THE EVERTES COURTER (bi-weekly) is

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1881,

The United States Mail Steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Saturday last, at a quarter past 1, A. M., being, it said, the second quickest passage across the Atlantic on record.

The news is not of an important char acter. In the English Money Market the funds still continued high, and indeed a slight advance had taken place. Con-sols, 971. In the Produce Market, we sols, 974. In the Produce Market, we notice an advance of 6d. a barrel on flour, but the advices do not consider that the advance could be sustained. Cotton had met a decline.

There had been heavy rains in England, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the Crystal Palace, but fortunately it stood the test.

Several influential Members of Parlis ment had called a meeting, to be held at an early day, for the purpose of denouncing the injustice of Earl Grey towards the North American Colonies, in the proposed repeal of the Timber duties.

It was rumored that the King of Naples

A large arrival of Gold had come hand from India, and passed into the Vaults of the Bank of England.

Lord Clarendon's letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury appears to deserve somewhat more than the passing comment which we gave it the other day, inasmuch as Lord Clarendon's opinion may be taken to be that of the Government by which he was appointed to the the good fortune to overhear a very inhe could not retain for a moment, were been offered to the Queen, the Church, and the Reople, of England, by the Pope and his Conclave, we are bound to be with the latter paragraph of this letter, because it has been currently believed Prelates and Clergy with all the conformish such evidence of the truthful-ideration due to their high station; ness of these scenic wonders as to remove when we find such a man, we say, all doubts of the kind.

As to the work itself, we were more faith is the safeguard of the civil liberty than confirmed in all we have said beof the Empire, and that it is his duty fore in favor of it. to resist the ascendancy of any other creed, we may well believe that the Papal aggression has been looked on in a very serious manner, both by the the Advisers constitutionally appointed

of a long and well matured conspiracy against Protestantism, and, by conse-quence, against the liberties of Englishmen. It is of little consequence to us, whether it was done under false impressions, and in ignorance of the deep roots which Protestantism has in the opinions of the People; if the Pope and the revision and the restriction of the People; if the Pope and the revision restriction of the People; if the Pope and the revision restriction of the People; if the Pope and the revision restriction of the People is the Pope and the revision restriction of the People is the Pope and the People is the Pope and the People is th opinions of the People's at the Pope and his advisers acted ignorantly, and the consequences are unpleasant to themselves, that is their look out—we do not acquit the criminal because he pleads ignorance of the faw—but the animus is the same, and we may very acriously ask ourselves the question, if these things are done in the green tree, what be done in the ciry

e been, had the English people
enlly residy, as believed at Rome,
eive and implicitly obey the Papal

it? We must own that we cannot
without a shudder at an act that

Colonies, for we have seen symptoms of it in Australia and New Zealand, and even in Canada, the Priesthood continually interfering with political affairs, and that always in a way to damage Imperial interests, though at first sight it may not be a seen in Canada. of the British Government, it is simply because they require the support of that Government in protecting their interests, wherever they are threatened with Demecratic assault, as in this country.. It is from no love to England, or any thing English, but simply from motives of self-preservation. We are certainly inclined to attribute more importance to Lord the one was written on the spur of the oment of excitement, the other after

This, the thirty second anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day, was celebrated with all the customary honours. The two regiments is garendered on the Esplanders and the 19th, were reviewed on the Esplanders at noon. A royal said to being he all by the Artillery, three successive voilines were given by the minuty, when fire hearty cheers reat the sir. The brautiful weather attracted a large concourse of our citizens.— Quebec Marcury.

help expressing our astonishment that the Military authorities in Montre I should have seen fit to allow the natal day of Mr. Christie said he was not a member of the feu de joie, from the 20th Regiment drawn up in front of the Quebec Barracks, no honor was paid to the day.

Although we are advocates for a

peaceable separation of Canada from the British Empire, (under the present policy ong as we are connected with the Empire, we shall condemn any slight of the birth-day of our Gracious Sovereign.

visiting this splendid work of art, the not in favor of allowing the Jadges, in all cases, other day, for the second time, we had to fix the fees of the Bar as they thought proper. teresting conversation between an old very Judges in Lower Canada, while members of member of the Hudson Bay Company the Bar, had been advocates of the most extravahe not on a perfectly good understanding and the proprietor, in which the former, gant fees; but as soon as they got on the Bench that Government. Therefore, to whom all the scenes were as familiar they became opposed to what they had before when Lord Clarendon gravely tells us as household words, declared that they that "a serious and studied insult" had were all as true to nature as it is possibeen offered to the Queen, the Church, and the People, of England, by the Pope and his Conclave, we are bound to believe that he speaks the sentiments of his Sovereign and her Constitutional We are also much struck an additional proof, if necessary, that his iter paragraph of this letter, memory had not failed him, he asked, places he mentioned were not representthat Lord Clarendon's opinions were far
more liberal in matters religious and
political than those of the Administration, and that he has been looked to in
looked, but that these particular views
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looked, but the view of the v tion, and that he has been looked to, in both the head some quarters, as likely to be at the head of some future Government, of a more extreme character than the present one. The scenery here represented hibited. The scenery here represented is so very extraordinary, t nobleman, whose sole aim in the ad- doubts have been entertained as to its rendered such signal services to the Empire, and what were the contents of a Bill without having ministration of Irish affairs seems to reality. The Bluffs, for instance, as well whose only daughters were in a state of absolute an opportunity of reading it. He did not want have been to give their fair share, and as other objects, were thought, by some poverty. When the Petition came up, it was his to prevent the Government from having a conperhaps somewhat more, of favors and at least, to be a little exaggerated. We intention to move that they receive a certain altingent fund for absolutely necessary nursoses. interests to the Roman Catholic are, therefore, the more especially gratis lowance out of the Indian Fund. Laity, and to treat the Roman Catholic fied to be thus accidentally enabled to

Sovereign whom God hath given to for them. We candidly allow that they surpar most of the Companies of a similar character most of the Companies of a similar character.

rount it is drive your consequence to the control of the control o

sapport the Government automs' Duties would beco

Last night the Government suffered a defeat of the very first division that took place this Session The particulars of the affair will be found below:
Mr. Christie brought up a Petition of the Bar
of Quebee. It complained that the present Tariff
is ruinously low; and prayed that in Act may be passed, empowering the Bar of Lower Canada to fix the rates of fees for the Courts of original jurisdiction of Lower Canada; and that, until such Tariff be established, the Tariff of 1810 be in force. Mr. Christie said this Petition had arisen out of an insurrection of the Bar against he Judges of Lower Canada, who had reduced the extravagant fees of the Bar. A paper at Quebec, in the interest of the Bar, had boasted that they had sufficient power in this House to procure the enactment of a law enabling them to riumph over the Judges. The modest prayer of the Petition was, that the Bar might be allowed to tax persons who are driven into the Courts just what they please. It was a power that belonged to the Judges, and ought not to be given to the

Mr. Ross, of Quebec, complained that the hon member (Mr. Christie) had prejudged the Petition, and brought on a discussion on its merits in Although last Saturday was kept as a holiday by all the public institutions, and the day fine, our good citizens were not gratified by any sight like that our contemporary describes above. We are not aware that any good reason existed for the Bar, and he had understood that the hon memthis strange anomaly; and we cannot ber himself (Mr. C.) was Editor of that paper.

the Sovereign of these Provinces to be Bar of Lower Canada; he was clear of them; he passed over in silent contempt—for, with the exception of the Royal Salute, and a Mr. Merritt thought the Petition ought to b Mr. Merritt thought the Petition ought to be received; it was an ungracious thing, at all times,

to retuse to receive Petitions.

Mr. Christie said it had been received, and his

motion was to have it printed. Mr. Prince was astonished to hear the hor member for Lincoln say that it was ungracious to of the Imperial Government, yet, so refuse to receive Petitions. That hose member when he belonged to the Government last year PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—On He hoped the Petition would be printed; he was He had heard, from common report, that these

> advocated. The Petition was then ordered to be printed. Sir Allan McNab called attention to a remark in the British Colonist of this morning, stating that

ers of the late Col. Brandt, a hero who had

LIMITING THE EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY money in such quantities as they might think

Bill to prohibit the expenditure of public money introduction of this Bill last Session, but he for purposes not previously authorized by law, should vote for its introduction this Session. He and to limit the granting of pensions.

Hon. Mr. Hincks said, the hon. member for had contrived any plan for preventing a waste of Norfolk had introduced a Bill of the name kind the Public Money.

The question was then put, and carried:—Year:

might, he very independent, but there was this difference between them, that he (Mr. Ross) was paid, while he (Mr. C.) was not.

Mr. Baldwin, in reply to the objections that the Attornies-General do not attend to the legal painters of their controls. ss of their office, said they spent the are imposed upon them; they had not neglected the public business to attend to their own private affairs. As to the Bill of the hon, member for Norfolk, if it were placed on the Statute Book, present. He would suppose a case :- Suppose

ome casualty should carry away one of the Locks on our Public Works, it would be absurd to hold that it ought not to be replaced, because no money had been appropriated for a necessity that had been unseen. If the House was of opinion that no legislation was required on any given subject, it was quite right to refuse the introduction of Bills on such subject....

Mr. Merritt would rote for the introduction of . Bill, although be voted against it last Session, on the ground that the Retrenchment Committee would take into consideration the whole financial the principle of restricting the expenditure of Public Money, but this ought to be done by the Constitution.

Hon. J. H. Cameron thought there was one

good reason why this Bill should be introduced, and that was, the statement of the Inspector-General, that Government cannot now expend any money without the authorization of Parliament. If he admitted that the principle of the Bill is already the law of the land, why object to defining more particularly what the law was. No one would say that the Attorney-General had neglected his duties; but he thought it was clear that the duties of the Attorney General were incompatible with his holding a Seat in the

whether we should vote for this Bill, but whether any Bills should be introduced which the Government did not like. It was a general question This Bill proposed to limit the granting of pensions; and he was in favor of that principle When Mr. Blake was Professor of Law in the University of Boronto, at a small salary, he wrote a Pamphlet in favor of low salaries for Judges. He went to two constituencies and neither of them would elect him, and then he went to the Third Riding of York and got returned. Well, he brought in a Bill for increasing was the first to oppose the reception of his last the number of Judges in Chancery; for whom his Bill provided salaries greater than he had of which he should ever be proud. (Laughter.) get; he shelved himself by accepting the mos lucrative of the Judgeships; and provided pensions for all the Judges as they retired. He (Mr Nackenzie) was in the County of Haldimand the other day, and he said something about the cost of the Public Printing, but, as he had not the accounts to refer to, he came to this House, and enquired, through another person, of Mr. Lindsay, the Clerk, if he could see the accounts. Oh no, they could not be seen. Well, he (Mr. M.) got returned for Heldimand, and he came back to enquire for the papers; when he found Mr. Sir Allan McNab had seconded the Address in Lindsay as polite as possible. He handed him answer to the Speech. This was not the case, and he hoped the correction would be made.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood said he believed there was not a single instance on second in which a promi-nent member of the opposition had united with objected that the country was not allowed to

Mr. Drummond defended the practice of rejecting Bills on their introduction, and said there

Hon. H. J. Boulton moved for leave to bring in Mr. Smith, of Durham, was opposed to the thought it well to see whether the hon, membe

hughter.
At Three Rivers, on the 20th instant, the lady of E. M. LART, Esq., Advocate, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MARRIED,

At 41, Ludgute Street. Ayv. Scotlund, on the 30th April, by the Rev. Robert Davidson, of Hullywood, Damfries, Robert Dorald, Seq., Amessor of Property and Indomenax, Glasgow, to Jessez, daughter of the late Robert Davidson. Esq., Ayr.

At 81, Johna, C. &., ou the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. H. Davis, by special livetime. Mr. Crables Weatherneas, master-builder, of Odelitown, to Mrs. Gerrauds Ananda St. Fellz, daughter of John Armott, Esq., of Cauterbury, Rent County, England.

At Oak Hall, on the 18th inst., by licetime, by the Rev. E. S. Indalla, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. T. G. Brainarth, eldest daughter of Geo, Gunn Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

On the 1st of April, at his residence, Rosetta Cuttage, Bushfield Avenue, City of Dublin, Enwars Bull, Enq. of the Dublin Warder. Nr. Bull, was the editor and joint proprietor (with Mr. Laranxi) of the Dublin Warder, and of the Hereld and Statement, also published in the same office, He was well known throughout Great Britain as a political writer of transcendent abilities. At an upright and independent public journalist, he had few superiors. In his demise, religion and truth have lost a nowerful friend.

LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the A LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on TUES-DAY EVENING next, 27th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, by Ma. LUCEY, of Troy, N.Y., on the Subject of ELOCUTION. The Orators of Ireland, America, and other Countries, will be

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