

ALBANY, N.Y., April 20. The Albany Convention, which was held at the Albany Hotel, on the 19th inst., has adjourned.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1851.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The United States Mail Steamer "Fury" arrived at New York on Saturday morning last, accomplishing the distance from Liverpool to New York in the incredible short space of 9 days and 21 hours, by far the shortest passage on record.

The intelligence she brings presents no unusual features of importance.

From England the commercial intelligence is of a favorable character.

Holders of Flour were firm, and demand an advance on last quotations.

In France much anxiety still existed with respect to the formation of a new Ministry.

The Telegraph furnishes no further intelligence of interest, but we may look for fuller details to-day.

In another place will be found the telegraphic report of the news by the Royal Mail Steamer "America."

The only item of the slightest interest is the announcement that the Russell Ministry is successfully getting through public business, and that the Income Tax is to be continued.

As to what is said of some great Papal or Anti-Papal League to be formed in England, we confess the language of the report is so muddled and contradictory that nothing can be made of it.

First it is said to be Papal, and then Anti-Papal—and then the word "See" is used; what it means we know not.

Some people seem to entertain alarm lest the foreigners congregated in London should make an insurrection during the great Exhibition.

If any people should be foolish enough to commit a plot, in attempt to act, their punishment will be terrible; military execution on the spot will be the least they can expect, if they escape the fury of the exasperated inhabitants of the city and country.

The Government are prepared for such an emergency, and, without doubt, have full information.

Since this was written, we have received our London correspondent's letter.

An important advertisement will be found in another column, announcing that a Meeting will be held at Chancery on the 1st of May next, for the purpose of forming a Joint Stock Company to erect a Cotton Factory, and working the same at Chancery, by means of the water power of the River.

This Meeting is called in virtue of an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, entitled an Act to provide for the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical or Chemical purposes.

We have heard some details with respect to the views and prospects of the gentlemen who are engaged in this work, which lead us to imagine that the design will be eminently successful.

A better place than Chancery could not have been selected for manufacturing purposes. The water power is unlimited, and being derived from a Canal, is not liable to the interruptions which often occur to Mills deriving their power from natural running waters.

The Town of Chancery is situated on a Canal which connects the St. Lawrence with the waters of Lake Champlain, through this Canal an immense number of barges, for carrying places on the Hudson.

The large Cotton brought to New York from the Southern ports can be brought back by these barges, as a return freight, at a much less cost than were it made a special article of transport.

Chancery is also on the direct line of Railroad, connecting the St. Lawrence and the commercial Capital of Canada with the Atlantic seaboard, which Road will soon have a Branch to Quebec.

It is in a French Canadian country, where female labor can be obtained at a cheap rate, and it possesses one great advantage, that small lots of land may be obtained in its immediate vicinity, on which cottages can be erected for the use of the Factory people, thereby enabling parents to live in its vicinity, and exercise proper surveillance over the morals of their young families employed therein.

Firewood is less than half the price in Chancery than it is in Montreal, and unlimited supplies may be obtained from the Eastern Townships.

We are told that the influential French Canadians in the vicinity are quite alive to the importance of this undertaking, and prepared to support it.

It is supposed that about \$18,000 will be sufficient to start a Factory, with 30 looms, and from 4,000 to 5,000 spindles.

Now is the time, for all who desire to see this country prosper from its own industry, and exertion, and not over-dependently dependent on other countries for those articles of general consumption, which it is quite evident, we can manufacture better and cheaper than we can import.

We trust that Montreal capitalists will be found doing their duty at this Meeting.

We observe that the Provincial Government has given a gentle hint to the Corporation of this City, that as the Military Authorities will no longer consent to furnish a Jail Guard, it

expects that this City will defray the necessary expenses of providing another, inasmuch as the majority of the culprits under Mr. McGinn's custody are persons either arrested in this City, or committed for crimes perpetrated therein.

We have a hint to give the Corporation, which may be useful to them; let the City Clerk be instructed to write a polite note to Mr. Secretary Leslie, and inquire of him whether it be usual, or whether it be considered necessary in England, to have the Common Jails watched by Armed Guards?

If so, whether there are any circumstances peculiar to Montreal which demand such an extraordinary precaution? For our parts, we never heard of such a thing in England, and nothing astonished us more, when we first saw the Montreal Jail, than to find that a party of Her Majesty's forces were there continually degraded by being made the custodians of a parcel of thieves and prostitutes.

If it be necessary to guard a Jail from the violence of rioters, such rioters as destroyed the Jails of Bristol, in the famous Wetherill outbreak, then the troops can be applied for, as in other cases of popular outrage—to make a demand of the kind on the citizens of Montreal is merely an impudent attempt to pick their pockets.

A LERSON FOR QUACKS.—At Tralee, in Ireland, a villainous quack was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and hard labor, for having caused the death of a girl by applying some poisonous ointment as a cure for an eruption.

If all the unlicensed and uneducated fellows practicing medicine in these diggings were treated in a similar way, Mr. McGinn would have to enlarge his quarters.

We learn that the Bill granting power to bridge Lake Champlain, after passing the Senate in the New York Legislature, has been rejected by the Lower House.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—We are requested to inform our city readers, that the Soiree—advertised to be held on the 22nd instant—in connection with the Mercantile Library Association, is postponed to the 13th May.

The postponement, we learn, is in consequence of the Board of Directors—from unforeseen circumstances—not being able to obtain the Rooms, for which they had made all necessary arrangements.

St. George's Hall.—Mr. McDonald will give a Ball on St. George's evening, in his new Room, Concert Hall, St. Gabriel Street.—See Advertisement.

As this is about the time for planting shrubs and fruit trees, those of our readers who wish to supply themselves, will do well to visit till 1st May, when a fine assortment, now on its way from the West, per A. S. Cathcart, will be sold by auction at Mr. Leeming's office.—See Advertisement.

We understand that three-penny Postage Stamps will be ready for delivery this week.

The water is now let into the Locking Canal, and it is expected that the Canal will be opened for the passage of vessels in a few days.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, April 15, 1851.

The accounts from Halifax as to the result of the first day's polling, are somewhat contradictory; but they all agree in placing McKensie at the head of the Poll.

The lowest figure gives 30 more votes than any of the other candidates. By the best arrangements that can be made, it is found the final result of the election cannot be known at Halifax before to-morrow morning. It will be known here as soon as the Telegraph office opens.

The Churches of England and Scotland have each sent an agent to attempt to prevent the passage of the Clergy Reserves Bill through the House of Lords.

Hon. W. Morris is the advocate, as he always has been, of the claims of the Kirk. I have not learned who the representative of the Church of England is. It is not at all likely that the Home Government will introduce their promised measure during the present Session. The Clergy Reserves Committee, here, have taken the alarm. They were convened yesterday, and after differing among themselves as to the right course of procedure, adjourned till to-day without resolving upon anything.

They are now sitting, but it is not at all certain that they will agree upon anything. One portion of the Committee is in favor of introducing a Bill into our Legislature, on the subject of the question, without waiting for the "authority" promised by the Colonial Minister. The others oppose this proposition, and I neither think the way will prove a majority in the Committee.

By the way, Mr. Mackenzie has come out, fine and hale, in the "British Courier," declaring that the Ministry never intended to settle this question. He is very kind on the Revs. Jennings, Ross, and Lillie, who he denounces as hirelings—I think that is the word of the Government.

A question is being raised, whether the examinations of Medical Students by the Medical Board should not be open to the public. Last week, Dr. Workman, Ralph, Fitch, Cunningham, and Mr. Willis, presented themselves at the usual place where the Board meet, when Dr. Workman presented their case to Dr. Wynne, and announced their intention to remain in written, the examination. When all the examiners arrived, they held a consultation, and after a whole day's deliberation on the subject resolved to make the examinations in private. This decision was greatly complained of by the Students of the Toronto Medical School, who passed a series of resolutions, concerning what they conceive to be improper treatment of themselves, by their being obliged to submit to a private examination, while such a course is usually an unwarrantable favor to the University Students, who enjoy the rare advantage of being examined privately by their own teachers.

The Hon. E. J. Wetherill has been called out to give a "baptism" to the subject of a Bill to amend the law relating to the subject of the examinations, which he has just introduced into the House of Commons.

While he is not certain that there exists any legal ground of compelling the Board to have its examinations open to the public, he quotes the example of England and Dublin in favor of such a course.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 4, 1851.

The postponement of the Paper Bill until the Easter recess, will give a further breathing time to the country; and, in the interval, the Protestants of England will be able to examine such amendments to the Bill as will effectively crush the hopes, and frustrate the designs, of the Disunion party of America.

It is not probable that the Bill will be introduced into the House of Commons until the autumn session, and it is not likely that it will be passed before the end of the year.

Mr. Walspole, not only restoring the original clause, but inserting other clauses to strike at Synodical action, and to intensify the introduction of Paper Bulls, unless with the sanction of the Crown. Probably 100 Whigs might object to such stringent measures, and that would accordingly increase the minority to 345, whilst the present majority would be lessened 70 votes, and would only be 268.

This would still leave a majority of 48, which, under the circumstances, considering the position of Government, would be sufficient to warrant the House of Lords in sanctioning such an amended measure.

I do not believe that Lord John Russell could muster even 100 members to go into the lobby with him, if his Lordship, under any view of the case, chose to vote with the Irish Catholic and the English Presbyterians. It, therefore, appears to me, that the Protectionists will play a safe game, if they bring forward a well-considered amendment, and it will soon pass the Minister, as he cannot hope to carry a majority with him, even if he were to carry a majority with him.

Under these circumstances, the fate of the Bill and the Ministry upon this question alone is very precarious, and it seems to me an evident that Lord Stanley and his party can take the reins of government whenever they think it time to do so.

The Budget being now definitely fixed for this evening, "unless some new unforeseen event" supervene, Parliament has occupied itself with a variety of matters to fill up the interval, many of them of pregnant importance.

Lord Lyndhurst, who has again turned up in the House of Lords, and has spoken on two occasions with all his wonted vigor, and sweetness of tone, has made out a strong case for interference against the political refugees now collecting money, and bringing together "men of action," but in the London Police Courts they have been accused of soliciting a plot to set fire to the docks!

Of course these "glorious friends of freedom" ought to be allowed full swing, the fullest extension of Democratic liberty, and he must be a fool tyrant who would impede and curtail their designs. The Secretary of State has, however, got his eye upon them, and, although I should regret to see the Alien Bill renewed, it is impossible to suffer Mr. Ledra Rollin to make London the scene of his conspiracies.

Last week Mr. Anderson made an awkward attack upon Free-Trade, on the question of the Differential Spanish Duties. Mr. Moffatt, an ever-Free-Trade, seconded the motion for imposing retaliatory duties on Spanish produce and ships. Lord Palmerton and Mr. Labouchere could offer no excuse for Spain, but the motion was rejected. Mr. Anderson having voted against his own proposition. Had the Opposition attended in any number, they might have carried the motion.

Mr. Horsman, amidst much laughter, announced his intention to call the attention of the House, after Easter, to the present state of the Church of England, both as to its temporal and spiritual condition.

Government only carried the refusal of Colonel Danne's motion, respecting Kilmahon Hospital, in Ireland, by 137 to 105. The principle of the vote was simply whether the Asylum was to be closed or not, and the present policy is to avoid filling up the vacancies as they occur.—The Committee on our National Defence have agreed upon this point, but the Government do not choose to assemble the Committee to enable them to make their report.

Lord Lyndhurst has smashed at once the Chancery Reform Bill; he said that Lord John, when finding himself worried of late, now turns upon his friends, and sought to stigmatize himself by the plauder of his colleagues. The fate of the new Chancery Bill is "sealed," as well as that of the Lord Lieutenant's (Ireland) Bill, which is postponed to the Greek Legislature. The Jew Bill is to have its day of struggle, but it is quite absurd to suppose that it can become a law at this juncture.

After a sham opposition by Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams, the House has gone into Committee on the Army and Ordnance Estimates, the requisite number of men having been previously voted, in order to introduce the Motion Bill. Several votes have been taken, as far as not to impede the business of the country; but pending the opening of the Budget, all party action is suspended.

Mr. Bocker has made his motion for the Income Tax discharge, but no party seemed to reject this course of proceeding, so the motion was withdrawn.

The Committee appointed to decide upon the controverted election of Aylebury, and St. Albans have commenced their labors. In the former borough, "a man in the moon" has, by some fantastic astronomical process, sent out his sovereignty boastfully, and like the man at Yarmouth, who was never seen except in a helmet with his vizor down, he seems likely to puzzle the Committee how to deal with him. But with the St. Albans affair, matters are much worse. Nine witnesses, who were summoned by the Speaker, have been "absconded"; they have disappeared bodily, and no one knows who has spirited them away. Mind, these are the independent electors, who are not returning, Party of election in such places is a farce.

There has been no opposition at Southampton, or Devonport, or Oxford, and Mr. A. J. Cockburn, Sir John Romilly, and Mr. Page Wood, have all been re-elected. It did not occur to me that the acceptance of the Membership of the Rolls by Sir John Romilly would not disgust him from sitting in the House of Commons after re-election. It certainly is an anomaly, however, that the Statute which the Vice-Chancellor lately sitting in the House of Commons, while the Master of the Rolls is still absent.

The Agricultural Protection Committee, which proceeded yesterday by moving Mr. Cairnes. This Committee, which was composed of wholesale buyers, and agents connected with Government, and made a rather oddish speech on the Paper question a fortnight since.

Mr. Turner, M. P. for Coventry, has been appointed to the Eastern-Flower Committee, £2000 per annum. This Committee will meet on the 21st inst.

The destruction, in honor of Lord Stanley, and in confidence of his judgment, as the Minister

of the future, took place at the Merchant Taylor's Hall, all the specialties of the opposing being present. The Chair was taken by Mr. Thomas B. M. P., a very successful speaker, highly distinguished by his policy, by his eloquence, and by his ability to give a full and complete account of the subject that was under his consideration.

The noble Lord, however, said little more on this subject than what we have already acquainted with through the recent Ministerial explanations. He was loudly cheered throughout the delivery of his speech. The other speakers were Mr. Walspole, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Mr. D'Israeli. Although the demonstration was a very imposing one.

Mr. Talbot's case was decided on Tuesday, by the Lord Chancellor, in favor of Dr. Doyle's petition, and against Mr. Craven Berkeley—the costs of both to be paid out of the estate, and Mr. Berkeley to have access to the lady, should that be agreeable to her. The Countess of Newburgh, a Roman Catholic Penitent, is to have charge of the estate until she arrives at her majority. The judgment has not given general satisfaction, it being generally thought that Dr. Doyle should have been deprived of the guardianship.

The discipline of the Roman Catholic Church into the full force of law, and the spoliation of the church of its property, are among the most important subjects of the day. It is beyond the reach of conciliatory or conciliatory measures, and it is a matter of great importance to the Government, and of the North Country, and that the time has at length arrived when this great National Enterprise may be undertaken.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

Monday, April 15, 1851.

Resolved.—That this House do agree to join the Assembly in the proposed Joint Address to Her Majesty.

We turn with pleasure to Nova Scotia, where the newspapers are in evidence with the successful result of Mr. Howe's mission, and prophesy nothing but good. The Opposition and other documents on the subject were read in the House of Assembly, and for two hours the galleries were crowded by people, listening in breathless silence, the silence only broken by bursts of applause. Mr. Howe has certainly managed admirably, and he will be the most popular man in British North America, if the Road is built.

The Nova Scotia says that it has "a private letter from the Hon. Mr. Howe, in which he says that the Government are most gratified with the result of his mission, and that they are most anxious to see the Road built as soon as possible."

Resolved.—That this House do agree to join the Assembly in the proposed Joint Address to Her Majesty.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this House, the Executive Government of this Province should without delay apply to Her Majesty's Government, for the Royal Assent to the Act passed at the present Session of the Legislature, to facilitate the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railways respectively.

Resolved.—That the Legislative Council be requested to join in an Address to Her Majesty, founded upon the foregoing resolutions.

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