☞ The Weekly Courier is published daily during the six remaining months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the whole or outside of sheet, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Subscribers, one dollar 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 the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ Voluntary Communications solicited from all parts of the Canadas or America. If made use of, the parties communicating the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1851.

It appears that Earl Grey has written a Despatch to Lord Elgin, in which he proposes that all the troops shall be withdrawn from Canada, except the Garrisons of Quebec and Kingston, and that if the Canadian Government desires to retain troops at any other Stations, they may do so by paying the expense of their maintenance. It is probable that Earl Grey has asked for Lord Elgin's opinion on this matter; now, we should much like to know what advice his Lordship will give to the Colonial Secretary. It is probable that Upper Canada might be safely left without troops; the population there is homogeneous to a very great degree; at any rate there are not the national antipathies that unfortunately prevail in Montreal, and which, on occasions, in this city, so exasperate the popular passions as to over-ride all respect for civil authority. We venture to say that no General Election could take place in Montreal, were the Garrison withdrawn, that would not end in a general pitched battle in the streets, involving the loss of hundreds of lives, and perhaps the destruction of great part of the City. Neither must it be forgotten that, from peculiar circumstances, a party political conflict in Montreal would speedily assume a religious character, for it happens that pretty nearly all the Liberals are Roman Catholics, and their opponents Protestants.

Every one who has courage enough to speak the truth, will acknowledge that nothing but the presence of a powerful military force has, on several occasions within the last five years, prevented the two factions from flying at one another's throats. Were the Garrison withdrawn, we must own that we should look on the peace of the city as safe no longer than the want of a decent pretext for a mutual onslaught.

It has been said that a portion of the Militia may be organized, drilled, and armed, somewhat after the fashion of the Volunteer corps in the cities of the United States, who have often done good service in preventing popular outbreaks. We fear that this would be the very worst step that could be taken. Party spirit, and national antipathies, run so high here, that you could hardly get men of both parties and races to serve together in the same corps. If you had British corps and French corps, according to the present organization of the Regiment of Montreal Militia, the first fight would probably be between themselves. A large Police force would be equally impracticable, for the same reason, and besides that force would be considered as the mere tool of whatever Government happened to be in power, and would consequently be obnoxious to the opposition. The Fortin troop of Horse-Police is a case in point.

If the Government desired to bring the long-cherished national prejudices and party hatred of the population of Montreal to a bloody arbitrament, they could take no surer plan to accomplish it than to withdraw the only perfectly neutral armed body that has the strength and will to maintain order.

Take away the troops, and both parties will immediately begin to arm and organize themselves, for what they will call mutual protection against the other, and then, on the very first occasion that presents itself, they will fight out their ancient quarrel. We trust Lord Elgin will have the discretion not to recommend the withdrawal of troops from Montreal at any rate, whatever he may do in the rest of the Province.

We were much pleased to find, a few days since, that some gentlemen of this city, the well known patrons of athletic exercises, had formed a Club for the purpose of establishing a good old-fashioned English Bowling Green. A beautiful piece of ground has been procured near Sherbrooke Street, a part of the same field which is used by the Quoit Club, and the "green" will be prepared as rapidly as possible. For the information of our readers, who may not know what "Bowls" are, we would say that it is a healthy out-of-doors game, requiring no great bodily exertion, but a vast deal of skill and judgment, more in fact than any game with which we are acquainted, except billiards; indeed we do not think any one could ever be a first-rate "Bowler," unless he practically understood the laws of forces. The Bowling Green is thirty yards square, surrounded with a ditch to carry off water, and with a bank to prevent the Bowls from running too far. The Bowls are spheres accurately turned from lignum-vitæ, each Bowl having inserted into it, in a certain place, a piece of lead, which is technically called the *bias*, and which causes the Bowl to describe a curve when delivered from the hand. The Bowls are frequently ornamented with silver plates, bearing the initials or arms of the gentleman who owns it. The Green must be as level as a billiard table, and the turf shorn, rolled and watered until it grows as thick, soft and fine as the nap on a Turkey carpet. Bowls must not be confounded with ten-pins, played in a covered alley, suffocating in hot weather, and, from various causes, offering a temptation to gamble, nor even with the far manlier English game of skittles, for that is commonly played in the open air.—Those who join the Bowling Club will find it a delightful out-door amusement for the Summer evening, and it gives us much pleasure to find that a Club has been started, for Montreal has a sad lack of cheap, innocent amusements, combining pleasure with healthy exercise.

By late advices from Bermuda and Antigua, we learn that the Puseyite practice of preaching in the surplice from the Pulpit has been introduced into both Islands by certain Clergymen, and that great excitement was manifested by the Congregations. In one Church in Antigua the Congregation had unanimously elected an Anti-Puseyite Vestry, and compelled the Rector to re-assume the gown in preaching.

From most of the British West Indian Sugar Islands there are good accounts of the crops. In Trinidad it was expected that the crop would exceed that of 1850 by 35,000 hogsheads. In Demerara the Treasury has a surplus of $200,000, consequently, the Governor has recommended a reduction of import and other duties and taxes. The financial affairs of Bermuda are also in a flourishing state.

We understand that Mr. George Thompson, M. P., the anti-slavery lecturer, will visit this city, and deliver his lectures on India, after attending a Convention at Syracuse.

The Presbytery of Montreal, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, will meet (D.V.) in the Session House of Cote Street Church, in this city, on Wednesday, the 7th May, at noon. The Reverend Thomas Henry, of Lachute, Moderator, will preach in the evening in Saint Gabriel Street Church, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, the well-known and popular Poet, was in Montreal on Monday, and left in the evening for Quebec. On his return he will proceed on a short tour to the South, previous to quitting the shores of America for England.

The two lines of Steamers between Montreal and Kingston are now in operation—the Mail Line leaving at noon, and the other at 6, P.M. The travelling public will find in these boats all the comforts and luxuries which they can possibly desire.

Compain's Restaurant, Place D'Armes.—We understand that the above establishment will be re-opened on or about the 1st May, by Mr. J. O'Meara, late of Dolly's Chop House.

"St. Lawrence Hall" will be opened for business on to-morrow. Messieurs Compain, Hogan & Vardon invite their friends generally to visit them this evening, at 9 o'clock, and hope that a large number of visitors will be present.

We have received, and thank Mr. J. H. Daley, of the Vermont Central Railroad, for a copy of the Boston *Daily Times* of the 28th instant.

We are requested to remind our readers of the Sale of Fruit and ornamental Trees at Mr. Leeming's office to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock. The Trees have arrived in fine order.—*See advertisement.*

We request attention to the advertisement of the Sale of the Turnpike Tolls, by John M. Tobin, Esquire, an alteration having been made therein, rendered necessary by difficulties that have more than once occurred after tolls have been adjudged.

Loss of the Steamer "Comet."—We deeply regret to hear of the melancholy catastrophe, that has befallen this steamboat. It appears that as she was leaving the harbour of Oswego, on the 21st instant, with a full head of steam, her boilers burst. She sunk in five minutes after, in 9 feet of water, where she now lies, a perfect wreck. We extract the following particulars relative to this loss of life, from the *Oswego Commercial Times*:—

The names of the dead are, Loyal Davis, 1st Engineer—James Carroll, 2nd Engineer—John O'Conner, waiter, about 17 years of age—James Church, waiter, about 16, and Thomas Quiggins, fireman.

Of the crew of the boat, there are three missing, viz.—Coleman Hennessey, joiner, John Dwire, deck hand, and a colored man, cook, who was last seen a cook on the steamer *Mayflower*, upon Lake Erie. These are supposed to have been blown into the river, and to be lost, making a total loss of eight persons.

Daniel McGuire, cook's mate, and James Friel, waiter who were more or less injured, it is thought, will recover.

The wives of the two Engineers, and other friends of the dead arrived by the Cataract, from Kingston, yesterday P.M. The bodies of the dead were deposited in the upper room of the City Hall, and a Coroner's Inquest was held, and in session most of the day, and a large number of people congregated in and about the building. The bodies are to be taken to Kingston by the down steamer this morning.

The following is the finding of the Coroner's Jury—April 22, 1851.

That John Davis, James Carroll, John O'Conner, James Church and Thomas Quiggins, came to their death by exploding from the explosion of a boiler in the Canadian Steamer Comet, in the Oswego Harbor, on the 21st day of April, 1851, about 3 o'clock, P. M. which explosion we believe to have been caused by the want of a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler.

In Witness whereof, we subscribe our names in

Alpheus Gurney, Coroner.
Isaac L. Merrill, Foreman.
Curtis Shumaker,
E. W. Perry,
Seymour Luce,
E. Hadcock,
Edward Scott.

It was proved before the Jury that the two Engineers who lost their lives, were men of good character, and the having charge of the steamer Comet, being a entirely temperance boat.

The Jury, also, from the evidence elicited, were of opinion that the boiler from the stationary engine used before them, recently from Mr. Starbuck, a scientific engineer from Troy, who made a thorough examination of the work and the exploded boiler. From all the attending circumstances and the opinion of Mr. Starbuck, it seems quite clear that the explosion was caused by the want of a sufficient quantity of water when the boilers were vented up, and that the chance of position while the boat was swinging could brought the water in contact with hot iron, the consequences of which are obvious. We learn from the best authority, that the boilers of the Comet were thoroughly overhauled and tested this spring by one of the best and most experienced Engineers in Canada, who pronounced them sound.

It is not believed that any fault can be ascribed to the officers of the boat.

This steamboat was owned by Messrs. McPherson & Crane. The above verdict of a foreign jury must be satisfactory to them, as to the soundness of the boilers. We learn from the *Whig* that these were not new, but had been recently specially examined by Mr. Roberts, a well informed and scientific Engineer, of Toronto, and by him pronounced to be in the best condition. It is easy to believe that the circumstances above narrated in the account we have cited should have caused the explosion of any boiler. —*Gazette.*

The Rev. Thaddeus Osgood has returned to this city after a winter tour, chiefly in the Southern States; during which he has been employed, as usual, in promoting Temperance, visiting Schools, and soliciting aid for the "Seamen and Strangers' Friend Society." He travelled as far as Georgia, and was generally conveyed free of charge, from regard to his benevolent object. He has received a considerable number of books, and 300 dollars in cash.

Mr. Osgood returns in excellent health, and will immediately resume his useful labors. We trust that the annoyance to which he was frequently subjected last year will not be repeated.—*Pilot.*

Robbery.—Late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the stores of Messrs. D. & W. Smith, Dry Good Merchants, Notre Dame Street, were broken into, and the cash box rifled of a sum amounting to £20, in silver, or thereabout.

The thieves gained access to the premises from the rear, by means of keys, and took their departure by the door fronting on Notre Dame St., which is fastened from the inside; this they merely shut after them.

On Sunday morning, one of the Messrs. Smith, in passing the premises, pressed against the door to discover if it were secure, when it immediately opened, which was the first intimation held of what had taken place.

By comparing the manner in which the cash box, in use on this occasion—which was left behind by the thieves—was opened, with the cash box from which money had been abstracted on the same premises not a very long time ago, the inference, that the two robberies must have been committed by the same party or parties, would seem to be unavoidable.

The thieves, beyond a doubt, must have been not only well acquainted with the premises, but also with the movements therein; we trust they will be arrested.—*Pilot.*

Police.—Yesterday, Bartholomew Lee and Henry Daley were brought up before the Police Magistrate, charged by the Chief of Police with disorderly conduct, and assaulting him in the execution of his duty. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. McGrath, that, on Sunday evening, the prisoners and some other men were making disturbances in Wellington Street, when these proceedings were interrupted by two police constables. They resisted violently, and when Mr. McGrath went to the aid of his men, assaulted him, in a dangerous manner. The consequence was that for the moment they escaped. They were, however, arrested yesterday morning and fined $10 each for the assault. They are to appear to-day, to answer the charge of resisting the Chief of Police. There is reason to believe that these men are part of a gang who have caused a great deal of trouble in Griffintown. On Sunday, the 20th instant, there was a drunken row and a fight at the corner of Wellington and Prince Street, and again, on Monday night following, a body of men to the number of about thirty paraded, in something like military array, resisting all the attempts of the Police to maintain order.—It is to be hoped that the punishment of these two men will serve as a lesson to their compeers.—*Herald.*

Steam between Glasgow and New York.—We find that the experiment, recently made with the City of Glasgow, of direct steam communication between Glasgow and New York, is to be repeated, notwithstanding the transfer of the vessel just mentioned to the trade with Philadelphia. A new Joint Stock Company has been formed, of which Mr. Wm. M. Langlands is to be the manager at Glasgow, and Mr. J. McSymon at New York. The business will, therefore, be in very efficient hands. The first vessel launched is to be called the *Albion*, and will be commanded by Capt. N. Stewart.

A Cuban Expedition Frustrated.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal, received intelligence that the Steamer *Cleopatra* had been chartered by certain persons, and secretly fitted out with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of being employed in an expedition against the Island of Cuba. He immediately dispatched a messenger to Washington for instructions, and a *Council of War was held*, the result of which was, that the Marshal was directed to proceed forthwith to use all means in his power to prevent the sailing of the expedition, in conformity with the eighth section of the Neutrality Law. Mr. Tallmadge accordingly applied to the Commanding officer at the Navy Yard for an auxiliary force, but it was retised on the ground that no special instruction to that effect had been received. The Chief of Police, however, volunteered the aid of twenty men of his force, and with these the Marshal proceeded last evening to the performance of his duty. Information having been received, in the meantime, that the *Cleopatra* had gone down the Bay, and anchored there, with a view to take on board several hundred men, Mr. Tallmadge promptly chartered the Steamer *Jacob Bell*, and taking the United States revenue cutter, *Morris*, in tow, started in pursuit. The cutter was stationed outside Sandy Hook Light, and the *Jacob Bell* arrived about the Bay in search of the steamer expeditionists. Nothing could be seen of her, however, and the Marshal returned to the city about two o'clock this morning, when *the Cleopatra was found lying at her dock, foot of North Moore Street. She was immediately taken possession of, and now remains in the custody of the Marshal.*—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Cuban Expedition.—No new facts have been made public in regard to the Cuban Expedition, the frustration of which we mentioned yesterday. The steamer *Cleopatra* is said to be in such a miserable condition that she would scarcely have survived at sea, and if by any chance she had reached Cuba, her whole crew would undoubtedly have been either shot or hanged. They may thank the vigilance of the U.S. Marshal for saving them from certain destruction. We hear the conduct of Commander Balter, of the Navy Yard, severely commented on the fact that when called on for assistance by the Marshal, he should have promptly tendered it, instead of evading the request under the plea of waiting for special orders from the Department at Washington. Had the other authorities been equally active, the lawless conspirators might have proceeded on their desperate Expedition, and the city of New York would have been shamefully disgraced.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Mail steamship *Ohio*, Lieutenant Schenck, Commander, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans and Havana. The *Ohio* crossed the Bar (at the Balize) at 4½ P. M., on the 16th of April, and arrived at Havana at ½ P. M., on the 18th, making the passage in 47½ hours. The steamer *Sabine* sailed for New Orleans on the 15th, and the *Georgia* for Chagres on the 19th. The most intense excitement prevails at Havana, with regard to another invasion, and on confidently it is expected, that for the past week the forces have been ordered to sleep on their arms, and be ready for marching at a moment's warning. The vessels of war in port have been ordered to be ready for action.

The wife of Louis Rollin brought him on her marriage, a fortune of 1,000,000 francs.

Some Postal Arrangements.

We have great pleasure in communicating the following beneficial arrangements, in reference to the postage of periodicals, &c.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 17th April, 1851.

Printed Circulars, Price Currents, Handbills, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books and other Printed Matter transmitted by Post in Canada.

1. Upon each Printed Circular, Price Current or Handbill, and other Printed Matter of a like description, when unconnected with any manuscript or written communication and of no greater weight than one ounce, there shall be charged One Penny; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, One Penny additional.

2. Upon each Periodical or Magazine, Pamphlet and Book, bound or unbound, there shall be charged a rate of One Half-penny per ounce.

3. Pre-payment of the foregoing rates will be optional, except when the Printed Matter is addressed to the United States, and in that case the charge must invariably be Prepaid.

4. On such Printed Matter received by Mail from the United States, the above Canada Rates will always remain to be collected on delivery in this Province.

5. Publishers in Canada of Periodicals and Magazines will be allowed to interchange their Publications Free of Postage, provided that such interchange be confined to one single copy of each Publication.

6. Circulars and other Printed Papers must be sent Unsealed, and Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines, Books, &c., must be put up in covers open at the ends or sides, to pass at the above rates, and if these Regulations are not strictly complied with, or if any such Printed Paper, Pamphlet, Periodical, Magazine or Book, be found to contain any writing other than the Address, the said Printed Paper, Pamphlet, &c., is to be rated with Letter Postage.

7. No Book or packet of Periodicals, Magazines, &c., can be forwarded through the Post, if exceeding the weight of Forty-eight ounces.

(*Supplementary Order.*)

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 19th April, 1851.

Book Post with England.

Under the authority of her Majesty's Government, an arrangement will take immediate effect, under which printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the Post, between Canada and the United Kingdom, at the following rates of Postage:—

"For a single volume, i. e., Book, Magazine, Review, or Pamphlet, not exceeding half lb. in weight 64 sterling, equal to 7½ currency.

"For a single volume, &c., exceeding half lb., and not exceeding one lb., 1s. sterling, equal to 1s. 3d. currency.

"For a single volume, &c., exceeding one lb., and not exceeding two lbs., 2s. sterling, equal to 2s. 6d. currency.

"For a single volume, &c., exceeding two lbs., and not exceeding three lbs., 3s. sterling, equal to 3s. 9d. currency.

"And so on, increasing 1s. sterling, equal to 1s. 3d. currency, for every additional lb., or fraction of a lb."

The above charge must always be pre-paid, on printed Books, &c., &c., sent to the United Kingdom under this Regulation, at the time of posting in Canada; and the pre-payment must be made in money, and cannot be taken in Canada Postage Stamps.

Post-Masters, as with pre-paid Letters for England, must rate the Books, &c., posted under this Regulation, in red ink, with both the sterling rate and its equivalent, in currency, charging themselves in their ordinary Letter Bills and Accounts, with the currency amounts, —thus, a Book, &c., weighing 3½ pounds, will be rated—

"Paid 4s. sterling—equal to 5s. currency."

The following conditions must be strictly observed:—

The Books, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the sides.

There must be no word or communication printed on the Book, Pamphlet, Magazine, &c., after the publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any marks upon it, or upon the covers of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with such Book, Pamphlet, &c.

The Post-Masters, at Offices situated West of Montreal, will forward packets of Books, &c., intended for the United Kingdom, to the Montreal Post Office, and Post-Masters at a station East of Montreal, will forward upon the Quebec Post Office.

JAMES MORRIS,
Post Master General.

Washington, April 27.—Some of the Georgian adventurers in the Cuban enterprise arrived here yesterday on their way to the North. It is said the expedition was on foot and would not be easily frustrated.

Great Tunnel.—The Buffalo Water Works Company are making a Tunnel in the Rock under the Erie Canal and Black Rock Harbor to the Niagara River. The shaft is 20 feet deep, and 8 feet in diameter, nearly the whole being through the rock. From the bottom starts the Tunnel, which is nearly circular, 6½ feet in diameter, running horizontally towards the bed of the river, which is distant 300 feet. It has been opened 200 feet, and, by working day and night, it is extended two feet per day. Only four men can work in it at a time. The rock is soft and easily drilled.

Connecticut Clocks.—The clock factory of Chauncey Jerome, in New Haven, is by far the largest establishment of its kind in the United States. China, Hindostan, California, Peru, Turkey, in New York; Liverpool, and London. The *New Haven Courier* says the number of operatives employed by Mr. Jerome to manufacture these 200, to whom about $6,000 is paid monthly. There is annually consumed in his establishment 1,500,000 feet of pine lumber, more than a third of a million feet mahogany and rosewood veneers, 200,000 lbs. of rolled and cast brass, 200 kegs of glass, 100 boxes of varnish, 2,000 boxes of glass, 300 casks of nails, and other necessary materials in proportion. The several parts that enter into the construction of every clock, pass through about 200 different processes before they are completed.

The Boston *Atlas* says:—"A new line of Telegraph is about to be built, which will certainly be advantageous to our business men in their transactions with Albany, Troy, Montreal and the West. It is to connect directly with the Troy and Montreal line at Rutland, Vermont, passing through the many thriving villages on the line of the Fitchburg and other Railroads between this city and those places. We have no doubt that it will meet with good encouragement. The line will be under the charge of the proprietors of the Motor line."

Large Eggs.—Four enormous hen eggs were shown to us this morning, which came from a county to the palm in this line. They are the product of a hen of the owner of a hotel, looking to Mr. George O. Crane, of Mandville, Clinton township. The aggregate weight of the four is one pound, and the average diameter the length of the largest one 7½ inches and 6½ in circumference. We are informed, that there are a few sample of all the eggs which this hen has produced. This beats the one noticed by the Sentinel yesterday, which weighed 3½ ounces, and measured 6 inches in circumference.—*Newark D. Adv.*

Steam.

The question so much pushed in the daily prints, as substitute for eggs, consist of nothing but corn-starch of inds, mixed with colored potato starch or flour.

Alfred Saxe announces a new plan of mechanism, by which he can show the relation of any number of facts or principles, inductively and deductively, and thus perform, mechanically, what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind alone.

A line of packets between France and Brazil is to be established. They will start from Nantes, and call for Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro.

Colonel Pew, of the Bengal Artillery, is dead at Singapore. In 1845, he was a great Indian speculator, and worth £250,000. In 1847, he died a bankrupt.

Just before the commencement of one of Jullien's concerts, a dispute took place between a German and French musician, who belonged to the orchestra. A duel occurred between them in one of the passages of the Assembly Rooms, but neither of them was wounded.

The following arrangement of colours for a sculpture gallery, has been suggested by a sculptor: the floor stained dark oak; the pedestals of the statues dark crimson, the walls a warm grey of an atmospheric retreating quality, the ceiling light grey, and a centre concentrated light of thirty-six feet by twelve feet, with a thin white tissue spread beneath.

Lord Stanley says there is a falling off in British tonnage to the extent of 113,000 tons, and an increase of foreign tonnage of 630,000 tons. He thinks this shows a decline of British prosperity.

A work called "Thoughts on Electricity, or Hydrogen obtained from water without Oxygen, and Oxygen without Hydrogen, by Charles Chambers," has been published.

Comte, whom many reckon the greatest philosophical thinker of the age, announces an edition of his lectures on the History of Humanity.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have been visiting Abd-el-Kader, who is still imprisoned in a chateau on the borders of the Loire. Lord Londonderry has been interceding for him with Napoleon, and in his letter to the President, he reminded him, that in former days, he performed a similar service with Louis Philippe, in favour of Louis Napoleon himself, then a prisoner at Ham.

A number of young men, dressed in red uniform, and furnished with shoe-cleaning apparatus, are now to be seen in the vicinity of the Exhibition Building, wearing badges inscribed "The Shoe-Black Society."

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has just brought out a volume entitled "Letters to John Bull, Esq., on affairs connected with his landed property, and the Persons who live thereon."

A room in the Russian Department of the Crystal Palace, will be furnished entirely with articles formed of malachite.

There is a method of preserving strawberries by bottling them, with a little sugar, in good sherry.

The beautiful Lake of Geneva is contracting, and the lakes of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire have become dry.

James Lynch, Mayor of Galway in 1493, built the choir of St. Nicolas' Church, and hanged his own son out of his window, for killing and defrauding strangers, without martial or common law. This is the origin of the term Lynch law.

Lodging-house keepers are terribly annoyed in London, by incursions of foreigners. One man appears to hire rooms, and closes a bargain, but, alas, is soon followed by a dozen of his bearded compatriots, cooking, smoking and sleeping, to the destruction of furniture, and disgust of the landlords. People are warned against letting their houses be turned into barracks.

Dress of the British Army.—Great alterations will shortly take place in the dress of the army. It is in contemplation to supersede the scarlet shell jacket of the infantry by a frock coat of the same color, and the "bobtailed" coats of the heavy cavalry by a full skirted one. The improvement will be too apparent to the greatest novice to require further comment. An order has been received to supersede the red stripes of the undress of the dragoon guards and heavy dragoons by yellow ones; except in the case of the Carabiniers, who are to wear white.—*London Times.*

It is said that some ancient dandies have carlety of wigs, in number from one to twenty. No. 1 is a crop. No. 20 is decked with curls. They are each worn a few days, in regular order, and after a time the short cross again appears "Ah," says his Lordship at the club, "the next b. I've been getting my hair cut."

If leeks be boiled in water, and the frames of pictures brushed with the *liquid*, it will preserve them from flies.

"The Duke of Wellington at Prayers," is the title of a sketch in the *Liverpool Journal*, which, as containing some details not often met re the public, and novel to American readers, may be worth quoting:—"The Duke of Wellington attended early morning service in St. James' Chapel on Sunday, 26th Jan., 1851. St. James' Chapel is in the Palace of St. James, London. It is to the right as you enter the great gateway, between the Color court and Ambassador's court. It is an oblong room, chiefly remarkable for its ceiling, which is flat, and very heavy looking, being divided in geometrically-formed compartments, which are filled in with armorial bearings. Prince George, of Denmark, and the Princess Anne; Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the daughter of the Duke of Saxe Gotha; George IV., and Queen Caroline; and her present Majesty and Prince Albert, were all married here. It was in this chapel that James II., two days after his brother Charles' death, publicly heard mass. He was attended by his life guards, the band of gentleman pensioners, several of the nobility, and the Knights of the Garter, in the collars of their order. The Duke of Wellington, whose office it was to carry the sword of state, stood about at the door, which he had scarcely dismounted the King. 'My Lord,' he exclaimed, 'your father would have gone further.' The Duke quietly retorted, 'Your Majesty's father would not have gone so far.' The Royal Family do not now regularly frequent the Chapel, since her Majesty has had one constructed in Buckingham Palace. There are, however, seats appropriated to the use of the nobility, and the covers of all the books bear the gilt impress of the Royal Arms of England. Service is performed at eight o'clock in the morning, (which the Duke always attends when in town), and twelve o'clock at noon. At the latter hour it is chanted by the boys of the Chapel Royal (attendance two shillings!!" For the early service the attendance is 'one shilling!' Why, an apostolic sermon, cousin! But—ow to this particular early service. The morning was gloomy and dismal and damp. The air bit shrewdly. 'Twas bitter cold. It was a nipping and an eager air.' The carriage wheels rumbled loudly along Piccadilly and down St. James' Street, as there was no other traffic to distract their sound. The law cabs which were then not looked miserable and demure. A mackintosh, in his dirty clothes, lounged about. A London vagrant's cloak, resembling old cast-iron, out of great coats; half tarpaulin coverings, at half opened doors, slowly rubbed their eyes and yawned; the very horses looked hoarse and sleepy. But we arrive opposite the old red brick palace-gateway; and, as the carriage pulls up, the grenadier guard on duty—who doubtless taking us for a Duke and two Princes at least—presents arms and gives a military salute. We walk in, pay our first sixpence, and are shown into a neat parlour to the Chapel. We are ushered behind the door, to wait for the Duke; the service has commenced; a sidesman gives us a seat in the pew, and the old man is accompanied with one highest sonorous voice, and upon the open mission table, but on his particular pew and for his exclusive use. Who will say that our seats were not in their right place? . . . Two officers each are formally reposing. But the 'Iron Duke' is absent, and now the voice of the sidesman is heard saying 'Dearly beloved brethren.' The footmen sidle out to a sunny glance to unhoarsen; the officers get unstiffed their cold and wearied limbs. The Duke's hand is heard; he pronounces the general confession word for word, and, as he reads, 'I, a sinner,' in the 23 Psalm, he seems to be in earnest, O God; we understand the Church to be the Lord; he dwells emphatically on the 'All the earth doth worship thee: the Father everlasting.' The Apostles' Creed is repeated, and he pauses emphatically after 'O Lord, open thou my mouth wide,' to which he replies, 'And grant us thy salvation.' At the reading of the Communion Service, the Duke walks from his seat to the rails, kneels on the communion cushion, repeating after each commandment—'Lord, have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law.' And to the end of this most solemn and impressive service, does that wonderful old man lift up his voice in prayer—the clergyman, at times, having to wait a few moments upon him. At the conclusion of the service the Duke dismissed his carriage, a very common practice with him, and walked through the Green Park home."

COMMERCIAL.

Canadian Commerce for 1850.

From an inspection of the official Returns of the Trade of the Province during the year 1850, we have been enabled to compile the following summary of the year's commercial transactions.

The value of the Imports was:—

From Great Britain	£2,607,990 4 4
" British N. A. Colonies	96,404 19 4
" West Indies	1,112 19 1
" United States	1,644,715 2 1
" Other Foreign Countries	91,393 19 1
Total Imports for 1850	£4,345,517 1 1

The duties paid on goods imported were as follows:—

	Value.	Duty.
Specific Duties	£ 664,945 19 8	£232,556 19 1
20 per cent. "	62,854 9 5	12,567 1 1
20 " "	23,319 12 10	4,663 1 1
12½ " "	2,528,417 1 7	254,042 1 1
2½ " "	391,546 11 9	9,786 7 1
Free Goods	294,123 7 2	
Total	£4,345,517 3 6	£513,616 14 4

The value of the Exports from Canada during the same period was as follows:—

To Great Britain	£1,521,279 15 1
" the United States	1,237,783 17 11
" North American Colonies	202,134 1 8
" West Indies	3,096 1 8
" other Countries	27,372 4 4
	£2,990,625 0 8

The Exports are thus classified:—

Produce of the Mine	£ 9,145 17 0
Ditto Seas	36,317 15 7
Ditto Forest	1,289,734 4 4
Animals and their Products	157,840 6 0
Vegetable Food	1,046,626 6 0
Other Agricultural Produce	13,439 14 10
Manufactures	6,676 19 0
Shipping, sold abroad	389,420 0 0
Other Articles	39,824 0 7
	£2,990,625 0 8

—*Globe.*

Bay of Quinte.—There are to be four steamers on this bay, the coming season; the *Prince of Wales* and the *Gildersleeve*, which have already commenced their trips the *Novelty*, which is to be ready early in May, and the *Saint Lawrence*, not yet quite finished. The latter is to make one trip to Montreal in each week.

New York Markets.

April 28, 1851.

Flour.—Western and State less firm, and lower prices accepted. Inferior grades not plenty, and prices well sustained; Canadian heavy, with small sales on private terms. Sales of Domestic, 5,500 barrels, at $4.18¾ for No. 2 Superfine, $4.31 @ $4.44 for Common to Straight State, and $4.81 @ $4.94 for Genesee.

Wheat.—Demand limited. The Market steady. A cargo of Genesee reported sold at $1.14; heavy at $1 @ $1.4.

Corn—In good supply, and easier. Sales of 25,000 bushels at 62½ cents, and 63 @ 64 cents for Round Yellow—65½ cents for Southern Yellow.

Buffalo Markets.

April 28, 1851.

Flour.—Few buyers this morning, and Market steady. Sales of 4,100 barrels at $3.65 @ $3.75 for Common Michigan and Ohio, $3.87½ @ $3.90 for good to choice Southern Ohio.

Wheat.—Good enquiry; sales of 4,092 bush. Wansfield at 65 cents, and 5,200 bushels good Ohio, to arrive, at 64 cents, afloat.

Provisions.—Firm and without change.

Freights.—Barrels more plenty, but no change in rates: 58 @ 60 cents to New York, 52 cents for Flour; 11½ cents for Corn.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived,
April 28.

Ship Toronto, Ballentine, Liverpool, general cargo, Edmonstone, Allan & Co
Schr St Andre, Quebec, Jas Gordon & Co, iron
Schr Marie Reine, Quebec, Jas Gordon & Co, do
Schr Emma, Quebec, Jas Gordon & Co, bricks

Cleared,
April 28.

Schr Haddock, Roleaux, Mag'alene Islands, fish, &c, Painchaud
Schr Hubert Pare, Painchaud, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co—cargo 669 brls flour, 100 do oatmeal, 90 do pork, 20 do beef, 10 half do, 10 kegs nails, 2 boxes saleratus, 1 do essential oil, 8 do glass

Omitted in the manifest of Toronto—for John Fraser, 9 cases and 4 bales.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 23rd of April, Mrs. Adam Cassels, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 24th of April, Mrs. J. Ker, of a son.

In this city, on the 27th April, at No. 5, Dalhousie Sq., the lady of E. Moss, Esq., of a daughter.

At Liverpool, on the 10th April, Mrs. Isaac Buchanan, of a son.

At Hamilton, on the 10th April, Mrs. Jonas Burt, of a daughter.

At Vankleekhill, on the 23rd April, Mrs. Fraser, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 23rd April, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. A. Bethune Cartwright, Rector, Rev. Thomas Mason, to Mary Anne Bacon, third daughter of Thomas S. Fox, formerly of the Royal Engineer Department.

On the 10th April, by the Rev. William Bernard, D.D., Rector, Woodstock, John Redfern, Esq., Sheriff of the Home District, to Mary Anne, second daughter of James Cassels, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Oxford.

By the Rev. H. Montgomery, on the 24th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Hamilton, Major of Capt. James Ramsay, of Beauharnois, to Marion D'Neill, Esq., of the same place.

DIED.

In this city, on the 26th April, after a lingering illness, Agnes Marshall, wife of Mr. James Cleghorn, Veterinary Surgeon, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 42 years. The wife of a soldiers wife, and her husband is much respected.

In this city, on the 26th April, Charles Lawrence, infant son of Mr. J. Cravens, aged 1 year.

In this city, on the 28th of April, at the house of Mr. McDonald, Miss Mary Cameron, a native of Glenelg, Scotland.

At Compton, on the 21st March, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Amos Green, aged 19 years.

On the 17th of April, at Milton Place, near Bedford, Sarah, wife of Rowland Hunter, Esq., and daughter of Capt. Bacon, Esq., of Bedford. The deceased had been married but a few months, during which time she was universally loved and esteemed by all who knew her, and her untimely death has thrown a gloom over the neighborhood in which she was a favorite. The sorrowing husband has the sympathy of the entire community in his bereavement, and the prayers of many hearts are offered for his consolation under the afflictive dispensation.

Death by an Rencounter.—We learn, by the Paris, a short time ago, of M. Garnier, a young man who had been married but a few months, was killed by a blow from a rival, in a rencounter at a public ball. The deceased was a young man of great promise, and his untimely death has thrown a gloom over the whole neighborhood in which he was a favorite. The sorrowing widow has the sympathy of the entire community in her bereavement, and the prayers of many hearts are offered for her consolation under the afflictive dispensation.

NEW YORK TAILORING ESTAB[illegible]

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., which he will furnish to order, in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the times. The Subscriber has also in his employ a number of first rate workmen, and will be able to execute orders with the utmost despatch. The CARE having RONTED, exempted, at NOON, and on STEAM o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. D. REEVES.

P.S.—Two Journeymen Tailors, and an Apprentice, wanted.

HOOKER & HOLTON'S THROUGH LINE.

THE Steamer BRITANNIA, McARTHUR, Master, will START for TORONTO, HAMILTON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, THIS EVENING, at SIX o'clock.

Superior accommodations for Cabin and Deck Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOOKER & HOLTON.

April 30, 1851.

HOOKER & HOLTON'S T[illegible]

FIRST BOA[illegible]

THE STEAMER "HIBE[illegible] Master, will start for T[illegible] and Intermediate Po[illegible] OPENING of the LACH[illegible]

For Freight or Passage, ap[illegible] HOOKER & HOLTON.

April 18.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to the interruption of the Navigation of the Lachine Canal, the SAILING of the Steamer "SCOTLAND" is POSTPON