.

New York Markets.

Flour.—Western and State in fair demand for East and City trade—particularly the low grades. Better grades firm, but the demand is in better request, but holders generally firm in the absence of sales. Sales of 5,000 barrels, at $4.18 @ $4.25 for No. 2 for the Provinces