NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the Montreal Courier *do not acknowledge any Receipt granted by* Alfred Haddock *since the 1st of March last.*

Montreal, 30th April, 1850.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1850.

The Army.

A contemporary mentions a report that the Duke of Wellington is to resign the Chief Command of the Army, and to be succeeded by Prince Albert. If we err not, the same report was in circulation some years ago, and the question being asked in Parliament, the Minister of the Crown replied that under no circumstances would the Government think of placing the command of the Army in the hands of the Prince Consort. Lord Hardinge is the man to whom the Army has been looking for years as the Duke's successor.

We understand that Colonel D'Urban, the Deputy Quarter Master General, is in future to discharge the duties of both his own and the Adjutant General's Department.

Exchange.

The short cotton crop is telling upon the price of American Securities—a deficiency of five or seven hundred thousand bales of cotton must sensibly diminish the amount of Exchange for sale; consequently dealers who have to place funds in London, avail themselves of Government Securities as a safe and convertible medium with which to meet their payments.

Ocean Steamers.

On the 26th April there were six steamers on their way to America from Europe, viz.:—The *British Queen*, from Hamburg, 2nd; the *Cambria*, from Liverpool, 13th; the *City of Glasgow*, from Glasgow, 16th; the *Helena Sloman*, from Hamburg, 15th; the *Canada*, from Liverpool, and *Washington*, from Southampton, the 20th.

Oswego Trade.

The merchants of Oswego are driving a capital trade in Canada produce—in one day, besides other articles, there were entered 4,400 bushels of wheat, and 350,000 feet of lumber. Yet, in the face of these facts, American vessels are prevented proceeding to Quebec, and carrying back return cargoes, as if the Ministry wished to turn our trade down the Erie Canal.

Surgical Operation.

One of the most formidable operations in surgery, requiring the greatest nerve, and nicest anatomical knowledge, was performed yeste day at the Montreal General Hospital, by Dr. R. L. Macdonell, of this city. This operation consisted in the removal of the whole of the upper jaw bone, necessitated by malignant tumor, which must, if not removed, have rapidly brought on the death of the unfortunate individual. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform in the early part of the operation, which lasted but thirteen minutes from the first incision to the removal of the patient from the table. This is the second time the operation has been performed by Dr. Macdonell in Montreal, and, as we believe, by him only hitherto in this country.

We hear that the valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Matthew Bell was put up at auction in Three Rivers on the 1st instant. It was principally bought by Mr. Wickstead, as Agent for the parties interested. The late residence of that gentleman was sold at £550; a lot adjoining, for £200; part of the wharf, known as Bell's Wharf, at £160; and the extensive Township property at prices averaging from £5 to £30 per lot. Several gentlemen from this city and Quebec attended the sale.

We have no further news from St. Monique, or St. Gregoire, the scenes of the disturbances in the District of Three Rivers. The "Prairie Hens" are still engaged in conveying summones for persons to appear before the Commissioners to answer interrogatories. It is expected that the result of the labor of these gentlemen will not be as satisfactory as they have been led to believe. The company of the 19th Regiment is still stationed in these Canadian Parishes to protect the Fortin's from being attacked. Valient soldiers!—they are very careful of their precious lives!

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—McLean has been found guilty of the murder of Robert McElva, of Clarke, U. C., and sentenced to death. The murderer was an Orangeman and an Officer of a Lodge, and both the Judge and Queen's Counsel spoke in the highest terms of the Orangemen of Clarke, who brought the criminal to justice by their exertions.

We are requested to intimate that a Convocation for conferring degrees will be held at McGill College, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 3, P. M., at which the public generally, and members of the medical profession especially, are invited to attend.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Imperial Parliament—Board of Trade—Mr. Justice Tulfourd—The Harvest—Amusements—Industrial Exhibition—Army—The Pope—France.

LONDON, April 19, 1850.

There is little of interest to communicate by the present mail. On Friday the Premier brought forward his promised motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the amount and nature of all salaries paid out of the public Exchequer for official and diplomatic services. Mr. D'Israeli moved an amendment that the Committee was unnecessary and unprecedented; urging that the House already possessed ample information upon the subject, and that there was no reason why the Government should not bring in a Bill at once to complete all proper and available reductions. After a considerable debate the House divided—for the Committee, 250; against it, 159. Majority for Government, 91. It is worthy of remark that, on this occasion, all the Radicals—with the exceptions of Lord Nugent and Mr. Hume—voted with Government for shelving the question of judicious Retrenchment.

On Monday last Lord John Russell gave notice of his intention, on the 6th of May, to introduce a Bill for the abolition of the Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and for the appointment of a fourth Secretary of State; and in the Committee of the Stamp Duties Bill on the Clause providing that the Stamp Duties on bonds not exceeding £50 be 2s. 6d., Sir H. Willoughby moved, as an amendment, that the duty should be 1s. Upon a division the numbers were—for the amendment, 164; against it, 135. Majority against Ministers, 29. The result was received with loud cheering, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, under these circumstances, he felt it necessary to ask leave to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next. Although there is not any great public principle involved in this measure, yet the division shows plainly the insecure footing of Ministers in the House of Commons, and it is painfully apparent to their friends that it will require a great effort to save the Cabinet for another Session.

On Tuesday Mr. Milner Gibson brought forward his motion for the repeal of the paper duty and the abolition of stamp duties on newspapers, of the advertisement duties, and of the customs duties on foreign books. The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowan, the great paper manufacturer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to give up £1,365,000—the amount of the taxes sought to be repealed—and asked the House to reject the motion. The proposition was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. D'Israeli, and opposed by Mr. Aglionby, and by the Premier, and on a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 190 to 89.

I was correct in my last when I stated that Mr. Fox's Education Bill would make little, if any, further progress in the House. The measure came on for a second reading on Wednesday, when it was opposed by Mr. Stafford, by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by Lord John Russell, and by the Marquis of Blandford. The only speaker of any note in favor of the Bill was Mr. Roebuck. The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Anstey, and, whenever it may be resumed, the second reading will certainly be negatived by a large majority.

The proceedings in the House of Lords have been utterly devoid of interest. On Monday it was stated that Lord Grey had determined not to sanction any ordinance proclaiming the Roman Catholic to be the dominant Church in Malta. It appears that an ordinance of this kind has been introduced in Malta, by Mr. More O'Ferrall, the Roman Catholic Governor of that Colony, which was immediately protested against by the Bishop of Gibraltar, whose promptitude in this matter doubtless had some influence on the determination of the Colonial Secretary.

On Monday, Mr. Hume presented a Petition in the House of Commons, complaining of the indecent dress of the Highland Regiments—(a laugh.) The Petitioners represented that, in the course of the last 19 months, during which a Highland Regiment had been stationed in Stirling Castle, they (the Petitioners) had been obliged to witness many painful spectacles—(roars of laughter.) The Petitioners further alleged, that the manner in which the bodies of the soldiers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, was injurious to their health—(renewed laughter)—and that, as a compensation for their scant clothing, the men received an additional premium from the public of about £1 5s. On the score of economy, therefore, no less than delicacy, the Petitioners called upon the House to take the matter into their serious consideration—(laughter.)

The Board of Trade Returns continue satisfactory, inasmuch as they shew increased operations in the manufacturing districts. The declared value of the exports for the month ending March 5th, exceeds, by more than half a million sterling, the exports of the corresponding period of last year, and is nearly double that amount higher than the exports for the month ending March 5th, 1848. The latter period is, however, no fair criterion. The revolution of February completely extinguished our Foreign trade for three weeks of the period. The imports exhibit a falling off in Grain, and in other leading articles of consumption. The effect of this must be—supposing the exports to result from *legitimate* trade, and not dependent upon speculation—to increase the already enormous amount of specie in the coffers of the Bank of England.

It seems pretty clear that the *Times* has missed its mark in the matter of Mr. Justice Talfourd. The whole Bar of the Western Circuit is unanimous in declaring that his Lordship could not have directed the Jury otherwise than he did, in the case of the Birds. But what shall I say of the oracle of Printing House Square? Mr. Justice Talfourd is on his first Circuit, and the Editor of the *Times*, in four consecutive articles, remarkable for their virulence of expression, endeavors to make the world believe that the amiable and talented Judge is wanting in humanity, and deficient in judgment. A more shameful attempt to crush a public man, was never made. People remember that Mr. Walter, the leading Proprietor of the *Times*, has considerable property in Berkshire, and that his late father tried in vain to win the "sweet voices" of the electors of Reading, whose choice fell upon Mr. Sergeant Talfourd; and they are apt to think, and do not hesitate to say, that petty jealousy and private pique have led to the cruel, and certainly uncalled-for attack.

The price of Grain continues to rule excessively low, and there seems not the slightest prospect of an immediate, or even early rise. With the large supplies we are receiving from abroad, and with the prospect—so far—of a good harvest, there is, in my opinion, every reason to believe that, ere long, prices, so far from advancing, will still further recede.

London is very full at the present moment, and although, from the delicate state of Her Majesty's health, the season will not be so brilliant as usual, yet there is every prospect of the London tradesmen reaping a fair harvest. Besides our own numerous Theatres, we have three Foreign Establishments open at the present time,—The two standard Operas and the "French Plays." Mozart's splendid Opera, *Le Nozze di Figaro*, was produced (for the first time this season) last night at *Her Majesty's Theatre*, with such a cast, for completeness, it has never before boasted of; for it included Sontag, Parodi, our countrywoman, Catherine Hayes, Colletti, Calgolari, Belletti, and the inimitable Lablache. Add to this, the grand Scene from *Lucia*, by the great English tenor, Sims Reeves, and an enchanting Ballet, and you will have some idea of the treat afforded to musical amateurs by Mr. Lumley. With these attractions we fail to miss Jenny Lind.

The subscriptions for the Exhibition of 1851 are gradually coming in. Last week, 51 Committees made a return of their first Subscription Lists to the Royal Commissioners. The sums announced were as follow:—London and Westminster, £28,360; ditto, (Ladies,) £975; Manchester, £3,300; Bath, £89; Belfast, £315; Bingley, £32; Birmingham, £833; Blackburn, £400; Bolton, £470; Bradford, £1,100; Bridgnorth, £17; Bristol, £527; ditto, (Ladies,) £6; Cambridge, (Town,) £119; ditto, (University,) £109; Canterbury, £23; Cardiff, £95; Derby, £259; Devonport, £63; Dover, £27; Dudley, £245; Falmouth, £20; Gloucester, £67; Guildford, £41; Halifax, £561; Hartlepool, £39; Hereford, £37; Huddersfield, £784; Lancaster, £83; Kendal, 105; Kensington, £321; Leeds, £1,283; Llanelly, £120; Newcastle, £414; Newcastle-under-Lyne, £50; Newport, (Monmouth,) £32; Norwich, £330; Preston, £200; Ramsgate, £34; Sheffield, £884; Stafford, £29; Stirling, £38 (provided no Highlanders are exhibited;) Stockport, £292; Tamworth, £33; Tewkesbury, £20; Warrington, £110; Wexford, £3; Wigan, £174; Whitehaven, £65; Windsor, £238; Wolverhampton, £237; York, £120. The Royal Academy have voted £500, and the Mercers' Company £100. The Manchester subscription was the contribution of 30 gentlemen only.

Lieutenant-General Douglas, K. C. B., from the 93rd, is to have the 42nd Regiment, vice Sir John Macdonald, deceased; and Major-General Thomas Lightfoot will be appointed to the 93rd Regiment.

The Pope has at length arrived at Rome, where his reception is said to have been of an enthusiastic character. I hold it to be indispensable to the religious as well as to the political influence of Romanism, that its head should reside in the ancient capital of the Christian world, otherwise where are his claims to the See of St. Peter? With this view, I shall watch with deep interest the progress of events at Rome.

The unsettled state of affairs at Paris has a very unfavorable effect on the commerce of France. The approaching election is looked to with some apprehension. The selection of M. Eugene Sue, as the Democratic candidate, is regarded as an insult to society and religion, for both have been set at nought by the celebrated novelist in his writings. The Moderates seem inclined to substitute the name of M. Leclerc for that of M. Foy, and, if they do so, I think they may be certain of success. The Reds have decidedly committed an error in adopting the candidature of M. Sue, and it only remains for the Moderate party to take advantage of it, and put forward M. Leclerc, who is an unobjectionable candidate to all the great parties of order. France is now paying the penalty of 60 years turbulence and change. Every principle is cast loose; obedience, loyalty, and respect for the laws, even submission to the voice of the majority, no longer guide the people. Every man does that which is right in his own eyes, and then demands that every other man shall conform to his regimen. The most monstrous doctrines, and the most immoral practices, are dignified with the name of a social system, and are to be enthroned amidst massacre and spoliation, as the only means of regenerating mankind. How is it possible that any human government can be maintained under such auspices? A crisis in France is not far distant, and, when it does come, the shock between order and anarchy will be a terrible one. What a warning does all this teach to Englishmen, to cling to the institutions of their own favored land. Socialism is only Radicalism run wild, and a persistence in the schemes broached by the Red Republicans will infallibly lead to anarchy and its train of national decay and individual suffering. There is no safety but in a firm adherence to the ancient Constitution of the country; no security for life and property, but in the careful maintenance of religion and morality; and although it may be easy to point out grievances and to unsettle opinions, it is difficult to restore a country, once disturbed by such conflicts, to peace and prosperity.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Vice-Regal Court—The Ministry—Encumbered Estates—Repeal Association—The Corporation—Cattle Show—Emigration—The Weather, &c.

DUBLIN, April 18, 1850.

The contemplated abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy, and the Vice-Regal Court, still occupies much of the attention of the citizens of Dublin. A large and respectable meeting, convened by requisition to the Lord Mayor, was held at the Rotunda, on the 8th ultimo, for the purpose of protesting against the measure. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Long, J. O'Connell, Latouche, H. Grattan, Alderman Kirshaw, Ferguson, &c. Some very good speeches were made, and, although the politics of the speakers were in many instances diametrically opposite, the greatest unanimity prevailed. A Mr. Shea Lalor endeavored to disturb this, and was with some difficulty restrained by the Chairman. The Resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, were similar, if not in words, in sense, to those of the previous meeting, presided over by the High Sheriff of the City.

If the Ministry carry this measure, a breach of faith towards the citizens of Dublin will certainly be committed, but this will not probably trouble the Whigs much. It is well known that the project of "the Union" was very repugnant to the citizens of Dublin; their opposition to it was neutralized in some measure by the Government officials of the day, who persuaded them that it would prove less injurious than they supposed, because Dublin would still continue to be the Seat of the Vice-Regal Court, and they would still have the Irish Exchequer, the Treasury, the Civil and War Office Departments, the Boards of Custom and Excise, and the Law Courts. Since Custom and Excise, the Irish Exchequer, the Boards of Custom and Excise have been removed from Dublin, and consolidated with the London Boards. When the Treasury and Vice-Regal Court are removed, Dublin will have only its Law Courts, and there is no security that they will not follow, beyond the word of a Whig Minister.

Since the foregoing was written the London journals have arrived, and it appears that Lord John Russell has given notice, that, on the 6th of May, he will move for leave to bring in a Bill "to create a Secretary of State for Ireland, with a view to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland."

The weakness of the Whig Ministry is becoming more apparent every day. They have been in a minority upon divisions during the past fortnight on three occasions, and very nearly so upon a fourth. On Captain Boldero's motion, on going into Committee, on the "Ordnance Estimates," respecting the treatment of Assistant-Surgeons in the Royal Navy, the Ministry were defeated by a majority of 8. Again, on Captain Fitzroy's motion for the Second Reading of the "County Courts Extension Bill," the Opposition had a majority of 5. And in the Committee on the "Stamp Duties Bill," on Sir H. Willoughby's amendment respecting the Duty on Bonds, the Opposition again had a majority of 29, the announcement of which was received with loud cheers. While on Lord Duncan's motion, in the House of Commons, "affirming the expediency of repealing the Window Tax," as interfering with the health and sanitary condition of the people, (which involves above a million and a half of revenue,) the Ministry were only able to command a majority of 3.

It would appear as if the "Encumbered Estates Commission Act" was not working fast enough, as a kind of Supplemental Bill has been brought in by the Solicitor-General for England, the proposed object of which is "to provide more simple and effectual securities for advances to purchasers of Encumbered Estates." Its introduction was opposed by several influential Irish Whig Members; among the rest, by Sir Lucius O'Brien, Colonel Dunne, and Mr. Fitzstephen French. Sir L. O'Brien illustrated the mode by which an Irish landlord might be deprived of his estate under the present Act. Supposing an estate to be moderately encumbered, the landlord would not pay the interest of the encumbrances, because his tenants would neither pay him rent nor give up possession of their farms; they would overhold against their landlord for a year and a half, while under this Act but 40 days' notice was required to bring an estate under it, and in that short period he might be deprived of it. He said, he knew a gentleman, the owner of 30 farms, who neither received one shilling of rent nor could he get possession of his land; this estate, a few years ago, was free from debt, but must now be sold at a few days' notice, because the tenants overhold, and the landlord could get no rent.

In a former letter I gave you a statement of the enormous amount of landed property which has come under the "Encumbered Estates Commission Act," and which must be sold. I also mentioned the comparatively fair prices which the first estate sold under this Act realized. How it is working you may judge by the following examples given by Mr. Fitzstephen French:—He stated that an estate, the property of a Mr. MacLoughlin, situated in the County Mayo, the rental of which, a few years ago, was £400 a year, was sold under this Act during the present year for £600; being one year and a half's purchase; and that, in another instance, a property, which belonged to a Mr. Baldwin, for which he refused £8,500 in the year 1845, was sold under this Act for £3,500.

The Repeal Association held a Weekly Meeting on the 9th ultimo. The attendance was very thin. "The Rent" was announced to amount to exactly £4, and Mr. John O'Connell said, if the country did not come forward to support the Association, it would be impossible for him to keep the doors of "Conciliation Hall" open much longer. At the meeting this week the contributions were announced to amount to £22 6s. 8d.; and the evil day has been postponed.

The Corporation of Dublin held a meeting on the 9th ultimo; a noisy discussion as usual ensued. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Reynolds) was in the Chair, and refused to put the motion respecting himself, of which Town Councillor Walker had given notice, and which I communicated to you in a former letter. Mr. Reynolds informed the meeting that it was his intention to perform all the duties of the office of Lord Mayor until dispossessed by a Court of Law, and read an opinion given by Sir J. Romilly, the Solicitor General from England, to the effect that Mr. Reynolds "can only be removed from the office by a judgment of 'ouster,' upon a 'quo warranto;' and that a separate penalty of £50 does not probably lie against Mr. Reynolds for such sit in the capacity of Lord Mayor." It is said that early in the next term an application will be made for a "mandamus" to elect a new Lord Mayor; and that Messrs. Greene and Brewster, the ex-Solicitor Generals for Ireland, have given opinions opposed to that of the Solicitor General for England.

The Spring Cattle Show of the Royal Dublin Society was held during the present week upon their premises at Leinster House, Kildare Street. The exhibition in every way equalled the anticipations in its favor, and the stock, which included breeding stock, fat stock, sheep, and swine, was both numerous and excellent; indeed the judges of the latter stated that they had seldom witnessed a show equal to it. The agricultural implements obtained also their meed of approbation, and the poultry was declared in some classes to be the finest ever exhibited in any country. On the evening of the first day of the Show, a meeting was held for the purpose of receiving the adjudication of the premiums, when the Chair was filled by the Lord Lieutenant, who congratulated the Society upon the result of the exhibition.

The emigration, as I mentioned in a former communication, promises to be very extensive this year. During the last week, four vessels with emigrants sailed from Waterford: the brig *Medina*, for Quebec, with 109 passengers; the *Countess of Durham*, for the same port, with 76 passengers; the *Sophia*, for Halifax, with 79; and the *Elias*, for New York, with about the same number. This is independent of the large numbers who take passage to Liverpool from Waterford by the steamers which ply between the two places, in order to embark at Liverpool. During the last week, two vessels also sailed from Cove with emigrants: the *Waltron* for New York, and the *Susan* for St. Johns.

The weather here is seasonable—a mild temperature with frequent showers. The health of the city is good. There is nothing new in the scientific world.

A. B. C.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Steamboat Combination—Lake Craft and Navigation—Convocation of Toronto University—Blundering in the Inspector-General's Office—Trial of James Russell—Retrenchment.

TORONTO, May 2, 1850.

The Convention of Steamboat Proprietors, from the British and American shores of the Lake, which sat at Kingston on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, have concluded an important arrangement, of the particulars of which I am in possession, and which you will not be likely to get elsewhere. The agreement contains twenty-six stipulations, and is signed by six of the leading Steamboat Proprietors. It is to take effect on the 8th of May, and continue till the 8th of November next. The principal features of the agreement are these: The *Princess Royal*, *Magnet*, and *City of Toronto*, are to carry the Mail on the route from Hamilton to Kingston; and the *Ottawa Chief*, *Canada*, and *Lord Elgin*, are to carry it from Kingston to Montreal. In the event of the *Canada* proving too slow for a Mail boat, the *Fashion*, now fitting up at Toronto, will take her place. If not used for this purpose, the *Fashion* is to run on the Bay of Quinte. The Through Line will consist of the *Passport*, *New Era*, *Comet*, and the *Highlander*, a splendid boat now in course of construction, which will be ready about the 1st of July. The Through Line agrees to pay to the Proprietors of the other boats, a dollar for each cabin, and half a dollar for each steerage passenger brought by it on the Lake and River, in consideration of the latter permitting it to run without opposition. Half these rates are to be paid for the River, and half for the Lake. The boats of the Through Lines are not to start from Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, or Hamilton, till at least three hours after the departure of the other boats. The rates of fare are to be the same as when the opposition ceased last Fall, viz.: $4 cabin from Toronto to Kingston, $4 from Kingston to Montreal, and $5 from Montreal to Kingston. All the passengers brought by the Through Line from below to Toronto, and who go from here to Lewiston, are secured on the latter route to Mr. Bethune, that is, he is to get the passage money, whether they go by his boats or not, conditioned that he continue to run a morning boat on the Toronto and Lewiston route.

The nature of this new arrangement amongst the Steamboat Proprietors, so far as the public are concerned, is just this: If the Through Line can afford to pay the Proprietors of the other boats the stipulated rates, then it is clear that it could carry the passengers for just so much less as it can afford to have thus deducted from the rates received. If the Through Line could do this, so could the other boats; and it follows that the public is compelled to pay rates more than sufficient to remunerate the owners of the boats.

Notwithstanding this agreement, there will be something of an opposition, though it may not be sufficiently powerful to have any effect on the rates of passage. The freight Steamships that run from Toronto to Montreal, including the *Ottawa*, *Britannia*, *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Hibernia*, *Western Miller*, *Free Trader*, and *Commerce*, are in a good condition for carrying passengers. They can carry from 20 to 40 cabin passengers each, and a large number of steerage passengers. As they depend upon freight for remuneration, they can afford to carry passengers at low rates. The agreement entered into by the Proprietors of the other boats, will be just what the owners of the steam freight Ships could have wished for.

It is a remarkable fact, that during the last two seasons, Steam Propellers and Polliwogs are the only kind of craft on Lake Ontario that have paid anything worth calling a dividend.

Now that I am in the shipping line, I may as well make a finish of it. A new Steamer is to be built, to run between this city and Lewiston, intended to make two trips a day, giving parties who leave Toronto in the morning six hours to remain at the Falls of Niagara, and enabling them to return the same evening. £8000 is the amount of stock required, £5000 of which is already subscribed; engines of 120 horse power have been purchased. She is to be ready by the opening of navigation next Spring.

Mr. Lawson, of Halifax, N. S., has chartered the *Western Miller*, *Governor*, and several other Schooners, to run between Toronto and Halifax. They take Flour, and other Canadian produce, and bring back West India produce and Nova Scotia Fish. The *Western Miller* is expected to make a trip a month for the six months of the season.

Mr. Thompson Smith is preparing to send the schooner *Europe* to Halifax with a cargo of flour, and to bring back West India produce. Mr. S. was engaged in the same trade last year, but did not find it remunerative.

Most of the Lake Ontario steamers have undergone thorough repairs since last season. Some of them are yet in course of being repaired. The *Princess Royal* has received new boilers, made on an improved principle, which save about half the wood formerly used. Instead of 40 cords between Toronto and Kingston, she now consumes but 20. The powers of her engines are so much increased, that she runs fully two miles an hour faster than last year. She has been further improved by placing new state-rooms and a saloon on the upper deck.

The *Admiral* is getting new boilers, to be completed by the 1st of June, when she will be put on the Niagara route as a morning boat from Lewiston to Toronto.

The *City of Toronto* has had her boilers taken out and repaired, and her hull has been almost completely renewed. She is now a very fine boat.

The *Sovereign* has been drawn up the Marine Railway at Niagara, and had her boilers thoroughly repaired, and her hull made staunch and good.

The *Magnet*, *Eclipse*, *America*, and *Chief Justice* have been severally overhauled and newly painted.

The *New Era* is getting false sides to her, with a view of rendering her more fit for the Lake navigation. It is doubtful if this object will be attained, for, when the alteration is completed, she will draw considerably less water than before.

I omitted to state in the proper place that the *Chief Justice*, which runs between Toronto and *Lewiston*, is not included in the combination. She is owned by Mr. Hearn, of Niagara, who runs her on his own account.

There is strange blundering in the Inspector-General's office now-a-days. Three different sets of regulations for the coasting-trade have been issued since December last, and they have all been found impracticable. The *Cargo-Book*, accompanying the last set of instructions issued, has not even been printed, and no attempt is made to carry it into effect. The schedule of canal-tolls, promulgated on the 21st March, is cancelled on the 30th April, and new rates substituted. The Government organ here defended the rates of toll, now cancelled, on the ground that they all formed convenient parts of the American currency. The new rates have no reference to any such convenience.

Yesterday afternoon the Convocation of Toronto University met in the large room of the Upper Canada College buildings to elect a Chancellor. Two gentlemen were proposed, Mr. DeBlaquiere, of Kingston, and Sir Allan McNab. The choice fell on the former gentleman by an almost unanimous vote, there being only one dissentient. Dr. Bovel, who proposed Mr. DeBlaquiere, strongly deprecated the introduction of politics into the University. Dr. Lundy, on the contrary, who proposed Sir Allan, stated his opinion that it was impossible to keep politics out of the University. During the discussion, which lasted about two hours and half, the subject of the refusal of Degrees *ad eundem* to the seven gentlemen who graduated at Scotch Universities was incidentally brought up, by a member of the Convocation expressing regret that the house had not been further enlarged by the addition of the rejected gentlemen. Dr. McCaul, having been rendered an object of unfounded suspicion regarding the part he took, in secret Convocation, in reference to the rejected applicants for Degrees, took occasion to remove that suspicion by stating openly and distinctly that, so far from having opposed their application, he had urged their admission by every argument he could employ. In the course of his remarks he made an allusion which Dr. Gwynne, the Professor of Anatomy, regarded as a reflection upon the course he (Dr. G.) had taken at the secret meeting of Convocation, but, instead of explaining his conduct, Dr. Gwynne asked liberty of the house to do so, which was refused, all the members being required to observe strict secrecy respecting what occurs in secret Convocation. Dr. Gwynne also brought up the question of the legality of the proceedings of the Convocation, in a recent instance, in conferring Degrees. His arguments were, that the law requires Degrees to be conferred in open Convocation by the President, Vice-President, or Chancellor, while, in fact, they had been conferred by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor in secret Convocation. Dr. McCaul opposed this view of the case. Dr. Lundy thought the Convocation should satisfy itself whether the Degrees had been legally conferred; and if not, that they should be conferred in open Convocation. The question was at length passed over informally. It was stated in Convocation that Sir Allan McNab would have declined the honor of the Chancellorship had he been elected.

At Hamilton the Jury in the case of James Russell for Arson could not agree, and were discharged. The trial lasted three days—a circumstance exceedingly rare in Upper Canada, where a trial, however important, rarely occupies more than a day.

A city journal states that a Commission is about to be issued for inquiring into the utility of various offices under the Government, and that all salaries over £150 a year will come under review.

X.

Mr. B. Workman's Letters.

Mr. Benjamin Workman has heretofore rendered us very essential and important service, for which we have felt grateful to Him who often sends blessings in disguise, and the same gentlemen is now taking great pains to teach us an invaluable lesson for a journalist, namely, accuracy of quotation. These remarks are called forth by the following circumstances: During the excitement in the end of last March, caused by the attempt to force a Unitarian paper upon the Mercantile Library Reve Room, a gentleman connected with that Institution, who is extensively known and honored for piety, intelligence, probity and active benevolence, called at our office, and in the course of conversation, stated that when he had opposed the admission of the paper last winter he looked into it to ascertain its character, and the first passage that caught his eye was to the effect that, if Christ had lived at the present day in Boston he would not have been the perfect character he was, as he had not the same temptations to contend with that he would have now. We remarked that this was an important point, and made a memorandum of these words on the spot, which, without any further communication with him, we used in the leading article of the next issue, never dreaming that any question of fact would or could be raised about them. It is but fair, however, to remark here that the gentleman who mentioned this information has since stated that if he had known his words were to be published, he would have endeavored to verify, by a second perusal, what he had only glanced at from a recollection, though a vivid one, of three months standing. We think it was the day after the article in question appeared that an inquiry was made respecting our authority for the statement referred to, when we immediately gave the name of our informant, and on Friday of the same week we received a letter from Mr. Workman containing a series of questions, amongst which was one to the same effect as that verbal message. This letter we declined to answer in detail for cause alleged, but did not, as Mr. Workman seems to think, decline intercourse with him generally. Indeed, we rather invited correction, as will be seen, if Mr. Workman will publish *that* correspondence, which we hereby invite him to do. This explanation establishes—1st, That we gave up our authority at once, in the proper quarter, thus giving ample time to deny the truth of the statement before our next publication, and that previous thereto Mr. Workman had our assurance of having willing to retract if shewed our error; so that the insinuation conveyed in the postscript of Mr. W.'s last letter, that the statement was made without regard to truth, for the purpose of influencing the meeting that took place on the 6th of April, falls to the ground. Had it been so intended, it would have been published in the paper which issued on that day, when there would have been no time to deny it, instead of a week before. Had Mr. Workman stated that he was convinced no such article could have appeared in the paper, as sentiments of the kind were utterly opposed to the feelings and views of Unitarians, we would gladly have published his denial, and that is no more than we could have said without hesitation of any orthodox religious paper.—It follows as a obvious inference then, either that Unitarians occasionally take great liberties with the Saviour's character, rendering our statement somewhat probable, or Mr. Workman was not very zealous to free the paper in which he seems to take so deep an interest, from what would be to so orthodox paper a most odious imputation. Now, we ask candid men only to reflect upon the danger and impropriety of encouraging a paper concerning which the agent, and even, as we have seen, the Editor or manager, appear not very sure, without a great deal of searching, whether such a statement had occurred in it or not!

For some time subsequent to these circumstances, Mr. Workman was, we believe, in communication with our informant, the writer of the leading Mr. W.'s letter to the *Courier*, which we have already noticed. It will be remembered we then invited him, Mr. W., to lend us a fyle of the paper in question, in order that we might verify or retract our statement, but this invitation was not responded to.—He did, however, send the fyle twice for a brief space to the gentleman who gave us information, and who, on the last examination of its columns found the passage to which he alluded, which he copied and sent to us, just on the eve of his departure on a visit to New York, but without any accompanying message. This extract we at once received, in justice to all parties, to publish, but as we wished to accompany it with a statement of facts which would necessarily refer to our informant, a sense of propriety forbade our doing so during his temporary absence. To shew, however, that we had no intention of blinking the matter, we inserted the following notice in our last:

"Further notice of letter in last Monday's *Courier* is necessarily deferred till next week."

Our repugnance to make statements respecting any one in his absence, does not, however, appear to be participated in by Mr. Workman, who brings out the name of this gentleman, and details a variety of circumstances concerning him in a second letter to the *Courier* published on Friday last, a liberty which alone occasions and excuses our public allusion to that gentleman now.

The following is the extract in question, (we have not seen the original, but only a manuscript copy) which forms part of an article entitled, "Letter on Unitarianism, by E. B. Trenton, N. Y."

"The religious community, which has respected the teachings or admired the lives of the leaders of the Unitarian movement, has often objected that there is a defect in Unitarianism. The advocates of Unitarianism have often admitted it. It has often failed—like all other denominational forms of the Christian religion—to awaken the spirit of piety in its believers, and has left them uninstructed in religious truth. But not because it is not true; and not because it is not the whole truth. Yet we need more. Do not leave us, we may say to our teachers, to meditate for ourselves upon the doctrine of God, but teach us every duty that He requires. Do not leave us in blind admiration of the Saviour; show us what so good a being would have done in our place. Show us what goodness like His would do, engaged in the midst of business and gain, like ours—in the relationships of home such as we sustain—in the midst of temptations to worldliness, such as we are surrounded by—in connection with a Government and nation like ours, and with a state of civilization, such as that of the nineteenth century. Do not teach us the abstract doctrine, we may say to them, that we should love our neighbors as ourselves; a thousand circumstances seem to forbid it; society seems based upon an opposite doctrine; our hopes in life, the demands of others upon us, and the rivalship of the world seems to forbid it; teach us what it is to love our neighbor as ourselves."—*Christian Inquirer, Nov. 17, 1849.*

Upon this extract we have simply to remark, that its first personal has produced upon all who have read it, so far as we know, a similar impression to that which it produced on our informant, with the exception of the reference to Boston, which is easily accounted for by an impression on his mind that the paper was published there, and though like many other Unitarian utterances, it is susceptible of more than one interpretation, yet its character for harmlessness or danger is to be judged by the impression which it is calculated to leave after an ordinary perusal, and it was to this point, namely, the dangerous character of the paper that we exclusively alluded. We therefore submit that our reference to it is substantially maintained, whatever meaning may be attached to the words upon a critical examination. It is the free and easy way of treating the Saviour, as if he were not much more, after all, than one of ourselves, which characterizes this paper, to which those who believe in his Divinity most decidedly object, and which renders Unitarian papers so obnoxious to them as the presence of a profane person.

The other charges alleged by Mr. Workman, need not occupy much space. He seems to deny that a persevering attempt has been made, to force a Unitarian paper into the Mercantile Library Reve-Room, which is a matter of opinion, turning upon the meaning attached to the word perseverance, and we doubt if there are many in Montreal who are, in this matter, of Mr. W.'s opinion. He asks, what is our authority for stating that we believed the few Unitarian subscribers to the News-Room were subscribers to the Paper? We reply, that we believed so at least from various parties whom we believed to be well informed; but we are quite willing to insert the exact facts of the case, if Mr. W. will furnish them. In conclusion, we respectfully request to pardon this digression upon their right to more interesting and important matter than these explanations, which have been thus forced upon us.—*Montreal Witness.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO.

NEW YORK, May 6—6½ P. M.

Deaths in this city during the last week, 500. Advices from Rio Janeiro to March 2, state that the Yellow Fever was raging drearily; many of the stores were closed. Many thousands victims, but the disease raged most fearfully among surrounding and lower classes. Many Members of both Houses of the Legislature were among the deaths. The United States steamer *Marion*, lost one past-midshipman and nine of the crew. The *Lexington* had lost one lieutenant Pendergrast had died. Seven vessels particularly German and English had suffered heavily in crews, officers, and also several of the crew among the English.

New York Markets.

MAY 6—P. M.

ASHES quiet at $5.62 for Pots and $5.62 for Pearls. Receipts moderate.

FLOUR.—The inclemency of the weather checks business. Market very heavy. Sales 800 barrels, at $5.12 @ $5.31 for Ohio and straight State, $5.44 @ $5.69 for Michigan, and $5,75 @ $5.81 for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Fair demand for *Wheat* but prices below the views of holders. Corn scarce and wanted for export and for the East. Sales Flat and Round Yellow at 61 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Moderate demand for Pork, $10,25 for Mess, and $8,62 for Prime. Lard—Good local demand at 6¼ @ 6¾ cents.

Buffalo Markets.

MAY 6.

FLOUR.—But little change to note, prices firm at the rates of last week. But little doing, plenty. Sales of 500 barrels favorite Genesee at $5,00, (duty paid,) Ohio and Michigan held at the same figure.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* in fair demand for good. A sale of 1,000 bushels good Michigan at $1.03. No sales of Upper Lake cargoes to our knowledge. Spring nominal at $0 @ $0. *Corn* less active at the rates of last week. In order to sell, holders have to submit to a reduction. Sales on Saturday of 2,500 bushels pure Illinois at 47 cents. To-day we hear of sales of 3,000 bushels Wabash allotment at 45 cents—holders generally firm at 46 cents.

PROVISIONS steady at previous prices.

CANAL FREIGHTS without change.

PORT OF QUEBEC

ARRIVED—MAY 4

Ship Toronto, Wm Ballantyne, 22nd March, Limerick, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, (Montreal,) ballast, 79 passengers.

Albion, John McArthur, 29th March, Londonderry, Symes & Co, general cargo, 1 passenger.

Caledonia, John Barclay, 26th March, Greenock, Symes & Co, general cargo, 1 passenger.

CLEARED—MAY 4

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