To Advertisers.

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

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before Six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the 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 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their Carriers, that the following premiums will be awarded to them on their sales during the week, viz.:—

£0 10 0	to the first.
0 7 6	to the second.
0 5 0	to the third.
0 2 6	to the fourth.

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE, June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850.

The Prairie Home.

Mr. Lafontaine, in reply to Mr. Sherwood's question as to the authority by which this redoubted corps was organized, stated that the Ordinance of the Special Council of 1838 conveyed the power to the Government, and that the corps would be continued for another year, *with the intention of preserving the peace.* No event in the annals of Canada has exhibited, in more glaring colors, the arbitrary power of the Ministerial oligarchy than their conduct in the matter of the Fortins; and if any man become Republican in his feelings, and be tainted with his hostility to *our institutions*, he has only to point to the "Fortin" job as his justification. The Ordinance of 1838 was enacted for the purpose of providing a British Police Force to control the revolutionary French, and protect their isolated British in the French settlements. That such was the spirit in which the Ordinance was enacted, may be understood when we state that there was a Rider upon the Ordinance *limiting* the employment of the Police to the French settlements, and *excluding* them from the British settlements. We merely state this *fact* to prove the indecency of inveigling a law which ought to have died with the events which gave it birth. Lord Elgin may alter the secret instructions issued by Lord Durham, but unless he do so, the "Fortins" cannot legally appear in the British settlements.

We believe that Mr. Fabre, the Mayor of this City, very properly declines employing the services of the "Fortin's" as a Police Force within the Municipal limits, and we are not aware that the military force of the Empire has been found inadequate to repress any breaches of the peace in the French settlements, where alone the "Fortin's" can act—so much for their employment. Now as to their arming: We find the Ordinance speaks of the *equipment* of a Police Force; but our knowledge of the English language must be much less perfect than Mr. Lafontaine's, if the word *equipment* implies arming men with carbines and sabres, mounting them on horse-back, decking them out with gold lace, and calling them in the Official journal of this City, "Captain Fortin's *Dragons*." There are some things Mr. Lafontaine can do—he can, backed by his place-holding majority, organize and pay the "Fortin's"—he can arm and horse them; but there is one thing he cannot do—he dare not bring them into contact with the British, for he knows they would treat them as an illegal force, and crush them. That Mr. Lafontaine has every inclination to provoke a collision between his French Guards and the British, can admit of no doubt. The idea of organizing such a force, so armed, and so absolutely at his disposal originated with himself, when he found he could not induce a conflict between the British residents and the British troops, although his paid and imported stipendaries were willing to repeat his orders, and though Captain Wetherall was reputed to be in the back ground supplying military hints pending the organization. The Rebellion Losses Bill, Mr. Lafontaine viewed as a measure whereby he might regain his flagging popularity with his countrymen, and turn the national feelings which it engendered into political capital. The transaction was cleverly managed, and he certainly, as a tactician, triumphed; but when speculative reasoning was exchanged for physical demonstrations, the Executive arm failed him, and it is no figure of speech to say, that he literally quailed in presence of that British whom he pretended to scorn. Mr. Lafontaine is a man of pleomatic temperament; he loves his ease nearly as well as he does his money, and, unless it were to gratify the abiding dislike he has of the British, he would not have been at the trouble of fathering the Fortin iniquity. There are various reasons why the Force is not likely to become available in the manner he contemplated. In the first place, the Mayor has no disposition to accept their services for municipal purposes; secondly, the "Hens" would be rather shy of provoking a conflict with the party they were organized to save—namely, the British—and, lastly, Mr. Lafontaine has some misgivings as to his personal safety should casualties occur through the agency of his gun-men's. We may, therefore, regard Mr. Lafontaine's Military career as a failure, and his military heroes must be content with the less brilliant duties of guarding the Common Jail. Those who pay taxes, and those who, like ourselves, detest all appeals to national or religious prejudices, must feel grieved that forty thousand dollars a year should be wasted upon a set of worthless beaters, nominally French Canadians; while the mass of the people are denied all instruction upon the simplest principles of agriculture. While Women's rights, fatherly authorities, and while the very streets of this City are scarcely passable, this the hoch of funds is entirely such evils.

We understand that Mr. and Madame Lent, the celebrated vocalist who have won such golden opinions from the press throughout the principal cities in the United States and Upper Canada, have arrived in this town; intending to give some Concerts here, and we have no doubt that they will meet with that encouragement which their high recommendations entitle them to.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 4, 1850.

The Ministerial calculation is, that the House will rise in about a month. The object of Government monopolizing three days of the week is to push their own measures through as rapidly as possible; and when this done away, go all the measures of private Members down to the tomb of the Capulets.

Yesterday, the usual routine business having been disposed, of, some little discussion arose on a motion to refer the Bill to consolidate the Laws regulating the practice of the Division Courts of Upper Canada.

Mr. Sherwood charged the Government with having taken up his Bill, and brought it in a Government measure, without extending to him the slightest courtesy of an acknowledgement for the product of his brains.

Mr. Baldwin assured the Hon. gentlemen that there was no desire to rob him of the credit due to him; admitted the plaigerism, and justified it, on the usual ground of England precedent.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the House again went into Committee on the Common School Bill for Upper Canada. Mr. Hincks proposed, that the blang in the 24th Section should be filled up with £3000, as the salary of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Mr. Smith (of Durham) thought the sum too high, and moved, in amendment, the sum be £400. The discussion soon verged far and wide with the subject of Retrenchment, and enough came out to convince any one that the Government will oppose Retrenchment in every shape.

Mr. Hincks rested the case not on its merits; but harped upon the string, that the salary of the Superintendent of Upper Canada ought to be equal to that of the Superintendent of Lower Canada, and modified his motion so as to put it into that shape. By this sale wind the object was accomplished more readily and more plausibly than it could have been, had the issue been put directly.

Mr. Cameron (of Cornwall) met the case on its merits, saying he did not think the Superintendents should get a less sum than the Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. Boulton (of Toronto) said this would be looked upon as a text vote; and it could not be expected that the Retrenchment Committee would recommend a reduction to £400 in the face of the vote of the House for £500.

Solicitor General Macdonald spoke in favour of the higher sum, and treated the "cry" of Retrenchment as bunkum.

The motion for equalizing the salaries of the two Superintendents, the effect of which will be to raise that of the Upper Canada Superintendent to £75, was carried by a vote of 26 against 5.

On the question of fixing the salaries of the Clerks in the Education Office, there was a good deal of discussion, more divergent and more interesting, from the incidents it brought to light, than that on the question already decided.

Mr. Hincks moved, that the salaries be the same as those of the Clerks in the Lower Canada Education Office. This was, in fact, a proposal to fix them at £225 a-year; to which Messrs Boulton, (of Toronto,) Wilson, Sanborn and Thompson, objected as too high.

Mr. Price diverged into the general question of the salaries of the Clerks in the Public Departments, whom he did not think were paid too high. Many of them, he said, did not know one day how the necessities of the next were to be provided for; and he mentioned an instance that had come to his knowledge on the previous day, of a Clerk on £125 a-year, whom the removal of the Seat of Government, by compelling him to pay two rents, one in Montreal and one here, was reduced to the last extremity.

Mr. Wilson moved, in amendment, that the amount should be £175.

Mr. Boulton, (of Toronto,) said £150 a-year was sufficient for any of these Clerks. There were in the city plenty who had received a University education living on less than that sum. Ministers of both the Churches of England and of Rome. He also referred to the salaries of the Clerks in the Comptroller's office at Albany, which range from $600 to $700 a-year, as a reason for not exceeding that sum.

Mr. Sherwood, (of Toronto,) disapproved of the attempt to raise the salaries; to show that the Government did not intend to carry out any real retrenchment,—he referred to the proceedings that took place in the Finance Committee in the morning. Mr. Hincks, it seems, had waited his opportunity to procure a reversal of the vote of that Committee, that gave him, as well as Merritt and Morrison, such great annoyance at the time it was passed, for reducing the Governor General's salary. In this he succeeded, by passing a resolution rescinding that previously come to, *and referring the question to the Home Government*; thus resolving to tell Earl Grey that the people of Canada Canada desire no reduction of the Governor General's salary, unless it suits the Government of England. This vote was come to, as Mr. Sherwood observed, in knowledge of the fact that Earl Grey has lately stated in the British Legislature, that he considers £7000 too small a sum for the salary of the Governor General. Mr. Sherwood having gone a little too deep into the question of the Governor's salary to please the Ministry, Dr. Nelson, one of their whippers in, being Chairman of the Committee, called him to order. The Speaker was then called in, and the difficulty having been explained to him, he decided that a passing allusion to other salaries than the one immediately under discussion, was allowable. Mr. Sherwood being left master of the field, and the over-officious Chairman enlightened on one point of his duty, the former proceeded to expose the conduct of the Government in reference to the Retrenchment Committee, which he said was a mere cloak to blind the people, and he believed that the Committee would never report. As to the salary of the Superintendent for Upper Canada, he had not said that was too high. On this remark being made, Mr. Hincks vociferated—"You fixed it yourself;" which, by-the-bye, is not exactly the fact, for it was fixed by the Inspector General, in the time of Sir Charles Bagot, and merely continued by succeeding Governments. Mr. Sherwood protested against the absurd assumption, that because he had voted for this or that salary at a previous time, he was not at liberty now to reconsider the amounts when Retrenchment was universally called for by the country through public meetings, resolutions, and the public Press. He had voted last year £1,200 for the Chancellor; and in a previous year £7000 for the Governor General, but he now thought these sums extravagant, and in obedience to the call of the country, he was now in favour of reducing them. Mr. Sherwood concluded by declaring, that owing to the means that had been taken to make the Retrenchment Committee stullify itself in reference to the Governor General's salary, thus undoing all it had previously done, he would not consent to continue a member of that Committee for a single day longer.

Mr. Hincks, of course, defended the reference to England of the question of the Governor's salary, and said he felt quite certain of the approbation of his constituents, and of the enlightened public opinion of the country. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the Government could scarcely have taken any step that would be so badly received as this very move will be. It is a voluntary and traitorous surrender of the rights of the Canadian people. Mr. Wilson said he had lost all confidence in the sincerity of the Retrenchment Committee, since they received their own vote in reference to the Governor General's salary, and he warned the Government that they would find out that the Retrenchment cry is a reality. But this only elicited a roar of laughter from the infatuated occupants of the Ministerial benches. Mr. Papineau dealt the Government some hard blows. The question under discussion, he said, was not what other clerks were paid, but what was a fair remuneration for those whose salaries they were then called upon to fix. The Retrenchment Committee were permitted to go on muzzled and unfettered by the Government. While the people called out for a reduction of high salaries, the Government paid no attention, but acted on the dictation of Downing Street. The people asked a reduction of the Governor's salary, and the Government referred the question to England. He denounced this trifling with the people, and attributed the action of the Government in reference to the Governor's salary to that paltry spirit of adulation that leads the Cabinet to court the favour of whoever happens to be Governor.

Mr. Caley showed that the late Government made reductions in several offices, amounting in some cases to £600 a year.

Mr. Lyon moved an amendment, that the sum be £150. Both amendments were lost.

Sir Allan McNab gave it as his opinion, that the Finance Committee had no power to reverse their own vote.

A curious little episode occurred on Mr. Lafontaine remarking an observation of Mr. Boulton, (of Norfolk,) that the Ministerial Member of the Committee were opposed to Retrenchment. Mr. Lafontaine thought the Member for Norfolk had been a Ministerial supporter. Mr. Boulton replied that he was not a Ministerialist, that he would support any good measures they might introduce, and oppose the bad ones. Their conduct personally toward himself had no effect on him, for although it had been shameful, he treated it with perfect contempt. The conduct of the Ministry was beginning to be understood by the Reformers of Upper Canada, not only on the Clergy Reserve question, but also in reference to the Representation Bill.—At first, they declared they had no opinion on the Clergy Reserves, they were divided on the Resolutions concerning them, but united in the Address based on these Resolutions. The Representation Bill, he characterized as an attempt to place Upper Canada under the domination of the French of Lower Canada, which would wake up and unite all parties in this section to resist it.

The Convention of the Press, agreeably to arrangement, met in this city yesterday. Committees were appointed to report in the Post Office; the law of libel; collecting newspaper accounts; and for devising some regulations for the Press themselves; which latter is not considered very practicable.

The Members of the Press were invited to dine with the Governor General to-night. X.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Defeat of the Ministry in the House of Lords—Discussion on Mr. D'Israeli's Resolution—The Prussian Ambassador ejected out of the House of Lords—The Irish Lord Lieutenancy Bill—The Australian Colonies Bill—The Factory Bill—The Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, &c., &c.

LONDON, June 21, 1850.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday morning, the Ministry sustained a defeat—decisive as to numbers, and important as to the object involved. A resolution, moved by Lord Stanley, expressive of regret "that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice, and exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures against the commerce and people of Greece, calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other powers," was carried by a majority of 37. The division was as follows:—Contents present, 113; proxies, 56, making together 169; non-contents, 77; proxies, 55, together 132. It will be seen that the number of proxies was about equal, so that the vote cannot be frittered away by sophistry. It is a dead beat of Ministers in the House of Lords. The Foreign policy of the Whig Cabinet has been unhesitatingly condemned in that time-honored assemblage by a majority of 169 to 132; on the anniversary of that day which witnessed the triumph of British prowess and might against the arms of the great Napoleon some five-and-thirty years ago, when Great Britain flourished and was respected under the influence of a strong Government whose actions were guided by genius and energy. Lord Stanley's brilliant exposition, in the House of Lords, of the late transactions in Greece, will long be remembered as one of the greatest achievements of modern oratory. Close logic in argument, perspicuity in details, simplicity of expression, accompanied with the happiest ready wit—as in the description of Don Pacifico's inventory, for instance—are the constant qualities of this Statesman's eloquence. Never was there a more complete and triumphant exposure offered by a rival Statesman of the incapacity of his opponent, in a tone more collected, dignified, and manly; never was the Foreign policy of a Government more minutely analysed, more justly weighed in the balance, and more convincingly found wanting. It is needless to say that the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Edinburgh—the under-Foreign Secretary—are no match for so practised a debater as Lord Stanley, on the mere phlegmatic, very Earl of Aberdeen, who, on Monday, spoke and voted against Government. The upshot of the debate was a direct vote of censure on Government, and Ministers had therefore one of two courses to adopt—either to resign at once, which even the opposition do not desire, as it would not be to have a general election in the midst of the harvest, nor until the new registration lists shall have been revised,—or to appeal to the House of Commons for a vote directly in opposition to that just given by the Peers of Great Britain. The Government, as you will see by the following report of Thursday's sitting in the Lower House, have been reluctantly compelled to accept the *ultimatum* of the elective branch of the Legislature, in which their Foreign policy will, in all probability, be sanctioned by a considerable majority. Last night:—

Mr. ROEBUCK asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government will adopt any special course of conduct in consequence of a resolution passed in another place on Monday last?

Lord J. RUSSEL, after an interruption, by Mr. D'ISRAELI upon a point of order, read the resolution referred to, and, with regard to the general proposition with which it commenced, declared he could not consent so to limit the rights and duties of the Government; such a definition would imply that any State, however despotic, might make any law, however offensive, which might be put into execution by the most corrupt instruments, and the Government of this country would have no right of remonstrance. That was not the way in which the law of nations was put in practice in any state of Europe, still less by America. It was, therefore, impossible for HER MAJESTY's Government to give effect to the first part of the resolution of the House of Lords. The latter part conveyed a pleasure upon the Government for the conduct they had pursued. Without arguing the question, he should only say that the Government were not going in any respect to alter the course of conduct which they had thought it right to pursue with respect to Foreign Powers. There was another question, however, which ought to be fairly within the contemplation of members—namely, whether the Government, in their departing from the general rules of the law of nations as interpreted by the House of Lords, and in refusing to conduct themselves according to its resolution, was not bound to resign the Administration into the hands of those who would act upon it. This question had induced him to refer to the result of similar resolutions. The House of Lords, 140 years ago, had come to a resolution, that it would not be consistent with the safety and honour of the country to make a peace with France that should leave Spain and the Indies to any branch of the House of Bourbon; nevertheless, the Government did make such a treaty; and in 1833 the Duke of WELLINGTON had moved an address to the Crown which Lord GREY declared would be a vote of censure and ultima on the Government; yet, though that Address was carried, Lord GREY retained the Government, and Lord PALMERSTON avowed in the House of Commons that he should not swerve from the policy he had adopted. He believed that the course of proceeding by the Executive Government was in accordance with the constitution of this country, and that a charge of the Government, resulting from a resolution of the House of Lords regarding the conduct of the Executive, would be contrary to the constitution, and create a confusion in the State which should be to none more dangerous than to the House of Lords itself, placing it in a position which it had never hitherto occupied. He could not, therefore, consent to surrender the rights of government in consequence of this resolution; at the same time he could not deny that it was a matter of very great importance, and that it must deeply affect the conduct of Foreign Powers. But the remedy seemed obvious. Mr. D'ISRAELI: you do not propose in connexion with Lord STANLEY; he might give notice of a motion, and if the House agreed with the House of Lords there would be no doubt as to the course which HER MAJESTY's Ministers ought to pursue. The fair interpretation of the conduct of that gentleman and his friends was, that, if they had been convinced of the soundness and policy of the Lords' resolution, they would have thought it their duty to bring it forward in this House, where not the Minister charged with the conduct of Foreign affairs; and the inference was, that those who shared in the general political opinions of Lord STANLEY did not share in the view he took of the conduct of Greece; otherwise there was no excuse for their not allowing the FOREIGN SECRETARY to make his explanation in this House. "We shall continue," added the noble Lord, "in the course we have hitherto followed in our Foreign policy, and if Mr. D'Israeli wishes to make any motion upon the subject he shall have every opportunity to do so; but, so long as we continue in the Government, my noble friend will act, not as a Minister of Austria, or of France, or of any other country, but as a Minister of England. The honour and the interests of England are intrusted to our keeping and by a regard for those interests and that honour, our conduct has hitherto been, and shall in future be guided."

Mr. D'ISRAELI said, if he had given notice of any motion he should have been told that negotiations were pending, and any discussion would have been deprecated. He assured Lord John, however, that when the occasion offered he should be prepared to uphold the decision of the House of Lords.

Mr. ROEBUCK did not entirely subscribe to the constitutional doctrine of the noble Lord. He acknowledged that a mere Resolution of the House of Lords was not sufficie t to hange he Government; but it would be inconsistent with the dignity of England that an Administration should remain under the censure of one branch of the Legislature, and he would, therefore, test the opinion of this House, by moving the following resolution, the discussion of which was ultimately fixed for Monday:—

"That the principle which have hitherto regulated the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government are such as were required to preserve unstained the honour and dignity of this country, and, in times of unexampled difficulty, the best calculated to maintain peace between England and the various nations of the world."

I must not omit to mention, that before the debate came on in the House of Lords on Monday, one of those scenes happened which are so rare in this country, whatever they may be in the Legislatures abroad. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador, was seated in the Peeresses' gallery, having been placed there by Sir Augustus Clifford. From some unexplained cause, Lord Brougham took umbrage at this, and insisted on his removal, but the Diplomatist, although he had the threat of Brougham's "vengence dire" if he refused, continued immoveable. His Lordship could contain himself no longer, but noticed the matter in his place as a Peer and compelled Sir A. Clifford to eject the Ambassador, who immediately left the House. There was a regular scene: the Peeresses, however, enjoyed it mightily. The *Times* had a leader upon it the following day, and as that journal knows everything which relates to the Russian and Prussian Embassies, we are old that M. Bunsen, with his wife and daughters, asked to be shown to his usual seat, but the black rod put him in the Peeresses gallery. We had the account the other day of a similar scene in Paris with some English ladies. Perhaps Lord Brougham is returning the compliment by turning out an Ambassador from our Peeresses' gallery; one "who was so fat that he kept out two Peeresses."

The second reading of the Bill for abolishing the Irish Lord Lieutenancy, was carried in the Lower House, on Monday, by 295 to 70 although opposed by Mr. D'Israeli, and supported only with hesitation by Sir Robert Peel and Sir J. Graham.

The Australian Colonies Bill have struggled through Committee in the House of Lords, with several narrow escapes, but little injury. One important clause—that giving to the four Colonies a Federative Legislature—was carried on Friday by a majority of only one. There can be no doubt, however, that the third reading of the Bill will be carried by a large majority.

The Factory Bill and the measure abolishing intramural interments, have now passed the House of Commons. There has been considerable excitement regarding each of these Bills.

On Friday 159 votes were recorded in favour of Lord Ashley's clause, that no child under 13 years of age should be employed in factories before six in the morning nor after six in the evening, and 169 against it. Lord John Manners' amendment, making the Bill a ten hours Bill and no more, was, after a lengthened discussion, rejected by a majority of 181 to 142.

Since I noticed the subject, I regret to say that an opinion has gained ground, that the new House of Commons is by no means so well adapted to give out the full effect of an orator's voice as the old building. There are, indeed, no complaints from the Representatives of the fourth estate, for the position in which they are placed enables them to get through their business tolerably well; but, for the members themselves, there is a defect somewhere, as it is evident that the Members on the same side cannot hear each other, although they can hear speakers from the opposite side. If two millions have been expended in building a house which, after all, is deficient in the main requisite, it will be enough to kill poor Barry, who has been quite enough worried by caprices; but if he meets with a radical incurable defect, it will indeed be mortifying. When the testimony of an experienced speaker, like Sir G. Graham, is given a condemnatory of the present House, the architect must feel extremely uncomfortable.

The Corn Market is being watched very narrowly, and, although the reports are couched in very verbose terms, just to compensate for the want of anything of particular interest, it is quite plain that there is a pause, during which no change takes place; but I shall be very much surprised to find present prices supported, if the harvest prove a full average one. If the Market does not rise before the harvest, the chances are greatly in favor of a fall after it is got in. Foreign arrivals are again becoming large.

I regret to have to announce another dreadful shipwreck. The *Orion*, a Liverpool and Glasgow steamer, was totally lost off Port Patrick on the morning of Tuesday last, having struck on a rock, which does not appear to have been laid down in the Admiralty Chart. At the time of the disaster, there were 200 passengers on board the *Orion*, of whom 50 were unfortunately drowned.

The unanimity with which the Press is now condemning the result of the Post Office agitation is wonderful, and the fierceness with which Government is attacked by a portion of it, for acceding to Lord Ashley's motion, is terrific. On both points I cordially concur, and have no doubt that the annoyance and loss of time to which the public will be subjected by the vote of the House of Commons now being put in practice—will bring us back, at no distant period, to the old system of partial Post Office collection and delivery on Sundays.

Lord Langdale is to be Speaker of the House of Lords, in the place of Lord Cottenham, and Lords Campbell and Denman will continue to be Deputy Speakers. The talk runs that Lord Brougham is very anxious to be elected as one of the (ex-temporarily) three Deputies. Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Martin are the candidates for the Solicitor Generalship. Mr. Martin is senior M. P., but the claims of Mr. Cockburn in other respects are very superior.

You will see that the Attorney General has taken a new proceeding in the Gorham case. He has applied to the Queen's Bench for a Writ to preclude the examination of Mr. Gorham to be taken before the Archbishop of the Diocese, according to certain authorities he has quoted. The Writ has issued, but the result is yet unknown. The Church is rampant; a vast meeting of Clergy is about to assemble, and a pleasant Church agitation is being got up, so that while the building of 600 new Churches is contemplated, many mistaken men are taking steps to plunge the whole body, Clergy and Laity, into confusion.

You will have seen by the papers, that Oxford has come forward nobly in aid of the University of Toronto. I omitted to mention the fact in my letter of the 18th instant.

The Queen held a Grand Drawing-Room yesterday, at which the Napaulese Ambassador was presented to Her Majesty. Prince Jung Bahador wanted Vauxhall Gardens in the evening, in order to see an English *Bal Masque*.

Considerable expectation is excited in scientific circles by the announcement of a new exhibition in the Metropolis—the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art. *Merit of some* is the motto of the Institution—and enlarged are the minds, and powerful are the hands, co-operating towards its establishment and promoting its success. Amongst its patrons are the Marquess of Northampton, Londonderry, Aylesbury and Granby, and the Earls of Shrewsbury, Cardigan, Cadogan, Verulam, Ducie and Ellesmere; and Lord Arundel—the heir of the first Peer of the Realm—has consented to be President of the Council. At some future time, I may, perhaps, offer to the details of this most important movement in behalf of practical science and natural philosophy. An admirable site has been selected for the building, the chief front being in Exeter Street, Strand, and it is intended that the Panopicon shall vastly surpass, both in extent of accommodation and variety of resources, our well-known Polytechnic Institution, situate in Regent Street.

The Foreign intelligence is not of striking importance.

Nothing is talked of, in Paris, but the Dotation Bill, and its probable effects in the progress of events in France. The opposition to the measure has considerably modified since I last wrote. The majority are willing to vote the grant for one year, so as not to give it the appearance of a Civil List, and it remains to be seen whether the President will accept this "transaction." A modification of the Ministry is considered likely at no distant period, when the retiring Ministers would be M.M. D'Hautpoul and Rouher.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Mayoralty of Dublin—The Whig Ministry—Meeting of the Orangemen of Monaghan—The District Meeting of Mr. Maueverer—Smith O'Brien—Weather—Crops, &c. &c. &c.

DUBLIN, June 18, 1850.

In my last I gave a pretty full account of the proceedings of the Dublin Corporation in relation to "The Lord Mayor." On the day following the Meeting, at which a second Lord Mayor was elected, Mr. John Reynolds, with his Solicitor, attended at the Crown Office, when the first return to the Writ of Mandamus was lodged—at the same time Mr. Wauchot tendered the second return, but the Clerk of the Crown declined to accept it. The next proceeding was a motion in the Court of Queen's Bench to quash the first return. It was argued for two entire days, and the Court decided not to quash it. The effect of the refusal of the Court of Queen's Bench to quash the first return will be to extend the "*de facto*" Mayoralty of Mr. Reynolds to the end of his term of office; because, it further legal proceedings are gone into, it must be by "a demurrer;" now a demurrer cannot be argued until the November "Term," and judgment may not be pronounced until the Term next after it; when, if adverse to Mr. Reynolds, he may carry it to a "Court of Error," and, if defeated there, to the House of Lords. Under any circumstances, Mr. Reynolds must, therefore, remain in office until the end of the year, because the Corporation, by due course of law, will expire on the last day of next October, and the person then filling the office of Lord Mayor is, by a special enactment, to continue in the exercise of its functions until New-Years Day, 1851, when the new Town Council is to start into existence.

The Whig Ministry have recently suffered a signal defeat in the House of Commons upon an Irish question, and what may be regarded as tantamount to one, in the House of Lords upon another Irish question (in the former case upon Lord Naas' (the Member for Kildare) motion respecting the spirit duties; in the latter upon Lord Westmeath's Bill to amend the Irish Encumbered Estates Act. When the latter Act passed through the House of Lords, a clause was added, to the effect, that no Estate should be sold under it unless it was encumbered to one half its value. When it went back to the House of Commons, this clause was allowed to stand, but another was added, providing, that "when a Receiver was appointed over an Estate, the Estate might be sold under this Act." The effect of this clause was to do away with the priority of the former; because a judgment creditor, although the only encumbrance, by getting "a Receiver" appointed, might cause an Estate to be sold, although the encumbrance did not amount to the twentieth part of its value. Lord Westmeath's Bill was to remedy this, and to conform the Act to its original intention. The Members of the Government in the House of Lords opposed the Bill, but acquiesced in allowing it to be read a second time, rather than go to a division.

Lord Naas' motion in the House of Commons was to the effect, "that the House resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on Home-made Spirits." And he insisted that it was the duty of that equal justice should be done to the Home Distiller as was shown to the Foreign Distiller or to the Importer of Colonial Spirits. You are perhaps not aware of the distinction which is made in levying the duty upon Home-made Spirits as contrasted with Colonial Spirits, and which presses very severely upon the Irish Distillers. The duty upon Irish Whiskey, for instance, is assessed at the Distillery as it comes from the worm, in fact; when this Spirit is placed "in Bond," no allowance is made (when it comes to be taken out) for the loss by leakage, evaporation and other causes, which, when it remains long in the Custom-House Stores, is considerable, the duty must be paid in full on the original quantity. On the other hand, the duty upon Colonial Spirits, as Rum, is charged, not upon the quantity placed in Bond, but on the quantity actually delivered out of the Custom-House stores. It was to remedy this state of things, and to place Home-made Spirits upon the same footing as the Colonial, that Lord Naas' motion was directed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it, and the House divided, when Lord Naas' motion was carried against Ministers by a majority of 32.

A Meeting of the Orangemen of the Moneymore District was held, on the 7th ultimo, in the Protestant Hall, Moneymore, to take into consideration the course they should, under present circumstances, adopt; the "District Master" in the Chair. They came to the determination of dissolving their connexion with the Institution. The following are the Resolutions bearing upon this point:—

"That inasmuch as it seems to be the opinion of many eminent men—men of every shade of politics—that party processions should be discontinued; and that the law of the land is inimical to the development and carrying out of the Orange system; and that, in the Providence of God, the causes which called that Society into existence are fast passing away, we deem it to be our duty, as Members of the State, and Christians, to dissolve our connexion with that Institution."

"That we humbly tender our advice to the various Lodges, instead of assembling for political purposes, as heretofore, to establish Reading Societies throughout the length and breadth of the land, and devote their money to the diffusion of knowledge, which is a short time, with the blessing of God, would raise them to a higher degree in the scale of public opinion than ever they had attained under the old regime."

At a recent Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the County Monaghan, a Resolution, totally opposed to the foregoing, was adopted:—

"That, notwithstanding the heavy blows and great discouragement administered by the present Ministry from time to time to the Orange Institution in general, and the many insults offered to Lord Roden and other leaders of the Society, we, the Orangemen of the County Monaghan, are resolved, under the blessing of God, to use every proper means in our power for the stability and increase and permanent existence of our invaluable Institution in Ireland in general, and our County in particular."

It had been rumored for some time that the Pope had transmitted to Dr. Cullen, the new R. C. Primate, a letter touching the Queen's Colleges, better known as the "Godless Colleges," (which have been recently founded and endowed by the Government in Belfast, Cork, and Galway,) and condemnatory of them. The *Freeman's Journal* contains an announcement which may be considered almost conclusive on this point. It says—"We are happy to inform our readers that the approaching National Synod will put a final end to all doubts concerning the Godless Colleges. The Synod is summoned expressly to consider and make regulations on this very matter; doubts having been raised as to the constructions of the rescripts, we are gratified to find that the interpretation put by 'the Tablet,' on these documents is in the most distinct and precise terms confirmed by a Papal Brief, and the condemnation of the Colleges made more emphatic and stringent than ever. Thus there can be no mistake."

A Meeting was held at Agherafelt on the 10th ultimo, composed of the gentry, clergy, and other inhabitants of the Barony of Loughinsholin, "to express their abhorrence of the brutal murder of Mr. Maueverer," "to enter into a subscription for the discovery of the murderers," and "to repel the calumnies of 'the Times' newspaper, which had done its utmost to blacken the character of the murdered man, and to justify his assassination." Three Roman Catholic clergymen for the vicinity attended, and the following Resolutions, which were passed unanimously, show how little foundation there was for the odium endeavored to be heaped upon the memory of Mr. Maueverer:—

"That we have been cognisant during a long series of years, of the conduct of that gentleman as land agent, either as landlord, or agent, the situation he ever held which he presided; and we are decidedly of opinion that he fulfilled the important trusts assigned to him with a conscientiousness and disinterestedness worthy of the interests of all parties."

"That, as an upright, intelligent and impartial Magistrate, his actions were free from such bias as would have led to his assassination, by the hands of assassins, in the discharge of his duties of that office, is of serious injury to the peace and welfare of the neighborhood."

The Irish newspapers in the Young Ireland interest have been putting forward strongly the treatment which Mr. Smith O'Brien is represented to have received in Van Demon's Land, in consequence of which his health has suffered, and some of the writers have not scruples to assert that the object of the Government is to hasten his death. The matter was also mooted in the House of Commons by Mr. Lucius O'Brien in his place in Parliament. It appears that the Governor of Van Demon's Land had received instructions, that the State prisoners on their arrival in the Colony should receive "tickets of leave," provided they pledged themselves not to attempt to escape. The three State prisoners, who were sent out with Mr. S. O'Brien, accepted the conditions; but, he insisted, they had to pledge; the Governor in consequence was obliged to have recourse to such measures as he considered necessary for his safe custody, that he was not placed in association with convicts, and that his health has suffered it is owing to his not having a "ticket of leave" is given—1st. Not to proceed out of the Police District—2nd. To reside your residence and every change thereof to the Police Magistrate.—3rd. To report yourself personally once a month to the said Magistrate.—4th. Not to be absent from your registered place of residence after 10 o'clock at night—and lastly, not to enter any theatre or billiard room.

A second election for a Coroner for the Northern Division of the County Dublin, was held during the past week, in consequence of the two former dates, having, on a previous occasion, had an equal number of votes, when Mr. Harty, son of the late Alderman Harty, was returned by a majority of 3 over Mr. McCarthy, a son of the late Coroner.

The Whigs have at last given a place to Daniel O'Connells youngest son. Young Daniel is member for Dundalk. The post is the place of Consul at Para, in Brazil, a mouldy Consulship in a remote tropical country.

About 600 emigrants for America left Waterford by the Liverpool Steamers on Friday to embark at the latter Port. Since Monday work there has cleared out from the port of Limerick for New York, the Birlin with 124 passengers, the Fanny for Quebec with 66, and the Corsair for Quebec with 80. The Eliza Jane, from Waterford for Quebec, took out about 40 paupers from the Union Workhouse there. The Thetis, with emigrants, cleared out from Queenston for Quebec on Friday week, and the America for New York on Saturday week.

Since my last we have had abundant rain and mild temperature; the crops throughout the country are represented as being in a very healthy and favored state, the potatoes in blossom and promising a large held; the Bog cotton in the South of Ireland, Hay making in the County Dublin has commenced, but the wet weather is rather against it, as it has no appearance of the blight in the potato has been reported except from one spot. A correspondent of the *Warder* newspaper, writing from Waterford town, states that his early potatoes, which were quite safe on the 13th of the month were bouldered, have their leaves blackened at the top on the morning of the 14th. The atmosphere (he adds) has been for some days heavily charged with electricity; and the lightning during the night has been very vivid. A. B. C.

CITY NEWS.

MINERAL WATERS.—The Establishment of the late Mr. Wm. Farquhar, for the manufacture of Mineral Waters, so long and favorably known in connexion with St. James Street, has, we learn, been transferred to No. 30 Great St. James Street, where, under the direction and management of his respected Widow, the usual delightful beverages and summer drinks so conducive to health are furnished fresh and of the purest quality.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
July 5.

Ship Columbine, Bell, 18th June New Ross, ballast, to Price & Co.
Brig Royal William, Jeffery, 3rd May, Sunderland, Joseph & Co, coals and coke, 1 pass.

CLEARED,
July 5.

Ship Indus, Roberts, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co.
Bark China, Cumming, Troon, W. J. Boswell.
.... Aleri, Baldwin, Bristol, LeMesurier & Co.
.... Hindoo, Hughes, Plymouth, Wm. Stevenson.
Brig Barnard, Smith, Plymouth, A. Gilmour & Co.
.... Velocity, White, Waterford, C. E. Levey & Co.
.... Lawrence Forristal, Burke, Topsham, LeMesurier & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that a decision has been come to on the race between the yacht Harrington and the schooner Sutherland, some difficulty having arisen in consequence of the former running ashore. The decision is in favour of the Sutherland; and the money is to be paid over immediately to the parties interested in her.

The propeller Western Miller, in coming through Lake St. Peter, last Wednesday night, ran foul of the barge Lotus, Pulbock, master, which was lying at another wharf, and received considerable damage in the collision.

CHEAPEST SPOT IN MONTREAL

No. 28, McGILL STREET,

Merchant Tailor and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

WM. SLACK HAS RECEIVED, by the late arrivals, an Extensive Assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting of CLOTHS, FINE WEST OF ENGLAND and FRENCH CLOTHS, Fancy Doeskins, Trowserings, Summer Cloths, Russell Cord, Satinets, Venetian Cloths, &c. &c. Having greatly enlarged his Premises, he is now enabled to offer the LARGEST SUPPLY of CLOTHING in the City, at STILL LOWER PRICES than heretofore. An immense assortment of Frock, Dress, Sack and Summer Coats—Pants and Vests all quality and style—TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

CLOTH and TRIMMINGS furnished, and Garments C