quarters will be fixed. Several commanders of the Royal Navy are appointed to serve under him in the conduct of the transport service. The Caradoc waits the arrival, at Marseilles, of Lord Raglan and his party, who will pass two or three days at Paris, *en route* for Turkey.

The staff, as now settled, stands as follows; and we are now enabled to give a full and correct account of the army, which is already on its way to the seat of war:—

STAFF.

Lieutenant General—Lord Raglan, &c., commander.
Lieutenant General—Sir George Browne.
Major Generals—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Richard England, and the Earl of Lucan.
Brigadiers—Lord H. Bentinck, Sir Colin Campbell, Pennefather, Earl of Cardigan, Richard Airey, Adams Scarlett, Sir John Campbell, Buller, and Ware.
Deputy Adjutant General—Brigadier General Estcourt.
Deputy Quartermaster General—Lord De Ros.
Assistant Adjutants General—Lieutenant Colonel Hon. L. Maule, Lord W. Paulet, C. R. Doyle, W. Sullivan, Hon. A. Gordon, and Major F. Colbourne.
Assistant Quartermasters General—Lieutenant Colonels Cunyngham, Hon. P. F. Herbert, Major F. W. McMahon, Airey, Hon. T. F Packenham, E. Wellesley.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General—Captain Wetherell, Hardinge, Hackett, Morris, Sankey, Blake, Woodford, Wortley, Veere, Butler, and Halliwell.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Two troops	366	Reserve forces of Artillery	300
Six companies artillery	1,440		
Royal engineers, sappers and miners	225	Total	2,431

A troop of horse artillery is 188 strong, 204 horses, four howitzers, 6 pounders, and two 12 pounders.
A field battery is 190 strong, 170 horses, four howitzers, 9 pounders, and two 24 pounders.
Three companies of battering trains.

CAVALRY.

8th Hussars, two squadrons	250	17th Lancers	250
11th Hussars, two squadrons	250	4th Dragoon Guards	250
12th Light Dragoons	250	1st Dragoons	250
13th Light Dragoons	250	6th Dragoons	250
		Total	2,000

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards	850	41st Foot	850
Coldstreams	850	42d Foot	850
1 cots Fusilier Guards	850	44th Foot	850
		47th Foot	850
Total	2,550	49th Foot	850
st or Royals, 1st battalion	850	50th Foot	850
4th Foot	850	55th Foot	850
7th Foot	850	77th Foot	850
19th Foot	850	79th Foot	850
23d Foot	850	88th Foot	850
26th Foot	850	93d Foot	850
30th Foot	850	95th Foot	850
33d Foot	850	Rifle Brigade	900
38th Foot	850	Total	18,750

RECAPITULATION TOTAL.

Royal Artillery	2,431	Infantry	18,750
Cavalry	2,000		
Foot Guards	2,550	Total	25,731

The above enumeration comprises the rank and file only—amounting to a total of fighting men in the finest order of equipment, and in the highest condition—comprising a grand total of 25,731 men and muskets. In this enumeration the staff is not included, neither are the commissioned or non-commissioned officers of any part of the force—so that the round number of 30,000 men and officers of all ranks may be safely set down as the effective force ready to take the field together. We may observe, too, that the above calculation, giving 850 men, for example, to each of the infantry regiments, is under, rather than over, the mark. They are, in fact, required to bring that number into the field; but it is well known that many of them embarked in still larger force. The 95th left Portsmouth in the Medway steamer on Thursday, 1,070 strong, 220 more than the minimum contingent. The 93d embarked more than 1,000 men at Plymouth. The 50th mustered 1,100 at Dublin, and the Rifles at Dover over that amount.

These are all the effective force—not to speak of the followers and attaches of all sorts, and the sailors and marines of what we may now safely call the Black Sea squadron—since they have entered that sea definitely to carry the terror of the British arms against the common enemy of Europe. The marines under the command of Admiral Dundas exceed 7,000 men, and his ships are known to be manned with a full complement of able and experienced seamen. The French force by land will muster 46,000 men. The land forces will muster at Gallipoli, which is situated most conveniently (in the old Thracian Chersonesus) at the top of the Hellespont, and the commencement of the Sea of Marmora. Gallipoli has the advantage of being open to both seas—the Dardanelles on the one side, and the Bay of Saros on the other. Troops can be landed or embarked on either side, the land being extremely narrow across at this particular point. On the Ægean side the Bay of Enos is at hand, with the ancient highway by the Hebrus to Adrianople. On the side of the Hellespont and the Propontis, it is in close contiguity by water to Constantinople itself, and a most admirable rendezvous for any operations in the Bosphorus or the Black Sea.

The Christians in Turkey.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in a recent despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, expressed the satisfaction with which he had to report "that the firman for establishing Christian evidence on an equality with Mussulman throughout the Turkish empire was completed, and that no time would be lost in promulgating it." The following is a translation of the firman, and of the regulations appended to it.

TRANSLATION.

To my Vizier Mehmed Pasha, Vali of the province of Salonica, I give this order:—

In accordance with what is known to all men, and as I have so repeatedly made public by the sovereign orders which I have everywhere issued, animated as I am through the power of the Divine grace by a lively solicitude for the welfare of my subject, all my thoughts are directed at all times and on every occasion to the object which I now propose to myself—namely, to secure the peace and the tranquillity of my subjects, and to make my empire prosperous. It is with this salutary and useful object in view that the Tanzimat, and so many laws and regulations which are consequent thereupon, have, by the Divine aid, been established; and the numerous advantages which are derived from them are apparent. And as I am most desirous that all questions which turn upon claims and upon police regulations should be everywhere suitably examined, in order that the inhabitants and the subjects of my dominions should have nothing to complain of in this respect, a tribunal of commerce and a tribunal for criminal proceedings have been established some time since at Constantinople; others have lately been established in some of the more important towns of my empire, and the advantages resulting from them in every respect, both for Ottoman subjects and for foreigners, are manifest.

It is on this account that a special commission has been nominated from among the Council of the State, and charged with the organization of tribunals similar to those which we have spoken of above, to be established in other towns of our dominions wherever it may be advisable. This project has been discussed and considered in all its bearings, and the Mazbata of the Council has also been read and maturely considered by the Council of my Ministers.

As the functions of the courts for criminal suits will consist solely in establishing the facts and then passing sentence upon the subjects of my Sublime Porte, who may be guilty of offences towards the subjects of foreign Powers, and also upon subjects of foreign Powers who may be guilty of murder, of robbery, or of other offences against subjects of my Sublime Porte; as the real object in view in establishing these tribunals is to ascertain the truth by means of information of every kind and careful inquiries, in order equitably to establish the guilt or the innocence of the accused, and that parties really guilty may not escape punishment in conformity with the equity and the penal code, and awarded after proof of the facts:—Tribunals, then, will be established under the denomination of "Medglis Tahkquiqu" (Tribunals of Inquiry), similar to the Tribunal or Police which exists in my capital, and in several considerable towns in the provinces, independently of those which already exist in some other places. These tribunals will be charged exclusively with the investigation of suits which may have arisen between Mussulmans and Christians and other classes of my subjects, as well as between subjects of my Sublime Porte and foreign subjects, concerning crimes that have been committed. The object thus proposed is satisfactorily to prove and establish offences which may have been committed, in order that the innocent party may not suffer.

The governors and the officers of police will devote their utmost attention to carrying out the regulation which has been established in regard to these tribunals; they will be most careful not to violate the principles therein laid down, and will never fail to employ their utmost zeal for the strict observance of all the rules which it prescribes.

The persons employed in these tribunals must be, as it is stated in an article of the regulation, men of the greatest justice, judgment, uprightness, and of tried character, selected from among members of the Grand Municipal Council, and other eligible persons; and, in case of necessity, one or two clerks may also be named, according to the circumstances of the district; and my Sublime Porte must be made acquainted with the arrangements which shall have been made.

This, then, is what has been considered advisable by the members of the commission; and my orders having been requested on the subject, I have desired that what has been decided on should be carried into execution; and I herewith transmit to you, in consequence, a copy of the foregoing regulation.

It will be your duty then, Vali, as soon as you have cognizance of this matter, to establish the tribunal in question, according to your good judgment and discretion, in the manner prescribed above; you will nominate and select the members of the tribunal, and you will inform my Sublime Porte of what you shall have done.

I will be your duty to be most careful that the matters which may arise shall be examined and conducted in conformity with the above mentioned regulation, with the strictest impartiality and the greatest justice; that the guilt of the accused individual should be completely proved and established, and that the innocent should not be made to suffer.

TRANSLATION.

Minute of the duties prescribed for the Medglis (courts), established for the preliminary and careful examination of, and for pronouncing sentence upon, subjects of the Sublime Porte who shall have been guilty towards each other of such crimes as assassination, cutting and maiming, robbery, &c., as well as perpetrators of similar outrages occurring between Ottoman subjects and the subjects of foreign powers:—

This court, which will have nothing in common either with the Grand Municipal Council or with the Tribunal of Commerce, being established on the plan of the Court of Police at Constantinople, to investigate, as has been said above, the circumstances under which crimes may have been committed, shall assemble on certain fixed days of the week; it shall be composed of those members of the Council of the chief place of the province who shall be considered suitable, and of other persons of extreme probity, who shall be elected among the honorable and distinguished persons of the country, and who are in a position to fulfil the obligations of equity and justice, and it shall be under the presidency of the Vali.

At the examination and the trial, the examination of the accused, as well as the examination of the persons who by the informations, shall be conducted with the greatest impartiality and with the greatest equity.

If the majority of the members of the court have any doubts as to the veracity of the witnesses under examination, the court shall make them take an oath, with the accustomed formalities, that they will speak the truth; that they will speak nothing contrary to pure truth; that they will not conceal the truth; and that they will say, without omitting anything, all they know of the case in question. After that, the court will hear what they have to say, and will punish them if it is proved that they have not declared the truth.

So long as it shall not be necessary that the persons who have come to lay informations should be present together, they shall not be introduced all at once into the court, but they shall be interrogated separately. None of them shall be introduced there while another is undergoing examination. The witness shall be examined in the presence of the accused.

If there shall be any persons who confidently assert that the depositions of the witnesses under examination are not true, the Court shall listen to what they have to say on the matter, after having made them take an oath in the manner aforesaid, and the Court shall pronounce, conformably to the opinion of the majority of its members, on the veracity of each party.

Everything which goes to establish the innocence of an accused person must be taken into consideration with the same care that the depositions which have been made against him shall be received.

With a view of clearly establishing the guilt or innocence of an accused person, that is to say, with a view to prevent a man really guilty from escaping the sword of the law, and an innocent man from being punished unjustly, the depositions of individuals of every nation and *millets*, without exception, who have personal and particular knowledge of the question at issue, are to be taken only while the Court is investigating the affair, in order that it may obtain the positive information which it is necessary that it should procure.

Individuals who shall have been designated by the plaintiff or by the defendant as having a knowledge of the question at issue shall be obliged to come before the court to declare what they know.

The court will have to pronounce the sentence incurred by the accused—convicted on the examination which took place in his own presence—according to the degree of his guilt and conformably with the penal laws of the Sublime Porte; and it will have to carry the sentence into execution as soon as such sentence shall have been approved by the Vali.

As regards crimes which call for the "kissas," (capital punishment according to the *lex talionis*,) or the "diyete," (the price of blood for a man slain,) the court will make no decision thereon, will pronounce no sentence, and will content itself with presenting to the Vali the result of the positive information which it may have obtained in either of the two cases, and the Vali will lay it before the Grand Council, which will have to pronounce a sentence in conformity with the penal laws of the Sublime Porte.

Every question concerning a subject of a foreign Power, either as plaintiff or as defendant, shall be discussed in this court in the presence of the Consul of the protecting government, or before that Consul's delegate; and that in virtue of the treaties which require his presence; and his consent and his assent are necessary in the first place, both for the sentence which is to be pronounced, and for the execution of that sentence.

If the individual who is on trial is a subject of a foreign Power, or an Ottoman subject who may have committed any offence against a foreign subject, the examination and the sentence shall be proceeded with in accordance with existing treaties before the Consul, or before the dragoman delegated by him, of the government of which the person who is either plaintiff or defendant is the subject. And the Consul or his delegate will have the right, as well as the other members of the court, to question the parties, and to address inquiries to the persons who make their depositions, and to express, if need be, his own opinion and observations.

If the majority of the members of the court are of opinion that, according to the information obtained, and according to reason itself, an accused person is innocent, and if that accused person has no previous bad character, the Court will represent to the Vali the necessity of the prisoner being set at liberty.

If an accused person, of his own free will, confesses himself to be guilty, there will remain nothing further to be said about it. Only, if it is proved that in reality such individual is not guilty, and that the false statement which he has made is attributable solely to threats or promises, and that it is in spite of himself, or from having been led into error, that he has made that confession, such an avowal made to his own prejudice shall count for nothing. And if it is proved, by his own avowal, that he is really guilty, and after that he pretends that he was persuaded by others to make that avowal, or that he made it from having been led into error, no attention is to be paid to that assertion.

At the examination and at the punishment of the guilty, the Court shall not employ blows or the bastinado, and, above all, it shall not subject them to any species of torture.

When it shall have become necessary to arrest any individual, he shall be taken before an authority, who shall decide immediately if there are sufficient grounds for sending him to trial, or if he is to be set at liberty.

The Troubles of British Ship Owners in New York.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, April 7.]

Our correspondent at New York has requested our attention to a practice which, he says, has of late become of frequent occurrence there, and, as it is one which must be occasionally very detrimental to the interest of shipowners, we readily comply with the wish thus expressed, the more so as we may suppose that New York is not the only foreign port wherein commanders of ships are led into similar errors. Our agent informs us that the masters of British ships, arriving there with damage, are sometimes prevailed on by irresponsible persons to allow surveys to be held on their ships; and, on the representation of surveyors so employed, they are induced to enter into expensive and unnecessary repairs, by being told that the expense will mostly fall on the underwriters. They then draw on the owners for large sums, in many instances, perhaps in most, the underwriters do not feel themselves called upon to make good. Our agent gives us some instances illustrative of his complaint. He refers to two ships in port at the time of his writing; one of these, a British ship, of 570 tons register, which arrived with trivial damage, the expenses of the repairs of which, after a survey, amounted to $17,000. She was ultimately libelled in the United States Court for these expenses, broker's commission, &c., &c., and sold at auction, by the brokers, for $12,800 to a person who afterwards refused for her $16,000, being an advance of $3,200 on the purchase money. Our correspondent states that the money to discharge the liabilities arrived at New York just one week from the day of sale. The other ship referred to is a British bark, of 470 tons register. She arrived, making fourteen inches of water per hour, having strained on her passage. Lloyd's agent was called on, who recommended, in conjunction with the consignees, a survey; at which survey the ship was ordered to be docked, the copper stripped off the bottom, beams &c., re-fastened and re-treenailed, two bilge keelsons fore and aft, to be caulked all over, the bottom to be sheathed and recoppered, bulwarks, &c., repaired, masts to be stripped and rigging refitted, and, where needed, to be replaced with new; and new running rigging and sails the same. The amount of bills for repairs, commission, interest on bottomry bond, &c., our correspondent states will be about £1,800 sterling. In conversation with the consignees, he says they admitted that they had a proposal from a shipwright to do all that was really necessary, including mast-making and joiners' work, for £180 sterling. The consignees observed, at the same time, that the ship should have been abandoned; and they exhibited a corroded iron bolt, which they intended keeping as a proof of their assertion and judgment in the repairs of a ship under average. Our correspondent says that all bills should be strictly examined and attested. He asks:—

What would be the consequence, if the amount of the bills were not paid as presented? The ship would be libelled in the United States Court, and in all probability sold at a sacrifice, as other ships have been. I feel assured that no consignee would stand a suit or stay proceedings. It might have been done in the case of the first named ship, as the remittance to pay the bills arrived so soon after she was sold. This ship was bound with a cargo to St. John, N. B., where she was to load for England, according to her charter. As a proof of the doubt entertained of the legality of the sale, the person who bought her is discharging the cargo, and putting it on board another, fearing to send the ship he bought to England, lest the question of the sale should be disputed in a British court of law. A similar doubt has prevailed with many persons who have bought British ships under similar circumstances.

Another instance with which our correspondent furnishes us, is that of another British ship, which arrived at New York with loss of topmast, bulwarks, and some other damage of no moment, which she sustained in a hurricane on her passage out. She was a new ship. The expense incurred was so great, and the work done so unnecessary, that the Northern Clubs, with which she was insured, refused to contribute, and repudiated the claims. As a contrast, and to show how much a careful commander may do for his owners, we are told of another ship, belonging to Hull, which was also dismasted in the same hurricane. The ship was from Carthagena and Gibraltar, with a cargo of lead, making £700 freight out, from which the master paid all his bills for repairs, refitting, port charges, provisions, advance wages, &c., and remitted to his owners £200, at the same time retaining £50 for disbursement at St. John, to which port he was bound, to load deals for Hull. The fact is, the master of the ship acted as every master should; he attended to his business, independently of the consignee or agent.

Another instance, and the last we shall refer to, at present, is that of a small schooner, which arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee. On going on board our correspondent says:—

I had a conversation with the captain. I observed that he was undergoing large repairs. He replied that it was by the advice of the consignees and ordered by Lloyd's agent, and asked my opinion. Upon an examination of the hull and masts I could see no necessity for an outlay beyond that of an ordinary refit, as she had six months previously been surveyed at Lloyd's and classed A 1. The survey ordered strengthening fore and aft under the deck beams, rails along the stanchion-heads, and to be well caulked, besides various other repairs.

Masters of vessels at foreign ports should be aware that underwriters will not allow for repairs, as average, beyond those which arise from accident and that are absolutely necessary to enable the ship to prosecute her voyage. Neither are they answerable for what may be considered ordinary wear and tear, not for mere casualties incidental to the voyage, such as carrying away spars, splitting or blowing away sails, &c. It is most important that shipmasters should bear this in mind. They cannot fall into a greater error than to suppose that all repairs at a foreign port can be claimed as an average. Every ordinary work falls on the shipowner, because the claims arising from it are repudiated by the underwriters. Hence, it is not enough that a survey is suggested by an official party, at a foreign port, the repairs thus recommended, should be sanctioned by the captain. There are always two kinds of surveys under the circumstances in question. One is to ascertain what may be required in all—a thorough repair? The other is (which is all that the shipmaster is concerned to know), what is the amount actually required to make the ship seaworthy for the voyage? Shipmasters ought not to sanction any extensive repairs at a foreign port without consulting their owners when it is possible to communicate with them in any reasonable time.

The Turf.

THE "EMPEROR'S VASE," AT ASCOT, ENGLAND.

The London *Times*, of April 10, says:—For some time past it has been a matter of speculation and inquiry in the sporting world whether, under existing circumstances, the piece of plate, value 300 sovereigns, which the Emperor of All the Russias has for the last nine years presented to the British public, to be run for over Ascot heath, and which has formed the great race of the meeting, will this year be included in the Thursday's programme. The plate has been ordered, and might, had the stewards of the Jockey Club felt so inclined, have been contended for as usual; but on Saturday last it was announced that the stewards, in conjunction with the noble Master of the Buckhounds (the Earl of Bessborough), who is one of the stewards of the Ascot meeting *virtute officii*, have on due consideration determined to decline the proffered gift. The race will this year reassume the shape of the Old Ascot cup, being for a piece of plate of 300 sovereigns value, made up by the grant of 200 sovereigns from the race fund, added to a sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each. We have reason to believe that this decision has given very general satisfaction.

Foreign Miscellany.

The London *Athenæum* of March 25, says:—The French are certainly a little in advance of us in certain matters. We refer more especially to the way in which, when their armaments are leaving France for foreign service, they contrive to provide for other than merely military science. Who has not heard of the commissions which attended the first Napoleon to Italy and Egypt? Who has not had occasion to feel grateful that the republic sent out that body of artists and scholars to the banks of the Nile, who discovered an old world under the sands of the desert, and brought back with them to Europe the secrets of the past? The second Napoleon, who goes out to the far East with a mighty armament, is, as we hear, to be similarly attended. A commission will be named—a commission of artists and scholars—to accompany the expedition to the Black Sea, the Crimea, the Danube, the Caucasus, or wherever the fortune of war or the spirit of adventure may lead the Anglo-French. A celebrated marine painter is to perpetuate the glories won by the combined fleets, and it will be at once pleasant and original for the people of the two countries to find on the walls of Versailles an artistic commemoration of battles, in the memory of which they may take an equal pride.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained the English ministers and foreign ambassadors at a grand banquet on Saturday, March 25th. Mr. Buchanan was present. In proposing as a toast the "health of the foreign ministers" his Lordship said:—"Among those representatives he saw two whom it had been his good fortune to have heard on several previous occasions expressing the closest feelings of amity to this country—(hear)—he meant, first, the Minister of the United States, whose people we considered as brothers, pursuing, like ourselves, the arts of peace and commerce, and diffusing the blessings of liberty over the habitable globe; and he meant, secondly, the distinguished gentleman who so nobly represented at this Court the great Empire of France." (Cheers.)

The Bathurst (New South Wales) *Free Press* of the 1st of January says:—"Mr. William Howitt, the popular author and journalist, and brother of Dr. Howitt of Melbourne, is on a professional tour through every known gold field of our continent, accompanied by his two sons. Mr. Howitt is now on his way to the Ovens from Bendigo, and purposes visiting the Turon, Bathurst, and the neighborhood of Sydney, during the approaching summer months.

We are given to understand, says the *Citizen* of the 10th of February, (an East India paper,) that the famous car of Juggernaut of Muhes, near Serampore, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of Monday last, and the 'odekuries,' or proprietors of Juggernaut, have been merged in grief, attributing the accident to the fury of the god, for causes of which they are not cognizant.

Affairs in Canada.

OUR QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEBEC, April 17, 1854.

The Seward-Mitchel Invasion—Railroads—Judge Aylwin and the Bar—Navigation, &c.

The HERALD rightly estimates the value and importance of the Mitchel & Co. Canada invasion movement. The only effect produced by the announcement upon the Lower Canadian, (whether of English, Scotch, Irish, or French extraction,) was a momentary elevation of the eyebrow. It is about as senseless a scheme as was ever concocted, and I will tell you why. The plan, it appears, is to stir up the Irish in the Province to get up a rebellion. Now, in the first place, however clamorous that party, from sympathy and old recollections, may be for repeal in the old country, they have such excellent fresh butter to their bread in Canada East, that they will see any amount of free and enlightened Hibernians d—d before they will run the risk of being removed from the "heighth of good living" to which they have attained. The fact is, incontrovertibly, that there is no spot upon the face of the globe where the Irishman, politically, socially, and individually, is as well off, to use a common expression, as he is in Canada. You see him ruling the Province, in the person of the Inspector General (Hincks); you find him in all the fat offices; he is the chief municipal officer of the seat of government, (Alleyn, the member for Champlain ward, a locality which is the Avernus of shipmasters,) and being of the same religious faith as Jean Baptiste, he is counted and made much of by that gentleman, particularly when they combine against "the Protestant interest." In the next place, there is not the remotest chance of any rebellious or annexationist movement receiving favor from said Jean Baptiste. He has all that in his most ardent aspirations he has longed for; he has obtained responsible government, rules the Province as he pleases, and is content that '37 and '38 should be forgotten and be essentially of the past. He has no desire to change his lot, and looks with equal indifference upon the bees of the third Napoleon and the stars and stripes. Then again, the Anglo-Saxon loyalty in Canada, though often muttering [illegible] the famous Rebellion Losses bill, is loyal and true at heart, and would not yield an inch to the invader who sought to set his foot upon the territory of his beloved Queen. There is no discontented class or race within the whole Province, and therefore the thorn which the chivalrous Mitchel holds ready to thrust into England's side must be directed to some more tender part. Here England is impenetrable.

The Quebecers are in ecstacies at the prospect of so soon having railway communication with the rest of the world. In something less than three years, (the contracts having been taken by very responsible parties,) the North Shore line will be completed, connecting Quebec with Montreal by the north bank of the St. Lawrence, (180 miles,) and in August next we shall have direct communication with Portland via Richmond, but a very small portion of the line—the termination at Point Levi opposite Quebec—yet remaining to be made.

I alluded in my last to a rupture between the representative of the Attorney General at Montreal, and two of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and hinted at the probable impeachment of one of the Judges in question. The bar of Quebec has since met and passed resolutions calling upon the government, in the most emphatic language, to institute an inquiry into the conduct of these two Judges, and no doubt is entertained that the executive will be compelled by public opinion to order the inquiry called for. The result must inevitably be that a most able man, perhaps the most accomplished speaker in the Province, will soon find himself "fallen, fallen, fallen from his high estate."

We have no hopes of having the navigation open here before the first week in May. The *pont* still holds, though the ice is very porous. A vessel with general cargo, that arrived out too late last fall, and was obliged to put in at one of the lower parishes, has just come up the river, but cannot get to the city. Q.

Board of Education.

The Board met last Wednesday, E. C. Benedict, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From school officers of the Nineteenth ward—Nominating James Gallagher, Denis Tubridge, and H. Eldridge, Trustees of Common Schools, in conformity with the amended school law, signed by a majority of the school officers.

From school officers of Ninth ward—Applying for $25,000 for repairs of school at the corner of Grove and Hudson streets.

From the PRESIDENT—Drawing the attention of the Board to an educational exhibition of all nations, which was shortly to be held in London. The President thought that it would be advisable, under these circumstances, that the New York Board of Education should be represented at the said Exhibition, and that models of its books, plans of school houses, furniture, &c., should be sent there. Referred to a select committee of seven.

The PRESIDENT also announced his intention of visiting Europe this summer, and would act as a delegate from the Board.

A motion was then made to appoint a chairman during his absence; whereupon, Mr. Commissioner Williams was duly elected.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the 24th section of the by laws be so amended as to include the 1st day of May among the holidays granted to the schools. Adopted.

That the members of the Board of Education tender to their much respected President their earnest wish for his health and welfare in his contemplated voyage, and their fervent desire that he may be speedily restored to his position among them, as an ardent laborer in the cause. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Of the Executive Committee on Free Academy—Recommending an appropriation of $12,600 for purchase of four lots on the Twenty-second street. Adopted.

Of the Auditing Committee—Recommending an appropriation of $778 42 for sundry expenses of the Board of Education. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Salaries—Recommending the following annual salaries to different officers:—To the City Superintendent, $2,500; to first Assistant Superintendent, $1,500; Clerk of the Board, (in addition to dwelling,) $2,000; Deputy Clerk, $1,500; Assistant Clerk, $1,000; Engrossing Clerk, $850; Clerk in charge of depository, $1,000; Assistant Clerk in depository, $600; Superintendent of Workshop, $1,500; Porter in the depository, $400; Janitor, $360. These salaries to take effect from 1st of May next, with the exception of the Superintendent of Workshop, which would date from 1st of January last. Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Of the Committee on Sites and School Houses—Recommending an appropriation of $27,575 for the erection of a new school house on the site of No. 11, in Seventeenth street. Adopted.

Of the same—Recommending an appropriation of $3,158 for fitting up and furnishing ward school No. 37, in Twelfth ward. Adopted.

Of select committee appointed to prepare a list of school officers—Stating the trustees whose term of service are undetermined. Adopted.

The Board then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on By Laws, &c., recommending sundry changes in the by-laws of the Board. The report was taken up by sections, and adopted, with some amendments.

The Board then adjourned.

Superior Court—General Term.

DECISIONS.

APRIL 29.—*John Westfall against The Hudson Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

John Jamieson against Diebold Millman.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Alfred Ladd against Samuel Church.—Report set aside, reference vacated, and new trial ordered.

Penelope M. Laurence against The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.—Judgment affirmed.

Henry J. Seaman against Daniel Low.—Judgment for plaintiff.

James McMasters, &c., against William Vernon.—Judgment affirmed.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

His Reception in Southern Cities.

HIS STAY AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

[From the Montgomery (Alabama) Journal, April 17.]

Mr. Fillmore leaves our city to-day, at 8 o'clock, in the morning train, for Columbus, Ga. We understand that he contemplates visiting Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, and Nashville, and then returns home via Augusta, Columbia, Raleigh, and Baltimore. Having expressed a desire to visit a Southern plantation on the Sabbath, that he might see the appearance of the slaves on that day, at home, he was invited to and visited Major Cowles' plantation, in company with Mr Kennedy and the Committee of Arrangements, on Sunday evening last, where he was cordially received and entertained by Major and Mrs. Cowles.

After taking a view of the beautiful grounds around the mansion of the Major, he was conducted to the negro quarter, where he found a cheerful and happy number of slaves, of all ages and sexes, comfortably provided and cared for, who received him with a pleasant smile and much cordiality. On entering one of the rooms, where a number were seated around a cheerful fire, (the evening being quite cold,) they all arose from their seats, and received their visiters most gracefully. We discovered one of the men with a book in his hand, which he seemed desirous to conceal. On being asked what book he was reading, he replied, "Robinson Crusoe, sir," and expressed the opinion that Crusoe's man Friday was a funny fellow. We have no doubt Mr. Fillmore was highly gratified to find the slaves so neatly and cleanly clad, and in every way so well provided for, and rendered not only satisfied with their condition, but happy and contented. We have no doubt he left the place satisfied that they were a thousand times better off than the poor white slaves of the North, who are compelled to labor for their daily bread, and find it difficult to subsist on the pittance they receive for their toil.

Mr. Fillmore visited yesterday, the cotton plantation of Judge Bibb, for the purpose of seeing the negroes at work, and learn more fully how they are managed and cared for. We regret that we were not able to accompany him there, as we would have taken much pleasure in witnessing the interest he manifested on the occasion of his visit among them. To him, of course, everything is novel and necessarily interesting, and coming South for the first time, publicly and honestly stating that he had prejudices against the institution, we trust that he will see enough to satisfy himself that his prejudices were in a great measure, if not entirely, without foundation and only the result of education.

MR. FILLMORE AT CAHABA AND SELMA.

We did not have time in our notice of Mr. Fillmore's reception in this city, to allude to his previous receptions at Cahaba and Selma on his passage up the river—we propose now, however, to supply the omission.

Mr. Hansford, the Mayor of our city, and the junior of the *Journal*, took passage on Wednesday night in the steamer Cuba, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Fillmore and suite, to accompany them to this city.

We went as far down as Cahaba, arriving there on Thursday evening, and awaiting the arrival of the Magnolia, which had Mr. Fillmore on board. At 9 o'clock on Friday morning the steamer arrived at Cahaba—the citizens, however, not expecting that Mr. Fillmore would stop there any length of time, made no arrangements for his reception, but the large concourse of people who crowded the landing as the boat approached, evinced their respect for the distinguished ex President, and their desire to manifest their regard for him. On the landing of the steamer, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Kennedy went on shore, accompanied by a number of passengers, and received an introduction to a number of the citizens, who took much pleasure in showing them the town and its principal attractions—the most important of which is their artesian wells, all of which are very fine—the largest pouring out at least 1,000 gallons of water in a minute, nearly ten feet above the ground. It is, indeed, a beautiful sight.

After passing through the town, the distinguished visiters, in company with a number of gentlemen, were invited by Mr. Perrine to partake of some refreshments at his residence, which invitation they accepted. Having but a short time to remain, the wine and cake were soon disposed of—Mr. Perrine and his accomplished lady, in the meantime, discharging the duty of host and hostess in the most agreeable and pleasant manner possible. Among the incidents here of a pleasing character, was the presentation of beautiful bouquets by several little girls to Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Kennedy. After remaining in Cahaba about an hour, the company returned to the boat and proceeded up the river. After getting fairly under way, the Selma delegation, (which went down to Cahaba for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of that place to Mr. Fillmore and suite, consisting of Messrs. Blake, Platt, Beans, Bird, Cook, and others,) were introduced, and discharged the duty assigned them.

On approaching Selma, salutes were fired in rapid succession from the bluffs, and notwithstanding the weather was exceedingly inclement, the whole city seemed to have poured out its entire population, and the banks of the river were lined with people of all ages, sexes and conditions, anxious to manifest their high regard for the distinguished gentleman who was about to become their guest. When the boat reached the wharf, a delegation of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, came on board, and conducted Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Kennedy to a carriage prepared for them, and drove to a large hall which had been hastily fitted up for the reception, which was soon filled by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. As soon as order could be restored, Mr. Fillmore was addressed most eloquently by Mr. Speight, who cordially extended to him, and his distinguished friend Mr. Kennedy, the hospitalities of the city.

Mr. Fillmore replied in a most fervent and eloquent manner, thanking the citizens for the kindness of the late and lamented King, who had been for a number of years his warm, devoted personal friend. Mr. Kennedy followed Mr. Fillmore in some happy remarks, likewise acknowledging most gratefully and gracefully the honor which had been extended them. The remarks of both were received with the strongest marks of approbation by the audience, after which the company dispersed and the committee conducted Messrs. Fillmore and Kennedy to the hotel, where a collation was served up in a very handsome style, after partaking of which they returned to the boat, and about five o'clock in the evening, (Friday,) we pushed off and were again on the way up the river.

MR. FILLMORE'S ARRIVAL AT COLUMBUS, GA.

[From the Columbus Sentinel, April 21.]

At eleven o'clock on Wednesday an immense concourse of citizens assembled in front of the Oglethorpe House, to do honor to the guests of the city. After the firing of a salute the ex-President and ex-Secretary, accompanied by the city authorities and a committee of citizens, were received by the military escort, under command of Capt. Semmes, and conducted through the city to the City Hall, where they were formally welcomed to the city, in an elegant and appropriate address, by Hon. G. E. Thomas, to which both Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Kennedy replied felicitously. Mr. Fillmore alluded to the unpropitious circumstances under which he had been called to preside over the affairs of this great people. The country, said he, was passing through a perilous crisis; the abolitionists at the North and the secessionists at the South had put the Union in peril; he felt the responsibility of his station and knew that a sacrifice had to be made to save the country. He felt willing to make that sacrifice, though it separated him from many dear friends. He was willing to immolate his political prospects upon the altar of the country, and, if necessary, his life. He knew the rights of the South and he fearlessly maintained them. He complimented Georgia, as being the Empire State of the South, and compared her to New York, the Empire State of the North. They were alike in energy and intelligence, and owe their prosperity to their railroads and manufactures. He was extremely happy in his compliments to the ladies, and compared himself to the Queen of Sheba, when she visited King Solomon. He had often heard of the intelligence and beauty of our women, but the half had not been told him. And thanking the citizens for their cordial reception, he sat down amid much applause.

Mr. Kennedy followed in an admirable address, but as it was intended more to amuse than instruct, it will not bear repetition on paper. He very properly attributed the kindly reception which had been extended to them to the deep love of the Southern heart for the constitutional liberties we enjoy. The Southern people, he said, saw in Mr. Fillmore a man who had filled the highest office on earth with ability and honesty, and they extended to him a part of the reverence they felt for their institutions. He assured the people that Mr. Fillmore had been profoundly impressed with the reception he had met with, and had conceived the most favorable opinions of our social organization. He had seen Uncle Tom and Aunt Phillis in their cabins, and was surprised to find that they were among the warmest friends of Mr. Fillmore and the compromise he had met with in the South. But we do Mr. Kennedy injustice in attempting to give our readers an idea of the excellence of his speech. It was racy from beginning to end, and kept his delighted audience in a constant roar of laughter. We confess our heart warmed to him.

After the speeches were concluded, the guests of the city were introduced to the female schools, and after spending half an hour in this agreeable entertainment, they were reconducted to their quarters by their escort, and committed to the guardianship of Messrs. Bass and Cleghorn.

They spent the evening at a *soirée*, where much of the beauty and intelligence of the city was congregated, and won many friends by their urbanity and cordiality. Indeed, they are great favorites with the ladies, and, if the truth must be told, they seem equally fond of the fair sex. If woman's rights were established, Mr. Fillmore would be next President.

Mr. Fillmore left on Thursday morning for Macon, where similar honors await him.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT SAVANNAH.

[From the Savannah News, April 22.]

We visited the depot at 5 P. M. The Chatham artillery company, under the command of Capt. John B. Gallie, were drilling in the yard. This company, as our readers may remember, was organized in 1786, and has never yet been out of commission. It entertained General George Washington when he visited the city of Savannah, as President of the United States. It consists of sixty-three men, of whom forty-five were present yesterday afternoon.

The company had four pieces of artillery—otherwise called brass six pounders.

Shortly after we had reviewed the artillery, and satisfied ourselves that we might with perfect safety to the honor of the city entrust the pronunciation of those solemn words—"Load—No. 1—fire"—to our worthy friends, the lieutenants, six infantry companies arrived and arranged themselves in good order in the spacious warehouse of the depot. We closely inspected them all; and, after having convinced ourselves that the men were not responsible for their dusty shoes, by looking at our own unpolished looking boots, we pronounced their regimentals to be all perfect—a decision which, of course, gave great satisfa