well; and now, in the very heat of the scorching Tehama, when a copious draught of water would seemed ab-olutely indispensable, every fire midnight to secure further mischief upon earth, the detestable mixture that was at long intervals most parsimoniously produced, was the very acme of abomination. Fresh hides, stripped from the rank he-goat, bemoistened inside as well as out with old tallow and raw g hair tan, filled from an impure well at Sagalla, tossed, tumbled, and shaken during two entire nights on a camel's back, and brewed during the same number of intervening days under a strong distilling heat,—poured out an amalgamation of potage of which the individual ingredients of goat's hair, rancid mutton fat, astringent bark, and putrid water, we are not to be distinguished. It might be smelt at the distance of twenty yards; yet all, native and European, were struggling and quarrelling for a taste of the recipe. The great fallow mules, who had not moistened their cracked lips during two entire days, crowding around the bush, thrust their hot noses into the face of their masters, in reproachful intimation of their desire to participate in the filthy but tantalizing decoction: and, delivered with difficulty from drinking the last drop, they ran frantically, with open mouths, to seek mitigation of their sufferings at the deceptive waters of the briny lake, which, like those of Gebbut el Khurab, were so intensely salt as to create smarting of the lips if tasted.—*Major Harris' Highlands of Æthiopia.*

☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (Bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

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

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1851.

The Clergy Reserves.

It is quite possible that a change of Ministry in England, particularly if that change involve the retirement from office of Earl Grey, may induce some alteration in the Imperial Councils, with respect to the contemplated Act for annihilating the Clergy Reserves. Be this as it may, we have at present every right to conclude that, during the present Session, such an Act will be introduced into the House of Commons, under Ministerial auspices, and that it will be passed in that House; its fate in the Lords is not quite so certain, but we shall suppose that it is carried in that House also. The Act being passed, it will then become the duty of the Canadian Legislature to appropriate, as seems meet to their collective stupidity and dishonesty, the funds arising from these Reserves. The idea seems to be, that they will be applied to general educational purposes, perhaps the establishment of free Common Schools. The spoliation having been perpetrated, it seems to us of very little consequence what is done with the plunder; certain follow an unrighteous act.

One thing, however, is very plain, must be so to the meanest capacity, that this spoliation is the small end of the wedge that will, ultimately, rend the huge over-grown trunk of the Romish Corporations in Canada. It is the prelude to the introduction of the "voluntary system," in all its integrity. There are but three lives between this day and that on which all payments, made by the Imperial Government to religious persons in Canada, will cease. The re-appropriation of the Clergy Reserves by the State, will put an end to all payments for religious purposes from public funds or endowments in this country; the voluntary system will then be entirely carried out, as far as concerns all Protestant Denominations, and, partially, the Roman Catholic Church, which at present enjoys its share of the Clergy Reserves.

Canadian Protestants of those denominations whose Clergy obtained assistance from the funds produced by the Reserves, must not forget that, in the House of Assembly, Roman Catholic votes assisted in carrying the Address to the Imperial Government on which the spoliation of the Reserves is to be based; it is a fact which they will do well to remember, for the voluntary system being forced on Protestants, it becomes their duty to free their Roman Catholic brethren from the burden of payments for religious purposes. The tythes, therefore, now legally enforced in Lower Canada on all Roman Catholics, should be the first object of attack—then the vast properties in the hands of Ecclesiastical Corporations, and, lastly, that system by which dying sinners are cajoled or frightened into enriching the Church at the expense of their lawful and natural heirs. Money is the source of power, and every one who knows the history of Romanism, cannot but be aware of the continuous and untiring exertions of the Romish Church to accumulate property in whatever shape it be, and of the bull-dog tenacity with which they stick to their acquisitions. It is from its wealth alone that this Church is formidable, and it is from its wealth that it is enabled to render effectual assistance to the despots on the Continent in their crusade against Civil and Religious liberty. In Canada, the income of two or three of these Ecclesiastical Corporations is larger than the whole revenue of the State, and their power is, consequently, year by year becoming greater and more dangerous.

Every man who consistently supported the re-appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, cannot refuse his aid to re-appropriate the endowments of these Corporations, the one being just as much the gift of the State as the other, and no conscientious upholder of the voluntary system can refuse to assist the Lower Canadians in getting rid of the impost of tythes. Let it not be forgotten that the Seminary of Montreal only obtained legal possession of the Seigniory, which is said to produce some £50,000 a-year, by an Ordinance of Lord Sydenham, and that our Parliament has the power, as well as the right, to repeal that Ordinance. This is a question which must be kept continually before the public; it is one on which all Protestants can agree, and one which many enlightened Roman Catholics will support, for while they love their religion, they have no desire to see the Priesthood, a perfectly irresponsible body, placed in command of almost unlimited pecuniary means, knowing the oppression and corruption that must ensue.

The *Pilot* has not yet thought proper to publish the names of the "respectable persons" of his party, whom he asserted to have been horribly maltreated by the horrid Tories at the recent Municipal Elections. The conclusion, therefore, is, that none were beaten; therefore the *Pilot* has placed itself in the disagreeable position of having asserted as a fact that which cannot be proved. The question is, was the Editor of that journal imposed on, and is he ashamed to acknowledge the imposition, or did he of *malice prepense* state that which at the time he knew not to be true? On one or other horn of the dilemma he must hang—for one, we are not anxious to cut him down.

Some time since, a story went the rounds of the papers, headed, "Her Majesty and the Dissenters," in which the Queen is said to have found one of the Palace spider-brushers in tears, and to have learnt, on enquiry, that Lady Mary Fox had given her notice to quit the Royal service because she had attended some dissenting place of worship; and then the concoctor of the story tells us, circumstantially, how Lady Mary Fox was sent for by the Queen, and how she was returned, and how Her Majesty was determined that all the Royal spider-brushers should be permitted any possible amount of religious liberty. Pretty and pathetic, though: we, when we read the story, but somehow very fishy!—and very fishy, indeed, it has turned out to be: for Major General Fox, the lady's husband, has written a short letter to one of the London papers, in which the whole romance is knocked into a cocked-hat in three lines; Lady Mary Fox was not even in England at the time, and had she been, she held no office about the Court which gave her even the slightest control over any of the domestic servants of the Palace.

A correspondent says:—"On Saturday, March 8, there came a number of fugitive Slaves to St. Johns; but all was quiet till they came across the Line and, unknown to them, they set hoof on St. Johns, they retired to a respectable hotel, where they drank a health to the Queen, and to the flag that braved a thousand years—long may it ever wave. It is a well-known fact, that Canada is a-head of the States in liberty, good soil, and good timber."

THE ADDISONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—At the General Meeting of this excellent Association the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the year 1851-1852:—

President.—J. R. Spong.
Vice-Presidents.—J. Caine, R. B. Noxon.
Corresponding Secretary.—A. Lalanne.
Recording Secretary and Treasurer.—C. Drolet.
Directors.—C. P. Stone, G. B. Houliston, J. C. Platt, M. Lucey, W. F. Taylor, T. Cyphiet.

We are glad to see some French Canadian names in this list.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. R. B. Noxon will deliver a Lecture, before the Addisonian Literary Society, in their Rooms, to-morrow evening, (Saturday,) at eight o'clock, on the subject of "The Standard of Literature in Canada."

We are requested to state, that a general Ordination will be held, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in the Cathedral, on Sunday next; and that, on that day, Morning Prayer will commence at *half-past ten.*

LINES COMPOSED FOR THE "MONTREAL COURIER" BY A CONSTANT READER.

Affection.

Affection, oh thou bright and holy tie,
Binding alike the low-born and the high,
Thou had the power thy blessing to impart,
And move to softness e'en the hardest heart!
There lives not one but owns thy godlike sway;
All to thy kindly precepts homage pay.
When Adam first of Eden was bereft,
In kindest mercy to him, Eve was left!
Affection died not, but by God was given,
The true and nearest link 'twixt man and heaven.
In all our sorrows thou art near us still,
Striving our wounds to heal with angel skill;
And when thy hand at length our eyes shall close
In gloomy death's last, solemn, deep repose,
We lose not thee, but hope to find above
Those we have loved on earth—again to love!

B. E. H.

Montreal, 12th March, 1851.

We copy the following from the *English Correspondence of the Montreal Courier*, without pretending to vouch for its truth:—

"Another serious subject connected with the Church, is the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, which it now appears is determined on. To the Duke of Bedford, it is said, has been committed the task of sketching out the ritual alterations which it is deemed expedient to make—though the revision will not, it is understood, be confined to ritualism, but will extend to an exclusion of the Athanasian, if not also of the Nicene creed, and to the expunction from the Liturgy, especially in the offices for the administration of the Holy Communion and of Baptism, of all expressions which favor the doctrines of the Tractarian party. It is further said that the suggested alterations are to be submitted to a commission of six Bishops, whose approval or whose revision of them, is to be expected to Parliament, where a Bill will be introduced to give them the sanction and authority of law."

If the above statement be true, the bitterest enemy of the Establishment cannot desire a greater degradation to befall her. The Duke of Bedford selected to revise the Liturgy!—A layman to amend and correct the Revelation of Christ! Compared with this, the consecration of a Bishop by order of the first Lord of the Treasury, was a compliment to her independence, and the condemnation of the doctrine of "Baptismal regeneration" by the Privy Council, a glorious vindication of her orthodox purity. Now it is announced that, not only the *ritual* is to be altered, but that, in defiance of number VIII. of the 39 articles, the Athanasian creed is to be abolished, and that, possibly, the Nicene creed as well, from the "*Credo in unum Deum,*" down to the "*Vitam venturi seculi. Amen,*" is to form no longer a portion of the belief of the children of "Mother Church," but will be replaced by a Parliamentary act of faith, in order that the "elect" may believe according to statute, and be made members of the Kingdom of Heaven, in compliance with the provisions of the law.

There is nothing but what will suffer a Low Church change. The mode of administering the few Sacraments which Protestantism has hitherto pretended to retain, is to be altered; but as an alteration will imply that the present mode of their administration is erroneous, or else there would be no need for a change, and as by article XIX. the Church is that society of men in which "the Sacraments be *duly* administered," it will follow that, according to its definition, the Church of England has not hitherto been the true Church.

We confess that we look forward with some anxiety to the introduction into Parliament of this new measure, which is to remedy the blunders of the Fathers, and to set the faith of Christians upon a firm and unalterable basis, for the next ten years at least. We should like to know whether it be proposed to make the doctrine of "Justification by Faith" an open or a Ministerial question, and if it be intended that the same mode of salvation shall apply to the Colonies, as to Great Britain and Ireland. The debates upon the occasion will be highly interesting. How pleasant, for instance, it will be to read, "that Mr. Brotherton asked leave to introduce a Bill for the purpose of shortening the duration of Hell punishment; after which the second reading of the Bill regulating the manner and the terms of Man's Redemption was carried by a majority of 17 in a very full House," and how startling, an announcement to the following effect:—"Owing to the accession of Mr. D'Israeli and several of the Protectionist Members, the doctrine of the Trinity was lost in committee."

But seeing that our most gracious Sovereign has been declared in Parliament to be *Vicarius Christi*, Christ's Vicar, or, rather, Vicaress, upon earth, and to speak as a Priest from the Throne, we do not understand why the Duke of Bedford should have been selected for the very arduous task of revising the Liturgy, especially when both within and without the House, there are so many whose theological attainments are fully as great. Not to speak of Col. Sibthorpe, there is Mr. Hudson—great upon Railways, he ought to know something about Original Sin; and surely Lord Palmerston, from the constancy with which he has always clung to office and salary, with the most heroic disregard of principle, might be supposed to be an invaluable authority upon the question of "Inamissibility of Grace."—*True Witness.*

Proceedings of the Corporation.

MONDAY, March 10, 1851.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the City Council was held this evening, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. There were present, Aldermen Macfarlane and Grenier; and Councillors Benjamin, Whitlaw, Hall, Atwater, Lamarche, McDonald, Wilson, Lynch, Homier, Frechette, Leeming, McCambridge, Larkin, Bronsdon, Montreuil.

The returns of the Civic Elections were read; but as these have previously appeared in this journal, they are here omitted.

In conformity with the provisions of the Corporation Act, the Council was called to order, by the City Clerk, for the purpose of electing a Mayor in the place of Mr. Fabre, whose term of office had expired.

On the motion of Alderman Grenier, seconded by Councillor Benjamin, it was unanimously

Resolved,—That Councillor Wilson be elected Mayor of the City of Montreal for the ensuing year.

His Worship the Mayor elect, then took and subscribed the oaths required by law, and was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Benjamin.

On assuming the Chair, the Mayor stated that the next order of the day was to appoint Aldermen that he was desirous that the honor should be conferred on Dr. Hall; but on consultation with that gentleman, it was positively declined.

Councillor Montreuil, seconded by Councillor Frechette, moved—

"That Councillor Fabre be appointed Alderman for the ensuing term, and that he take precedence among the Aldermen."

Objection was made by Alderman Macfarlane. Some other members of the Council spoke in favor of the motion; and it was carried on a division, Alderman Macfarlane and Councillor Leeming only voting in the negative.

Alderman Macfarlane gave in the following protest:—"I beg leave to enter my protest against the present motion, and will give in reasons to sustain it. A. MACFARLANE."

On motions severally put, the following gentlemen were appointed Aldermen:—Messrs. Homier, Lynch, and Benjamin.

The Council then adjourned.

(A large number of Mr. Wilson's friends, outside the door, cheered loudly when the result of the election was made known. They followed His Worship to his own residence, the doors of which were thrown open. The house was speedily filled with crowds, to partake of the new Mayor's hospitality. Champagne was liberally handed round.)

TUESDAY, March 11, 1851.

PRESENT—The Mayor; Aldermen Macfarlane, Grenier, Homier, Lynch, Benjamin; Councillors Whitlaw, Hall, Atwater, Lamarche, McDonald, Frechette, Leeming, Whitney, McCambridge, Larkin, Bronsdon, Montreuil.

The newly appointed Aldermen took and subscribed the usual oaths of office.

A petition was read from Andrew Dickson, praying that a portion of his taxes be remitted.

A letter was read from James Homes, Esq., Registrar, on behalf of the Trinity Board, relative to a by-law for the landing of gunpowder.

After some discussion, and amendments offered, Alderman Macfarlane moving the substitution of Alderman Homier to be Chairman of the Police Committee, the following list of Committees was adopted on the following vote:—

YEAS.—Grenier, Lych, Benjamin, Whitlaw, Hall, Frechette, McCambridge, Larkin, Bronsdon, Montreuil—10.

NAYS.—Macfarlane, Homier, Lamarche, McDonald, Leeming, Whitney—6.

FINANCE.—Aldermen Fabre, (Chairman,) Macfarlane, Benjamin; Councillors Atwater, Leeming.

ROAD.—Aldermen Macfarlane, (Chairman,) Lynch, Homier; Councillors Frechette, McCambridge.

FIRE.—Aldermen Benjamin, (Chairman;) Councillors Frechette, McCambridge, Bronsdon, Montreuil.

MARKET.—Aldermen Grenier, (Chairman,) Lynch; Councillors Leclair, Whitney, Larkin.

POLICE AND HEALTH.—Councillor Hall, M.D., (Chairman;) Alderman Homier; Councillors Lamarche, Whitney, Montreuil.

WATER.—Councillor Atwater, (Chairman;) Alderman Grenier; Councillors Whitlaw, Leclair, McDonald.

LIGHT.—Councillors Whitlaw, (Chairman,) Prevost, Lamarche, Bronsdon, Larkin.

The Council then adjourned.—*Gazette.*

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The adjourned Quarterly Meeting was held on Wednesday night. After a motion by Mr. Leeming for printing some new copies of the By-Laws had been lost, upon the ground that a new Act of Incorporation would shortly render it useless, another motion, directing the Clerk to furnish each member with a copy of the By-Laws, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor then read the estimates for next year, by which it appeared that the probable Revenue from all sources is.....£31,890
From which deduct for interest, &c.....15,916

To be still appropriated.....£16,974

This sum he recommended to the economical mercies of the Committee, and asked for estimates.

The Council then adjourned.—*Herald.*

MILITARY MEMS.

BY MARK MILES.

ADMIRAL BYNG.—This Naval Commander was sent with a fine fleet to relieve Port St. Philip, in Minorca, then in the hands of the English, and besieged. When in sight of the Island, he met with the French fleet, under Admiral Galissoniere, on the 20th of May, 1756. A partial engagement took place, but Admiral Byng's conduct was such that no decisive result followed, and for this he was tried by Court Martial, found guilty, and shot. There are two or three capital anecdotes of the Court Martial. The celebrated Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, was at that time a Captain in the Navy, and in command of the *Phœnix* during the action. On the Court, he was asked by Admiral Smith, the President, "whether, had he been in Byng's situation on the 20th of May, his conduct would have been the same?" "Upon my honor," Hervey replied, "I *would* have done as he did." "And, upon *my* honor," retorted the Admiral, "I believe that you would." Hervey, however, was one of the gallantest Officers in the service, and displayed his courage eminently at the taking of the Moro Castle, a short time after. Another Captain was asked what he would have done, had he been the Commander of the fleet, and bluntly replied, "Sir, had I been ordered to throw succours into hell, I should have stood on till my jib was burned."

SERJEANT GRAHAM, of the Bombay Europeans, planted the first British color on the top of the breach at Seringapatam; he was shot on the instant, and almost with his last breath shouted, "Hurra! Lieutenant Graham!"

THE LATE PRINCE DE LIGNE, a wit, and a great thinker, called war "the finest of human scourges."

THE USE OF FINE WORDS.—When a Commanding Officer sends an order, he cannot do so in sufficiently plain words. A case in point: The late Sir E— N—, when a young man, commanded a frigate forming part of a squadron lying off the French coast, in blockade; the Admiral sent him a verbal order by a Midshipman, "to make a partial *feint* on one of the French batteries." The Captain pondered a minute or two, and then exclaimed, indignantly, that "He'd be d—d if he'd make any kind of a 'faint' before a Frenchman;" and immediately running for the nearest battery, received so severe a fire, that he lost two out of three of his masts, and was with difficulty towed out of danger by another vessel.

FRENCH VALOR.—Sully, the great Minister of Henry the Fourth, a man of the camp as of the Cabinet, speaks of the courage of his countrymen as "un fierte un peu fanfaronne;" and the Chevalier Brantome, with great simplicity, acknowledges that "though their energy is at first full of fury and activity, if it be allowed to cool and rest, it becomes worth nothing." Marshal Saxe, writing officially to D'Argenson, the Minister of War, complains, "that his duty obliges him to be sincere in a matter of such importance, and that he is forced to confess that the French Infantry, although the most gallant (la plus valeureuse) in Europe, is not qualified to resist a charge on ground where it can be attacked by Infantry less brave than it, but better exercised, and *more disposed to charge.*" This is very funny of the old Marshal; he claims for the French Infantry, that they are the most valiant in Europe, but allows that it may be beaten by another Infantry "more disposed to charge." In the simplicity of his heart, Mark Miles has been wont to think that the "greatest valor" had somewhat to do with the "disposition to charge." General Foix speaks highly of the English Infantry, particularly alleging, as one of its good qualities, that "it does not fear to close with its enemy with the bayonet." Jomini, another French General, observes, generally, "The English infantry is among the best in Europe; its soldiers are distinguished by their discipline and *sang froid*—they are tractable and obedient. These essential qualities, which form a solid army, are perhaps preferable to a brilliant but transient valor." In another place, he says that the "fire of the English Infantry is the most murderous in the world." Contrast these eulogia with what he says of his own countrymen:—"People will naturally ask, whence it proceeds that an army, in which the point of honor reigns even to the lowest ranks, glorified by a thousand triumphs, should see panic fears so often repeated in it." And again:—"The Frenchman is brave, active, impetuous; but as soon as he has ceased to advance, a sort of disgust takes possession of him, and it is difficult to hold him in." It may then fairly be doubted that the French army is the most valiant in Europe, since it is so easily checked in its advance by another "more disposed to charge" than itself. At Waterloo, the attacking columns of the Imperial Guard marched through the storm of canister and musquetry with the precision of a machine, but, to a man, turned and broke at twenty yards from the British line, when the bayonets were levelled, and the charge harrah resounded in the air.

THE *United Service Journal* inserts a clever sketch, from a correspondent, of the personnel of Her Majesty's general officers:—"I came up to London a few days ago, where I am a perfect stranger. A military friend kindly undertook to show me the sights; and, amongst others, took me to a very handsome building in Waterloo-Place, which I have since learnt is the United Service Club. The building is handsome, rooms lofty, and well decorated; but I was surprised to see that all the occupants were very old gentlemen, grey or bald, all complaining of something or other: the greater part were sitting round the fire, but some were trying to walk up and down the room, and others, with trumpets to their ears, trying to hear what their neighbours were saying. I said to my friend, 'Is this an asylum for infirm gentlemen?' He laughed, and replied, 'This is the celebrated United Service Club, and all those you see are Generals and Colonels, the greater part anxiously looking for employment. You see that gentleman trying to walk across the room, he was disappointed at not getting the Bombay command; and that one with the severe asthmatic cough is looking for North America.' 'Good God!' I said, 'is it possible that it is to these the Commander-in-Chief has to look for officers to command our Colonies? Are these the leaders of the justly-celebrated British Army? In two years there will not be one to tell the tale of battles won.' My friend said 'You are not aware, perhaps, though the Scripture says that threescore years and ten shall be the age of man, that, by the military code, fourscore years and ten is the age of a military man, this additional score being granted in lieu of promotion, &c., it being no expense to the State; so that a military man at seventy is virtually only fifty, although old Time will not be dictated to, and will set his mark of grey and bald heads, and, however, that does not signify.' I admitted it was a very good arrangement and a very great privilege."

(*To be continued.*)

Further Items by the "Pacific."

The command of the *Banshee*, late Holyhead steam packet, but now fitted for the packet service between Malta and Marseilles, has been conferred on Lieutenant James Hosken, the well known commander of the *Great Western* steamer, of the *Great Britain*, and, subsequently, harbor master at Labuan.

Four candidates are announced for the Lord Rectorship of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, viz.:—the Earls of Eglington and Carlisle, Lord Ashley and Alfred Tennyson.

The *Victory*, the ship on board which Nelson fell, is so rotten that the caulkers are afraid to drive their irons through her sides. She is one of the guard-ships at Portsmouth.

A farthing of King Edward I., coined at Berwick, was bought for the British Museum, at the sale of Dr. Nelligan's coins, in London. It was supposed to be the only one; the price was £7 2s. 6d.

The amount of property insured in London exceeds £116,000,000.

The Navy Estimates of England for the next financial year will, it is stated, show a reduction of about £400,000, and the amount required will be £5,700,000.

Mr. Bailey, R. A., has been selected to execute the bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, at Bury. It will stand in an open space of ground in front of the market-place. The sum subscribed by the inhabitants amounts to £2,500.

In the half-year ending the 30th June, there were 93 persons killed and 68 injured by accidents on English Railroads.

THE ARMORY AT THE TOWER.—Great preparations are being made at the Tower for the approaching crowds who are expected to visit the metropolis this year. A new room and staircase is being constructed at the entrance of the White Tower, in order that the visitors may not have to return by the same way at which they enter the horse armory, as heretofore. All the magnificent suits of armor are being refurnished; also the various ancient weapons which form the devices on the walls and ceilings of this splendid receptacle of England's chivalry of the olden time. It is quite amusing to pass through the gallery at the present time. The Black Prince has an old blanket thrown over him for protection against an Irish laborer painting the skull-caps of the Covenanters. Harry VIII. is looking with perfect disgust at his cousin Brandan, whose head is undergoing a chancery process at the hands of an ordnance manipulator. In fact, Kings, Knights, Squires, and horses, appear terrified at these preparations. One would almost imagine that Sir Francis Head, or some other of the present alarmists, had been delivering a course of lectures to them.—*United Service Gazette.*

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The estimates of effective and non-effective army services, from the 1st of April, 1851, to the 31st of March, 1852, have just been published. The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom (exclusive of the troops in the East Indies) for the next year, is 98,714; and the estimated amount to be provided for their charge, is £3,521,070. The estimates for the year 1850-1 were larger by 101 officers, 25 non-commissioned officers, and 288 rank and file, and by £62,916 in charge than those for the present year. The estimates of non-effective army services for the year 1851-2, show a decrease in numbers and charge, as compared with last year, of 840, and £30,536 respectively, the numbers to be maintained being, for 1851-2, 70,690, and the charges to be provided, £2,052,279. The gross estimates for 1850-1 were, of numbers, 170,657, of charge, £6,019,397; for 1851-2, of numbers, 169,404, and of charge, £5,925,945, showing a decrease for the next year, in numbers, of 1,253, and in charge, of £93,452.

The miracle of the bleeding picture at Saint Saturnin, the disbelievers in which were anathematized in the *Univers* as children of Satan, has been condemned as a piece of trickery, the commission appointed by the Archbishop of Avignon to examine into the matter having reported that it is not a true miracle.

MARRIED POPISH PRIESTS.—A correspondence has been published, by which it appears that the Rev. Henry Allen has recently addressed Doctor Wiseman, inquiring whether the Oriental Maronites were considered to be with the Church of Rome, inasmuch as they received communion in both kinds; had a married priesthood, and their public service was not conducted in the Latin tongue. Dr. Wiseman is represented to say that they differ in no doctrine from the Holy See; that their ecclesiastical language is Syriac, and that the "use of the cup", and the marriage of priests before ordination, are permitted, as being merely matters of discipline, allowed to the Maronites, in common with "many Churches in communion with Rome."

FATHER PROUT AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.—A letter from "Father Prout" has been called forth by a paragraph in the *Dublin Freeman* (Romish organ), attributing to his pen an article in a London contemporary designating Cardinal Wiseman "Archbishop of the Slums." It is addressed, the Editor of the *Freeman*, and is as follows:—Father Prout's compliments, &c. He never used the term "Archbishop of the Slums" in the *Globe*; that phrase is from another pen, not his. Were he to employ such language, the *Freeman* might then appropriately designate him as "unhappy," and not only "shudder," at the words, but also shrug up his shoulders. He deplores, on the contrary, the utter neglect of the Slums, and of the poor Irish denizens thereof, by this new Archbishop, whose attention is otherwise absorbed by the composition of offensive fanfaronades from the "Flaminian Gate," pompous "enthronisations," foreign diplomatic recognitions, importing bales of silk hose and a stock of red hats, replenishing his wine cellar, and *conversazione*s. The father is personally cognizant of how matters go on in Westminster, having been the priest of that district in the cholera year, 1832-'33, in Dr. Magee's absence, at Bishop Brampton's request. As to Cardinals in general, he has seen enough of them at head-quarters to think the discontinuance of that mere worldly dignity a riddance to be devoutly prayed for in Italy; as to its importation into England, he suspects that to be a blunder, not to say a mischievous bit of imbecility.

A COSTLY TABLE-COVER.—A highly creditable specimen of female taste and skill is to be forwarded to the Exhibition, from Falkirk, in the shape of a table-cover, of great magnificence, by Miss Sutherland, embroidered in an entirely new style. The cover is 6 feet square, the ground black satin, embroidered in a very elaborate style, with flowers in satin of 26 different shades. Upwards of two hundred yards of satin have been cut into stripes to make the piping of the embroidery, and Miss Sutherland and two assistants have been occupied with it constantly for four months.—*Falkirk Herald.*

The accounts from Turkey are interesting. We have heretofore alluded to the religious toleration, as it affects the Protestants of Turkey; but in the Herald for this month we find a more detailed account in a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, dated at Constantinople, December 4th, and from which we take the following:—

"I am happy to inform you that a firman has just been granted by Sir Stratford Canning, regularly incorporating the Protestant community of Turkey. This is an important step in advance, as far as their civil position in the empire is concerned. They have been recognized, it is true, as a distinct community for three years past, and their complaints have always been listened to by the Porte; but no regular imperial act of incorporation had taken place, and our brethren had never received anything from the Government, to retain in their own hands as a pledge of permanent protection. The present enlightened administration of Turkey, stimulated by the energetic influence of Sir Stratford Canning, has been sufficient to secure to the Protestants their civil rights in most cases; though a change of Administration might at any time have turned the scale, and thrown them again into the power of their enemies. The firman now obtained, being from the Sultan himself, and placed in their hands, gives all the stability and permanency to their civil organization that the oldest Christian communities enjoy. They are distinctly declared to have the same privileges of building churches, holding burial grounds, &c., that are granted to the other sects. A Turkish Pashaliks is appointed to attend their affairs, and they are to appoint a chancellor, generally from among themselves, as their organ of communicating business with the government, and a council or committee to decide upon the civil affairs of the community."

Singular Scene in India.

The last Overland Mail brings the interesting narrative of an interview between Gholab Singh and Lord Dalhousie:—

It appears that Gholab Singh reached Wazirabad on the 22nd of December, attended by from 2000 and 3000 of his troops. The interview fixed for the 24th, was put off for two days on account of the ill health of the Maharajah's house. On the afternoon of the 26th a deputation of Officers, consisting of the Brigadier commanding the station, accompanied by the Commissioner of Lahore, and the Governor-General's Secretaries, proceeded to meet the Maharajah, and conducted him through a lane of a mile long, composed of the whole of the troops in camp. Gholab Singh was received at a distance from the Durbar tent, by Sir Henry Lawrence and Major Burn, and welcomed by the Secretary to the Government, with the Governor-General. On arriving at the door of the Durbar tent, his Highness was met by the Marquis of Dalhousie, who, after going through the ceremony of shaking hands, conducted his guest to a seat on the right hand of his own.

The Governor General was in full uniform as a Minister of State, while the Maharajah was radiant in a green and gold dress and a many-colored turban. The pros and cons on sides were then brought to light; as some have been ill-natured enough to say, that a bargain on our side they were to an immense amount, we were not losers by the exchange. Dinner then returned to his camp, under a salute of guns. On Friday, the 27th of December, the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, attended by a brilliant Staff, all mounted on elephants, in number, proceeded in State, under a salute of guns, to return the visit paid him on the day by Maharajah Gholab Singh. The procession was preceded and followed by detachments of the body guard. The whole of the troops were drawn and formed in line, as they had done the day before, from the camp of the Governor General toward that of Gholab Singh, the troops in line being also paraded and completing the route. His Highness had deputed his son, Meer Runbeer Singh, and some attendants, to go as far as the Governor General's camp, to meet and escort the Governor General, and he himself came nearly a mile in advance of his own tents, to receive and welcome his Lordship to his camp, show no a marked difference in the mode of his reception, and establishing his inferiority in a degree not matter of eyes of a swarm of natives to see.

On alighting from his elephant, he was eclipsed in anything of the kind by Gholab Singh's suwaree, the Governor-General walking into the Durbar tent by the Maharajah's side, and assigned to him a seat on his own right hand. Sir Henry Elliot took his place on the left of the Maharajah, the British Officers in attendance standing behind on the right of the Governor-General. The Durbar tents were most tastefully arranged, and when all were seated, the Governor-General and the Maharajah, at the top of a long avenue of tents, with fully 100 Officers in their uniforms, forming a double line on each side, must have presented an imposing spectacle. The attendants of the Maharajah then presented nazars and, after some conversation, during which Gholab Singh again pressed on the Governor General his anxiety to see him in Cashmere, and his anxiety to show every attention to his Lordship—his Highness declined the invitation of the Governor-General to be the guest of his Lordship, consisted of 21 trays with horses and elephants. The tribute shown at the year in which Her Majesty were agreed the chief object of attention. "In brilliant color and exquisite workmanship and delicacy of texture," says a correspondent, "it far exceeded anything of the kind I ever saw."

Several specimens of guns of full manufacture, very tastefully finished, formed another portion of the presents. Among other, a brass gun, called a "zumbaree," because usually carried on a buffalo or bullock, the calibre of which was perhaps a half-a-pound. There were also two "bebooks," literally "lion's whelps," or "young lions," of the calibre of about 4 oz., with rifled barrels made of steel. These guns are intended to be transported on camels, and can be perched on rocks, the walls of forts, and similar places.—After the offerings to the Governor-General had been disposed of, 21 trays were brought in for Sir Henry Lawrence, and 21 for Sir Henry Elliot. The other Officers in attendance on the Governor-General also participated in his Highness' liberality, a list of their names having been previously sent to the Maharajah. Some khelats were further presented by his Highness after which uter was served, and the Governor-General rose to depart. His Lordship was escorted to the place where his elephant was in waiting by the Maharajah, and by Meer Runbeer Singh to some distance from the camp. The Governor General was saluted, both on his arrival and departure, by a discharge of 21 guns, and did not reach his own camp till sunset.

On Saturday, the 27th December, the entire force of Vizierabad was paraded, under Major General Sir Walter Gilbert, G.C.B., and Brigadier Hearsey, for brigade exercise, in the presence of the Governor General and Maharajah Gholab Singh. The troops were under arms on the parade ground behind the camp, a little before 7 a.m., and the Cashmere Chief came to the ground about half an hour afterward. The troops consisted of five corps of infantry, viz.:—Her Majesty's 10th and 24th Foot, the 21st, 32nd and 34th Regiments of Native Infantry, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, the 4th Native Lancers, and the 6th Irregular Cavalry, with two batteries of Artillery—altogether about 5,600 men. After forming line, the troops marched round in slow time, then again formed line, advanced covered by the light companies of the different corps and by the guns, formed square to receive cavalry, again formed line, then columns of companies, the cavalry advancing, charging through the intervals, and retiring under cover of a fire from the artillery. The review concluded with the general salute, after which the Governor General and the Maharajah returned to their respective camps, and the troops to their several quarters. "It was a fine breezy morning," says another correspondent, "diversified with a few mares' tails, as seamen call the light floating clouds that portend wind. The hills between this and Cashmere, at not 50 miles off, with their sides covered with snow, added to the brilliancy of the scene."

Egypt.

News direct from Alexandria, of the 6th inst., mention intimations having been made from the Porte of the following reforms, to be carried into execution with reference to Egypt:—1st. Reduction of the land tax to a third of its present amount. 2nd. Reduction of the standing army of Egypt to 20,000 men. 3rd. The total disarmament (*shakelung*) of the fleet, or rather the placing it at the sole disposition of the Porte. 4th. The constant residence of the Inspector-General, Mahemed Ali Pacha, in Egypt. 5th. The regulation of the income of the Egyptian Princes, according to a fixed scale. Abbas Pacha, the Viceroy, has refused to obey these orders, but will rather, if necessary, resist them with arms. He has ordered a levy of 40,000 men—20,000 for the augmentation of the army, and 15,000 men for the navy, who are to be immediately put in preparation for active service. The *Reichs Zeitung* makes, among others, the following observations on this news:—"Any one who recollects the toast which the Governor-General of India gave last year on the landing of British troops in Egypt; any one who bears in mind the desire which a certain Power has always displayed to monopolize the Straits of Suez, cannot doubt from what quarter this blow comes, or who directs it. The conduct of France on this occasion should be most decided. France will recollect, that in 1840 she represented interests which are now endangered by the dictatorial conduct of the Porte. Will she look quietly on, and see the power of Egypt, she then considered necessary to maintain, broken to pieces in the hands of the successor of Mahomed Ali?"

The remarks of the *Reichs Zeitung* would tend to show that this is a piece of news got up at Vienna to spread discontent between France and England.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society, on Thursday evening, was made more than usually interesting by the presentation of a full report from the revised committee, giving the aggregated results of their examination of the city South of Fourteenth street. This laborious enterprise has been accomplished by the untiring industry and persevering energy of the Rev. Mr. Watson, whose reports from month to month have been read by the board with

AUCTION

BY JOHN L

GOOD DWELLING

FOR SALE.—On

BIRTHS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

RHEUMATISM.

ADDISONIAN LITERARY S

TO-MORROW EVENING,

R. B. NOXON will deliver

March 14, 1851.

FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber:—

TEAS.—Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, Pekoe, Souchong, Bohea and Hyson Skin; SUGARS—Refined London Crushed, White Havana, Bright and Yellow Muscovado, &c.; COFFEE—Jamaica and Laguayra, Raw and Roasted; MOLASSES—Bright Muscovado, in hhds. and barrels; Tobacco, 5's, 8's, 16's, and 20's; Steele's English and Scotch White, Montreal, and Brown Windsor Soap; Patent, Sperm, Stearine, Wax Wick and Mould Candles; Day & Martin's, Warren & Wilson's Paste and Liquid Blacking; an assortment of Brushes; Shot and Gunpowder; Pot Barley; Copperas; Epsom Salts; Black Lead; Sago; Nutmegs; Cloves; Clay Pipes; Bermuda Arrowroot; Cayenne; Pimento; Indian Meal; Carraway; Saltpetre; Playing Cards; Sugar Candy; Macaroni; Ginger; Ginger, preserved of all kinds; Rice; Raisins; Cheese; Ketchup; Sauces and Mustard; American