more we analyse the evidence of this dentist, the more are we convinced of its utter worthlessness, morally or legally.

But as to proof of the identity of the body, there is a remarkable deficiency in the evidence for the prosecution. It was stated at the time of the discovery of the body, that, on the superior portion of the cranium, there was discovered the very unusual appearance of a growth of hair on the shoulders, part of which had been evidently singed or otherwise destroyed. Here was a most remarkable clue to the identity; but, strange to say, not one particle of evidence was produced to show, on the trial, that Dr. Parkman, when alive, had this strange peculiarity; had he had it, surely it must have been known to his brothers and to other members of his family. What positive evidence is there then of the identity of these mutilated remains with those of Dr. Parkman? We say, absolutely none that amounts to legal proof.

The next thing that strikes us is, granting the body, or rather portions of body, found, to be Dr. Parkman's, the want of proof that Dr. Webster was the slayer. What, again, are the facts? Dr. Parkman is seen going into the Medical College at a certain hour, and it is alleged by the prosecution that he was never seen to leave it, or seen again alive, though seven witnesses, whose respectability and credibility is not impeached, swear they saw him afterwards; but we will put this on one side. It is said by the prosecution, and proved, that Dr. Webster appointed a meeting with Dr. Parkman at the College at the alleged hour, and it is broadly asserted that he invited him there with the premeditated purpose there to slay him. Now will any one in his senses believe that, if one of the lecturers at McGill College had a grudge against the editor of this paper, and wished to deliver himself of his grudge by a foul assassination, he would invite him to McGill College, and let the invitation be known, at an hour when the place was full of students, and slay him there? If Dr. Webster did this, he must be mad, mad outright, and, therefore, not a subject for the gallows. No, murder, premeditated murder, is a deed done in darkness and in secret, when the murderer believes, at least, that no eye is upon him, no hand or ear is near him.

Again, if, as is said, Dr. Webster did murder Dr. Parkman at or about 2 o'clock, when and where did he perpetrate the subsequent mutilations and destructions? He went home to his family that night—during the week that elapsed, he went about his usual employments in the usual way; he manifested not the least uneasiness; he passed a week of indifference and calmness, with the horrid witness of his guilt lying in a place to which other persons had access, liable at any moment to discovery; *credat Judæus!*

When did he cut up and destroy? He surely had not time between the hour of the murder and the hour of his return to his family that day;—it is a disgusting detail, but consider what he had to do: a body just killed has the blood in a fluid state; it could not have been cut up on the floor of his laboratory without converting it into a shambles; he had to get rid of the stomach and bowels, with their contents—the heart, lungs, liver, and other intestines—the head, hands, and feet—together with every particle of the clothing of the dead man, from his hat to his boots, every morsel of cloth, linen, silk, leather, bone, horn, and metal, that were about him, and not leave the slightest trace behind that such things ever existed, even by the strictest analysis;—his laboratory is found undisturbed from its usual state; there are no blood-stains; no evidence of washing out blood-stains; no evidence of the frightful mess that such a hacking and mangling must have caused. If Dr. Webster commenced the mutilation immediately after the murder, and continued it during every day that week that he visited the College, where was the body in the meantime? It is said that he was engaged in the horrid work while his laboratory was locked; but it was also proved that, when any one knocked at his door, he immediately opened it, and himself and his apartments presented the usual appearance! How are these things to be reconciled? We ask, when and where did Dr. Webster do that work of mutilation?

Again, does any one suppose, that if, in that week, Dr. Webster had contrived to dispose of all those parts and things, which we have mentioned, so effectually that nothing is found but a half consumed and broken maxilla, two or three damaged mineral teeth, and certain much mutilated portions of a corpse, he, cool and collected as he was, an accomplished chemist and anatomist, could not, with the means at his command, have effectually destroyed them also? Why, in two hours, with the various chemical substances on his shelves, he might have utterly destroyed the remaining portions of the body! Would he, in possession of the utmost calmness and presence of mind, have been likely to put one portion of the body in a vault, and another in a tea-chest, knowing that another man had free access to the place—*to be found?* We do not believe it, and shall not, be he hanged or not hanged, until he himself confesses the deed.

But it is known that, during the week that elapsed from the commission of the homicide till the discovery of the body, lights were seen in Dr. Webster's laboratory, and a person or persons moving about—this is extraordinary. The person could not have been Dr. Webster, for he, it was proved, was at home and in his bed every night during that week—every moment of his time, *out of the College*, was fully accounted for by many witnesses. Who was the person, and what was he doing, in Dr. Webster's laboratory? Suppose, we put the case, that another man, employed in and about the College, well acquainted with it, his passages and vaults, and well aware of Dr. Parkman's custom to carry a large sum of money about him, also aware that Dr. Webster was in the act of paying him another sum of money, and further aware that Dr. Parkman was interested in the College as its founder, waited till Dr. Parkman came from Dr. Webster's room, on some pretence—repairs, or what not—induced him to visit the vaults, and there murdered him by striking him with a hammer, and afterwards, at night, used Dr. Webster's laboratory for the partial destruction of the body, cutting it up more as a butcher than an anatomist—and then, further, when he heard that a reward was offered of $3000 for the finding of Dr. Parkman's body, did find what was left of it—where he had put it himself, adding Dr. Webster's knife, and so disposing other matters, as to make it appear that the latter was the murderer?

This is not very probable, you may say, but it is just as likely, is that Dr. Webster committed a perfectly causeless murder in the first place, and then bungled the concealment.

We lay no stress on the, to us, want of evidence, that the body found is really Dr. Parkman's, because there is a body, and that body is, without doubt, all that remains of a murdered man, and if it can be proved that no man but Dr. Webster had access to those rooms, the *corpus delicti* is in Dr. Webster's possession, and he is bound to account for it; if he cannot give a satisfactory account, such as that he had the body for anatomical purposes, he is to be presumed the murderer. But another man, by his own showing, had just as free access to the rooms as Dr. Webster—and, to our thinking, may just as well be found guilty. There is hardly a presumption against that one that does not speak to the other. The dead meeting between Webster and Littlefield, and it has always been our conviction, bears the very little that it, and not Webster, had nothing but his cynic contagion, as we said, will alter that conviction.

Of the trial we shall say little, but we do not recollect that we ever read the details of one that inspired us with more disgust. The persistance of hearsay evidence, the impudent mistakes of the prosecuting lawyers, the partial summing up of the Judge, and, lastly, the abominable conduct of the Jury, who spent their time in hypocritical prayers, instead of in a proper consideration of the evidence, are, we trust, alike unparalleled in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. Whatever may have been the moral presumption of Dr. Webster's guilt, and guilty he may have been, in sudden passion, there was no legal proof, no proof, we venture to say, that in this day an English Jury, a Canadian Jury, or a Jury in any other part of the United States, would have accepted to hang a man.

Thomas C. Dixon and the Magistracy.

When the above-named gentleman experienced at the hands of His Excellency what was once regarded as a dishonoring censure, we recorded the Executive tyranny which dismissed a Magistrate without affording him an opportunity of defending himself from accusations advanced by secret enemies, as an arbitrary, unconstitutional, and foolish act. Mr. Dixon has, since then, appeared in print, and in his first letter to Lord Elgin re-asserts his attachment to those fundamental principles of constitutional liberty which, in his case, were disregarded, if not violated, by the Representative of the Sovereign. We recur again to the subject, because it is suggestive of considerations which accord with the existing temper of the public mind in Canada. For many years past, Her Majesty's Printers in this Province have furnished in the columns of the official *Gazette* an abundant crop of appointments to, and dismissals from, the Magistracy and Militia. In truth, any one versed in our politics, and acquainted with our population, would merely require to examine the file of the *Gazette* to pronounce the name of the Governor under whose auspices the prerogative of the Sovereign was exercised.

It is not going too far to assert, that that prerogative has not at all times been exercised with dignity, honor, or a proper respect for constitutional privileges; the inevitable result of thus hawking about the prerogative in the political market, has been to lower the value of the honor in the eyes of the Colonists, and incline the educated and intelligent to look with scorn and contempt upon the clumsily contrived system. This abasement for party purposes has been peculiarly inopportune, if it were the wish of England to retain her hold of this Colony, for it is not to be denied that a majority of the people have ceased to value appointments to the Magistracy or Militia as conferring honorable distinctions. The prevailing sentiment inclines towards the elective principle, and recent events, especially the treatment of Mr. Dixon, have strengthened that feeling. Those who contend that the nominations to the Magistracy and Militia should continue to be confided to the Governor, pay a doubtful compliment to the intelligence of the people, or they must insult the Governor with a prescience more than human. If we are told that the Ministry guide and apply the prerogative, the Monarchical element is prostrated by the admission; and if we accept the statement, that the Ministry, in reality, decide upon the nominations and dismissals, the invocation of the Sovereign's name to consummate disreputable party jobs, relieves us from any compunctions when we denounce the fraud. Mr. Dixon is denied all redress for the slight put upon him by Lord Elgin. Such is Colonialism. It may be that his Lordship is but a tool in the hands of unprincipled men, but whether he acts upon his own convictions, or upon the suggestions of others, he can, if so inclined, dismiss any gentleman from the Magistracy or Militia. The only remedy open to the injured is an action against him in Westminster Hall. The Province contains no tribunal before which he can be cited, and the Colonists are so far at the mercy of any fool who may be sent hither by the Colonial Office, that it is high time that the power of electing their own Justices and Militia Officers, should be wrested from the impure hands of a faction, and entrusted to its legitimate guardians—the people.

CROWN LANDS.—The *Globe* intimates that the Assistant Commissionership in this Department, vacant by the transfer of Mr. Bouthillier to the Customs, will not be filled up.

Movements of Individuals.

Amongst the arrivals at the various Hotels in this city, we notice that of an American gentleman, Mr. Walter Gibson, of New York, who has just returned from an extended tour through the Valley of Mexico. The New York *Tribune* says:—

"Mr. Gibson arrived at Vera Cruz from New-York in the early part of November last, and thence proceeded rapidly toward the interior—in company with the opulent and powerful Escandon family of Mexico, who were then returning from Europe; Baron de Cramer, the Russian Secretary of Legation, and other staunch friends, by whom he was at once introduced into the best society of Mexico, and thus enabled to enjoy many facilities for observation, which are not always to be obtained. Mr. G. was also charged with special despatches from the Mexican Minister at Washington.

"The aspect of affairs at the Capital was stormy at the time of Mr. Gibson's visit. Violent discussions on the questions of the day were daily occurring in all parts of the City, at the Cafes, in the Grand Plaza, among the political Clubs; and officers of the Government publicly uttered vehement denunciations against the President. The next day troops were ordered to surround the excited localities, and an outbreak was anticipated for the Morrow. All, however, passed off quietly. Placards were conspicuously posted through the streets, calling 'Death to the Monarchists,' and other inflammatory appeals; but these had little or no effect. The Monarchists are mostly wealthy Spaniards, who are not really in favor of the establishment of a Monarchy, though arrayed in opposition to the present Government. Almost to a man, they are believed to be *in favor of Annexation to the United States*; or of some mode of Colonization from Europe under the agency of American companies. This, we are assured, is an earnest and extensive feeling. The plan for Colonization, generally considered, is based upon the purchase of large tracts of Mexican lands, in the State of Vera Cruz or elsewhere, by American capitalists, and the settlement thereon of a large emigration from Germany, France, or England, in a body sufficiently large to secure the members against losses by depredation or other causes. There are many large haciendas which might readily be procured for a mere song; and the only difficulty to be feared would be from the Indians and half-breeds. The whole body of the Spanish population would be found to favor the undertaking. Mr. Gibson brings with him a Memorial from 62 proprietors of haciendas in the State of Vera Cruz, expressing their earnest wish that the scheme of Colonization may be effected; and a large number evince a positive desire for Annexation. Such is the general aspect of the political condition of the most powerful elements."

Mr. G. is travelling through the *Canadas* for pleasure. We trust to have the honor of seeing him personally.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Sale of Black Walnut Furniture, to be Sold this morning, by C. F. Hill & Co., at the residence of G. Vardon, Esq., St. Monique Street, off St. Antoine Street.

CITY NEWS.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

TRAVE'S HOTEL, Great St. James' Street.—(From 19th to 22nd April.)—Colonel Browne, Beauharnois; Major Lang, England; Hon. Mr. Harwood, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Redding, New York.

MARTIN'S HOTEL, St. Paul Street.—(From 19th to 22d April.)—Mr. Joseph Knapp, Montreal; Captain Scott, 71st Regiment; Mr. Andrews, Chambly; Mr. M. Forsyth, 71st Regiment; Mr. Kaye, St. Hyacinthe; Mr. Anderson, Chambly.

MONTREAL HOTEL.—J. S. Fry, Quebec; J. B. Michel, Chambly; C. Fenton, Platsburg; E. B. Ross, Ogdensburgh; W. Ross, Quebec; St. Dubreuil, Burlington; Sir Brabant, Lacolle; J. Day, Halifax; A. C. Cameron, Lachine; A. G. Ostrom, Milnwaukie; O. G. King, Prescott; Rykeberg; G. W. Braland, Rail-Road.

BRADY'S HOTEL.—Captain Hinch, 32nd Regiment, and Mr. Gilmor, Surgeon; Mr. Dupuis and Mr. Hacker, Lachine; Mr. Fry and Mr. Willes, Chambly.

OTTAWA HOTEL.—J. B. Devlin, Lachine; Mr. May, New London; W. B. Levine, Buffalo; J. S. Foyler and E. Barnett, New York.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Court of Quarter Sessions opened on Monday, the 22nd April. The first case was Rorham v. 10 others. The indictment was for assault and battery. Mr. Devlin, (Advocate,) who appeared for the Defendants, prayed that the Court would hear him previous to the commencement of the trial. He had to remind the Court of the several Statutes which showed that it was the right of the Prisoners, in cases like the present, to demand that one-half of the Jury should consist of persons speaking the same language with the Defendants. After some discussion on the part of Mr. Lemoine, (Advocate,) the Court acceded to the opinion of Mr. Devlin.

POLICE OFFICE, Tuesday, April 23.—Police Constable O'Brien appeared to lodge information against a no less important character than an Advocate—a Mr. B—n—n—n (we omit the rest)—*for having been found drunk* and disorderly in the streets, and, according to the best of those of his profession, *lecturing* the bystanders on the leading topics of the day. Police Constable O'Brien says that, believing the learned gentleman to be "a case," he felt himself under the unpleasant necessity of interrupting him in the midst of his oration. The learned gentleman said that, as his own part in the Defendant in this case, he would request the Court to take notice that he appeared himself to lodge a charge of assault against Police Constable O'Brien. He would inform the Court that his conduct was by no means that of a gentleman. He had been interrupted by him in the midst of literary pursuits, and dragged by the collar, by that same "uncouth individual," into a Court of Justice to-day. He had been roughly handled, in fact, and he demanded compensation for such treatment. The Court informed the learned gentleman that, notwithstanding the legal ability he had just displayed, his defence was not satisfactory. He should, therefore, give bail for his re-appearance to answer to the charge of having been found drunk and disorderly. "O tempora, O mores."

POLICE COURT, Wednesday, April 24.—Several young fellows, about the age of 14 each, were brought into Court, charged with having been disorderly in the streets. They had not been found in the commission of any grievous violation of the law; they were, therefore, indicted as having been, in the words of the law, "loose, idle, and disorderly." Col. Ermatinger remarked, that frequently during this year boys were brought into the Police Office, charged with the same indictment as the above. Although vagrants, it was, nevertheless, distressing to commit them to Jail. He lamented the necessity which forced these boys to be idle and disorderly: it arose, however, from the fact that Government did nothing to provide employment for them. We perfectly coincide with Col. Ermatinger. Amongst the many deeds of equity we look for from the Government of this day, foremost stands this, "provision for the unemployed poor who are able to work." The thing stares us daily and hourly in the face, but well-paid and well-fed Government "employes" swallow it down with a glass of wine.

BAZAAR.—A large and elegantly assorted Bazaar, was held on Thursday evening, at the new building, Notre Dame Street, West, opposite Mr. Sharpley's. The most respectable inhabitants of Montreal were present to patronize the sale. A fine Military Band was in attendance, to enliven the proceedings of the evening.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Coming Session—Representation Bill—The Union of the Provinces—Cameron's Broadside—Toronto and Lake Huron Railway—Ploughing Match, &c.

TORONTO, April 25, 1850.

The present intention of the Ministry is to cut the coming Session short, if they can get rapidly through a few measures they wish to carry. The reluctance with which they meet Parliament, is apparent from the calling of that Body having been delayed to nearly the last moment allowed by law. The constitutional requirement had to be met, and the supplies voted, or Parliament might have gone out of fashion altogether.

It is confidently stated in political circles in the temporary Capital, that a Representation Bill, very much, if not precisely, like that introduced by M. Lafontaine last Session, will be brought in again. Without counting heads, there will be no danger in assuming that it will be pretty difficult to get a two-thirds vote upon the measure. The opinion that Ministers will find themselves in a minority on the Address in answer to the Speech, will prove to be erroneous, and it would be unfair to mislead any one by the delusion. The Representation Bill will be another affair. The feeling that existed to some extent a year ago, in Upper Canada, in favor of basing the representation upon population, has undergone a change. There is a disposition amongst all parties in Upper Canada to prevent, if possible, any extension of the influence of the Lafontaine party—now practically little short of omnipotent. If the Bill do not propose to give Lower Canada a larger representation than Upper Canada, I cannot see how its operation could have any other than a Democratic tendency. The very enlargement of the Assembly will do much to elevate it from its present position of subserviency, though any thing like manly independence need not be looked for in that Body so long as the present system of patronage continues. Were the representation increased, and fairly apportioned, Upper Canada would give a far more Democratic vote than at present. The moment the population of Upper Canada is numerically stronger than that of Lower Canada, we shall demand a representation in accordance with our numbers. Let no one deceive himself on this point.

Under any circumstances, I doubt if the Union of the Provinces can long continue. There are Ministers of the Crown, too, for Upper Canada, who look upon the Union as temporary, and this expectation has been acted upon in fitting up the Parliamentary buildings in this city. Time will show that, in the Cabinet itself, the alliance of the two Provinces is productive of something besides harmony.

Another measure—the Assessment Bill—introduced last Session, and lost, will be brought forward again in the coming Session.

As predicted in my last, Cameron has fired a broadside at his late colleagues. His letter appears in the *Examiner* of yesterday—the *Globe* having kept it back, under various pretences, for twenty-four days. Perhaps the most important thing in the letter is Cameron's express adhesion to the *Clear Grit* platform, including the ballot and elective Legislative Council, and the election of all local officers by the people. Cameron's position as a late member of the Government, and his great influence in Lanark, Kent, Essex, Huron, and several other Western constituencies, give great strength and importance to the progressive movement in Upper Canada. The Ministry, and the whole tribe of "*Fossilized Fossility* men"—(this will be a good name to distinguish them from the *Clear Grits*)—will try in vain to maintain the *status quo* of the Government. The law of progress cannot be set at naught. The line between the two parties who, in Upper Canada, have hitherto been confounded under the common name of Reformers, is now distinctly drawn. The Government party have distinctly placed themselves in opposition to all constitutional progress. The progressive party have separated themselves from the letterers with whom they have hitherto been united, and shot a-head far in advance. This movement cannot but be productive of important results.

A great public meeting on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, to be composed of those who are in favor of devoting the whole funds on hand, and the untold lands, to the general purposes of the Province, will be held in this city on the 6th of May. Hon. Adam Ferguson is expected to preside, and the meeting will be addressed by a large number of able speakers, who will represent, or at least belong to, nearly all the denominations in the Province.

The Solicitor of the Toronto Corporation has given an opinion that the Act of Incorporation must be amended before the City Council will have the power to issue the required Debentures for the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad. A Bill providing for the issue of the Debentures has been introduced into the Council, and will be passed, for the purpose of taking the opinion of the citizens on the subject.

A ploughing match between the Townships of Scarborough and Vaughan, for £100, is fixed to come off on the 2nd of May, at Thornhill, on the farm of Mr. J. Welsh. A dinner will be provided for the ploughmen and others, at Shepherdson's Hotel. Peter Perry, Mr. Buckland, of the *Agriculturist*, and one or two others, are invited as guests. The Scarboro' ploughmen have always borne the reputation of uncommon skill in their profession. The ploughing match at the Provincial Association at Kingston last Fall showed how far the ploughmen of that section of the country are, in point of skill, behind those in this part of the country.

The new City Hall, called the St. Lawrence Hall, in the place of the old City Hall, which was destroyed by fire in April, 1849, is fast progressing towards completion. It is a very handsome building, and contains one public room of very large dimensions.

House rents have risen enormously since the removal of the Seat of Government to this city. The principal cause of this is not a scarcity of houses, but a large number of persons coming from Montreal, who have been accustomed to pay high rents, are easily induced to pay a much heavier rent than any resident well acquainted with the value of property here would think of giving. In less than a year from this time, the new comers will understand all this, and rents must fall. Many houses that previously rented for £35, have, since the removal of the Government here, rented for £50. X.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The European News and American Prophets—Affairs at Washington: Congress—The New Compromise Committee—Its Members—The Result—Mr. Webster's Course—Mr. Calhoun's Death—Massachusetts: A New M. C.—Dr. Webster's Sentence and his Sympathisers—Local Affairs—Commercial.

No. XLIV.] NEW YORK, April 22, 1850.

The news from Europe, by the *America*, has waked up our Political Economists who are versed in the secret workings of Continental politics. It is unquestionably pregnant with events of startling interest, which will accomplish great objects and do much toward establishing a new order of things—but to say that civil war must necessarily grow out of this ferment, is to assert what no one on this side of the water is fully qualified to do. Commotions will follow upon commotions, States and Empires must be still more shaken, and there will continue to be alarms and counter-alarms, but after all it must be seen that this heaving and tossing of European society is only an effort of Nature to clear the nations of their dregs, and establish a better system of social equality and independence. That war must of necessity follow in the wake of agitation, is a fallacy too long exploded to find many advocates at this day.

You will have noticed the movement of M. ROCHEJAQUELIN in the French Assembly, to obtain a vote on the question of a Monarchy or a Republic. What a rebuff he received! With all her errors, France is yet a favored country, and is still destined for noble ends. Her rulers, no less than her people, are a curious medley; but the contemplation of the Nation, in itself, is a theme of wonderful interest.—Our American politico-Socialistic seers scout at the idea of the Pope's return to Rome, and find occasion for many bugbear stories about the spread of Republican ideas. We shall presently see what they amount to—Germany puzzles them still more, but they have no fears for the issue there. Neither has any sensible thinker.—But the United Kingdom is the sorest bother of all! In the social condition of her laboring-classes, these "progressives" find abundant material for doleful lamentation—without doing anything to remedy the evils at our own doors. Philanthropy may cross three thousand miles of ocean, and yet be worse than lost, when suffering, misery, squalor, and death, are constantly occurring around our own homes, and yet left unrelieved and almost unnoticed by the false Charity which deems it unnecessary to begin its sympathies and kind ministerings at home. These Reformatory movements are very well in their way, when they chance to be conducted on the broad grounds of true and genuine Benevolence; but the Socialistic cant of "Human Progress" and "Universal Brotherhood," when unattended by any acts savoring of the earnestness of their doctrines, can scarcely be productive of lasting good.

The foreign news is always a fruitful theme in this metropolis, for several days succeeding a new arrival. You will pardon me if I have been led with the current, and place this first among my sketches of the week.

Congress still wags on, after its old manner; saying much, but doing nothing. WEBSTER's recreancy—CALHOUN's death—CLAY and the Compromise Committee—BENTON's encounter with FOOTE—are the exciting events which have marked the month of April. These have doubtless been transmitted to you by the Telegraph at the several dates of their occurrence; yet it may not be amiss to recapitulate them, in connection with some of their moving causes.

The latest is the Compromise Committee, which was at last formed on Friday of last week, after a vast amount of preparatory gasconade. It was upon the discussion of this affair that the fracas between BENTON and FOOTE disgraced the Senate. The Select Committee on California, the Territories and Slavery, thus attained, is strong—but it is strong for Slavery. HENRY CLAY is Chairman; the remaining members are Messrs. CASS of Michigan; BRIGHT of Indiana; PHELPS of Vermont; WEBSTER of Massachusetts; COOPER of Pennsylvania; MARGUM of North Carolina; KING of Alabama; DOWNS of Louisiana; BELL of Tennessee; DICKENSON of New York (irreverently dubbed "Scripture Dick;") MASON of Virginia; and BERRIEN of Georgia. It will be observed that the Free States are in a decided minority—for although they have 6 out of the 13 members, those chosen are anything but Northern men at heart. General CASS is notoriously anti-Free-Soil; DICKINSON of this State inclines in with WEBSTER, BRIGHT, and others of the same way of thinking. HENRY CLAY does not desire the Extension of Slavery; but he defers to the sense of his constituents, and will insist on the Compromise betwixt North and South. With all his unborn Southern feeling, there is more confidence to be placed in Mr. CLAY than in any Northern member on the Committee. But we shall probably have a Report embracing a great variety of topics; otherwise known to legislative bodies as an "Omnibus Bill." It is supposed by good judges that the recommendation for the Admission of California will be mingled with others for the organization of New Mexico as a Territory, with no prohibition of Slavery; for the payment of a round sum to Texas for her alleged claim to a part of New Mexico; and for the erection of a new Slave State in Western Texas.

Here are three distinct and all-important questions to be mixed up with the California issue. There will probably be no help for it; and the only course for Northern members will be to record the yeas and nays on each succeeding proposition; thus showing the world their decided protest against a proceeding which they are unable to subvert. The Southern factions are evidently determined to adhere to this ground, and will fight for it hard and long. They will find it a more easy task, however, to pass these measures through Congress—difficult as that may be—than to force Slavery upon the Territories East of California, upon which the Propagandists are looking with such eager eyes. We have reason to hope the organization there will eventually result in the same manner as in California.

The course pursued by DANIEL WEBSTER has gained him hearty and enthusiastic friends among the Southern people, and with the Mercantile classes at the North who cherish their money-bags and their good credit with Southern planters. But all this eclat is at the expense of the approbation of his constituents as a whole. The entire North, with the exception of a few peculiar classes of our population, has united in deploring his recreancy to the great principles of Freedom. True, Boston has voted him thanks, by the hands of her rich men and her merchants; New York sends him gold chains, magnificent watches, and tokens of good will. But New York and Boston are the chief commercial cities in the North, and are thronged with opulent merchants and the "doughface" Democracy. As far as I am able to discover, the real hoes and sinew of the North do not yet give the "god-like Daniel" a single demonstration of their gratitude for his recent very eminent services. When Mr. WEBSTER goes to Boston, next week, no doubt there will be great rejoicing, and many fine things will be said and done; but I very much question the probabilities of a general turn-out of the true Democracy of the old Bay State, to give him a welcome home. This may be a notion of mine; but time will show the extent of the Expander's great defection.

Mr. CALHOUN's demise seems to have but little affected the condition of affairs with the Slavery faction at the Capital. Mr. ELMORE, his successor in the Senate, is an equally ardent champion of "Southern Rights."

Rumors are again rife of approaching changes in the Cabinet, but nothing definite has transpired. You will have noticed the completion of the Nicaragua Treaty between the Secretary of State and Mr. BULWER, the latter having been clothed with extraordinary powers for the occasion. This event is hailed with hearty satisfaction.

Another trial for a Member of the House, from the IVth District of Massachusetts, has been set down for the 27th proximo. If a Whig should happen to be chosen on this ninth trial, it will be a desirable addition to the Free Soil phalanx in the present Congress. Massachusetts has many good men who are not yet to be purchased by fair offers nor brilliant prospects. In Boston, the excitement of the past two months has been the great Murder Trial.

Dr. WEBSTER's case elicits the most decided expressions from all parties. A large class are signing and circulating petitions to the Governor for a pardon or commutation of the sentence of death; while a still larger number are equally set upon the propriety of carrying out upon the unfortunate man the extreme penalty of the law. It would be difficult to decide which party has the ascendancy, for scarcely any three individuals agree. It is, however, the generally-received opinion of very many of our own citizens, that so long as Capital Punishment is allowed to exist among us, the culprit who now stands so prominently before the community is richly deserving of its penalties.

The good people of our community are warmly agitating the question of reforming the hosts of Juvenile Vagrants who swarm in every nook and cranny of New York. A late Report of our Chief of Police disclosed a depth of infamy among our Juvenile population which is unequalled in this country, and can scarcely be exceeded in any metropolis of the Old World. At a future time, I must crave your permission to enter into this interesting subject somewhat more fully.

The various Trades in this city and its vicinity have created a remarkable excitement for several weeks. The carpenters, upholsterers, cordwainers, bakers, house and window-shade painters, and a host of others, have all struck for higher wages, and in a number of instances the master-workmen have acceded to their demands. This will have the effect of elevating the laboring classes of the country—but there are no measures which do not join in with the good order and the welfare of our society in general.

The Spring business opens briskly, and our merchants are cherishing bright and cheerful prospects. Money is quite easy, and Commercial transactions generally present no features of unusual interest. I append a statement of the Imports and Exports of this port for the month of March this year, as compared with the two years preceding viz:—

IMPORTS.

	1843.	1849.	1850.
Dutiable,	$5,971,601	$7,928,470	$7,598,168
Free,	2,199 749	681,849	1,396,132
Bullion and Specie,	22,781	130,895	907,634
	$8,195,131	$8,651,214	$9,899,934

EXPORTS.

Domestics,	$2,194,194	$2,697,303	$2,865,634
Dutiable foreign,	216,490	268,275	246,939
Free foreign,	99,639	63,304	23,311
Specie and Bullion,	452,507	56,528	172,087
	$2,962,830	$3,104,980	$3,308,031

The receipts for Duties at this port for the first quarters of the past ten years, have been as follows:—

RECEIPTS FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

1841,	2,123,041	1846,	5,860,359
1842,	2,546,344	1847,	4,681,822
1843,	2,097,430	1848,	6,254,956
1844,	5,748,262	1849,	6,034,971
1845,	4,636,862	1850,	7,033,417

A better feeling has been produced in the Cotton and Grain markets by the advices per *America*; an immediate advance was obtained on Cotton on receipt of the Steamer's news. Other matters have experienced little change. ARIEL.

To our Readers.

With this issue of our paper commences its daily publication for the present year.

☞ Advertisers are requested to send in their favors at an early hour.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Quebec has received extensive repairs during the winter, and will be ready in a few days.

The steamers Alliance, Princess Victoria, and Lumber Merchant, are all ready.

The steamer Alliance came down from her winter quarters last night.

The ship Chatham, Vennis, cleared at New Orleans, for Quebec, on the 9th instant.

The brig Thetis, Cassady, cleared at Alexandria, U. S., for Quebec, on the 17th instant.

The British schooner Crown, Captain Rolfe, from a port in Nova Scotia, with plaster, bound for the United States, was totally lost at West Quoddy, in a storm on the night of the 12th instant, and all on board perished. One of the bodies, and the vessel's papers, have been found.

(Compiled for the Quebec Mercury.)

Bristol, Pill, April 4.—The Josepha, for Quebec, came down from Bristol to-day, and remains with the Indus. Roberts; and Ocean Queen, Lowther; both for Quebec: Devonia, Heard; and Ireland; for New York: the last with emigrants, from Gloucester.

VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC.

Grangemouth, March 27.—Hampton; Henry Porcher

Dundee, March 27.—Andromeda, 28th.—Earl Powis.

Lancaster, March 29.—Chieftain. 31st.—Burrell; Sarah Ann.

Portsmouth, March 27.—William Glen Anderson.

Hull, April 2.—Quebec; Wolfscove, Humber, Lewson.

London, April 4.—Rawlings, David; Argyle, Young; Marquis of Hastings, Anderson.

Gravesend, March 22.—Vivid. 28th.—Fortitude. 29th.—Prince. 30th.—Margaret. April 1.—Perthshire; Bachelor; Dean; Harlland. 3rd.—Ava; Hercules; Asia; Ramilies. 4th.—Camden; Evergreen; Ewenstu, Pearson; East London, Cleghorn.

Liverpool, March 26.—Jane Brown. 30th.—Hercyna; Chiba. April 1.—Woodsmack. 2nd.—Ostensible. 3rd.—Tam O'Shanter.

Deal, March 23.—Marmion. 28th.—Lady Elgin; Fortitude, April 1.—Margaret.

Poole, March 25.—Port Glasgow. 29th.—John and Hannah. 27th.—Herrings; Grenville Bay; Lord Brougham. 28th.—Edmund Castle.

Sunderland, March 28.—James Sales.

Harwich, April 3.—Quebec.

Pill, March 29.—Gilmour.

Shields, March 26.—John and Hannah. April 4.—London, Athlone.

Llanelly, March 29.—Charlotte.

Painsbourg, March 29.—Ann McKenzie.

Stockton, March 29.—Olive Branch.

Fleetwood, April 1.—Quebec.

Whitby, April 1.—Neptune; William; Alpha.

Cardiff, April 1.—Prince of Wales.

The Clyde, April 1.—Glasgow; Miramichi.

Gloucester, April 3.—Ireland.

FOR MONTREAL.

Plymouth, March 21.—Pearl.

The Clyde, March 29.—Caledonia. 30th.—Errromanga; Albion; Canada; Cambria; Rome.

Gravesend, March 21.—Count of Hamilton; Canada. 22nd.—Tyne.

Deal, March 23.—Achilles.

Liverpool, March 26.—Amazon; St. Andrew. 27th.—Amy Ann. 28th.—Reindeer.

LOADING AND CLEARED.

At Shields, April 2.—Augusta Jessie, for Quebec.

At Liverpool.—Caledonia; Clara Symes; Charlotte; Johns for Quebec. Sophia; Mary Ann; Cameron; for St. Johns (N.B.) and Quebec. Clara Symes; Constitution; Lord George Bentinck; Alcesta; Diadem; Engineer; Volumnia.

At London.—Cyprus, for Montreal. Laurel, for Quebec and Montreal.

At the Clyde.—Liverpool; the Duke; Mohammedan; Minerva; Hibernia; Onyx; for Quebec. Favorite; Gilde; California; for Montreal.

At Sunderland.—Dove, for Quebec. Dew Drop; Geo. Lockwood; for Montreal.

At Nantes.—Ann McKenzie, for Quebec.

MARRIED.

On the 16th March, at St. James' Church, Paddington, London, by his brother, the Rev. G. T. Henry Jervoise, Captain Wm. F. Drummond Jervoise, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-General Jervoise, of Bath, and grandson of William Mathews, Esq., of this city, to LOUISA, second surviving daughter of the late Wm. Brewster, Esq., of Gilbert Terrace, Hyde Park.

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th instant, SARA HILLER.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mr. JOSEPH HOUSEGARTH, aged 38. Deceased was a native of Holmfirth, Parish of Kirkburton, Yorkshire, England.

In this city, on the 20th instant, JAMES, infant son of Mr. JAMES BERNATZ, aged 2 months and 10 days.

In this city, on the 20th instant, ANNIE, daughter of Mr. RICHARDSON, aged 17, formerly of Toronto.

On the 20th instant, ANNIE SAVERY, infant daughter of HENRY O. ATHERTON, Esq., of this city.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, aged 71 years and 6 months, JOSEPH VALLEE, Esq., Merchant, of the firm of VALLEE, BETES & Co.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, NANCY LOCKRAFT, wife of Mr. THOMAS MILLS, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 46 years.

In this city, on the 20th instant, MARIE EMILIE CHAMOLLIER, wife of OLIVIER BERTHELET, Esq., aged 56 years and 3 months.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO.

FRIDAY, A[illegible]

QUEBEC.—Weather cl[illegible] wind. Thermometer 46. B[illegible] *John Bull, Britannia* and [illegible] this morning, in tow of the [illegible] *Britain* also left in tow of [illegible] The Steamer *Lady Elgin* [illegible] P.M., yesterday.

CORNWALL.—Fine warm [illegible]

KINGSTON.—Fine—wind W[illegible]

TORONTO.—Beautiful mo[illegible]

No evening Report from New [illegible] Line down.

SATURDAY, A[illegible]

QUEBEC.—Fine warm [illegible] ter 42; Barometer 29 68 [illegible] East. Slight frost last night [illegible] any other vessels being a[illegible] Mail, made up here, w[illegible] *Lady Elgin*, advertised to [illegible] day. It is said that the three [illegible] panies have joined, and are organ[illegible] fixed Tariff.

NEW YORK, A[illegible]

The *Atlantic* sailed at 12 [illegible] with 150 passengers, but no [illegible]

By the *Philadelphia* we [illegible] Americans now in Panama.

Dates from Valparaiso [illegible] M. the arrival there of Bailey [illegible] Minister to Chili, who was [illegible] tical affairs were quiet. One [illegible] from Nicaragua reports that [illegible] his stay at Costa Rica, and [illegible] with General Flores in [illegible] posed Union with the States. [illegible] pronounced against the Government [illegible] on the 12th February.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—T[illegible] Resolution in favor of compen[illegible] Grunell in his Expedition in [illegible] Franklin, with an amendment [illegible] viding against any expense to the [illegible] case of injury to or loss of the [illegible]

BOSTON, April 27.—The [illegible] last evening from San Fran[illegible] Rio Janeiro. While lying at [illegible] Fever broke out on board, and [illegible] cases occurred, 16 of which [illegible] officers and 11 of the crew. [illegible] month she had no sickness on board.

The steamship *Ohio*, for Cal[illegible] afterno