LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Toronto, 2nd August, 1851.

This day, at three o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's Name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz.:

An Act to amend the Act concerning Land Surveyors.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned enabling Her Majesty to direct the issue of Debentures to a limited amount, and for granting relief to the City of Quebec.

An Act to amend and make permanent the Acts in force in Lower Canada for the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies therein.

An Act to amend the Montreal Trinity House Act.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association."

An Act to provide for the Commutation of certain bonds required under the Emigrant Act.

An Act to explain and remove doubts under certain Acts passed for the improvement of the River du Chêne.

An Act to amend a certain Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to Notaries.

An Act to amend the Act substituting Salaries for Fees in certain cases in Lower Canada.

An Act relating to Land Patents, whereby any waste or other Lands of the Crown in Lower Canada are granted, and to dispense with certain formalities therewith connected, occasioning unnecessary delay and expense, and to amend a certain Act therein mentioned, concerning such Land Patents.

An Act to authorize the holding of a second Term of the Superior Court, annually, in the District of Gaspé, and for the better administration of Justice therein.

An Act for the further amendment of the Administration of the Criminal Law.

An Act to incorporate Trinity College.

An Act to compel the Registration of Deeds and Instruments creating debts to the Crown.

An Act to incorporate the Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto.

An Act to extend the powers of the "British American Fire and Life Assurance Company," in Marine Assurance and to reduce the number of the Directors of the said Company.

An Act to alter the periods for holding certain Courts in the County of York.

An Act to facilitate the leasing of Lands and Tenements.

An Act to incorporate the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital.

An Act to vest a certain allowance for Road in the Township of York in certain persons.

An Act to incorporate the House of Industry of Toronto.

An Act to amend the Heir and Devisee Act.

An Act to indemnify the Municipal Councillors of the County of Peterborough and others, for passing a certain By-Law of the Municipal Council of the said County, which was afterwards quashed.

An Act to naturalize Ira Gould and others, and for other purposes.

An Act to confer upon Charles Horatio Waterous the Civil and Political Rights of a natural born British Subject.

An Act for the better management of the Provincial Penitentiary.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the 12th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution."

An Act to amend the law relative to Apprentices and Minors.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Guarantee Company.

An Act to abolish the right of Primogeniture in the Succession to Real Estate held in fee simple, and for the life of another, in Upper Canada, and to provide for the division thereof amongst such parties in the divisions [illegible]

An Act to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada, now in force, for the trial of controverted Parliamentary Elections, in the two Sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions.

An Act to vest a certain allowance for Road in the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in Andrew Thompson.

An Act to provide for the payment of Petit Jurors in Upper Canada.

An Act to close up part of Ottawa Street in the Village of Cayuga.

An Act to amend the Act intituled, "An Act to incorporate the City of Kingston Water Works Company."

An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defendants.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and of Chancery, in Upper Canada, to admit Wm. Edwin Turner to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

An Act to provide for defraying the expense of the River Police at Montreal.

An Act to provide for defraying the expense of the River Police at Quebec.

An Act to alter the rates of Wharfage payable in certain cases in the Harbour of Montreal.

An Act to enable Creditors to attach the effects of Debtors about to leave the Province in cases under ten pounds.

An Act to transfer the place of holding the Meetings of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Drummond, number two, from "French Village," in the Township of Kingsey to the Village of Stanfold in the said Municipality.

An Act to amend an Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada.

An Act to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

SATURDAY, August 2.

Mr. McKenzie moved an address for a return relative to the affairs of the Indian Department and Grand River navigation.

Mr. Hincks opposed it, on the ground that the British Government [illegible] of the trouble and cost of the Indian Department, and that any interference of the House would be [illegible] them doing so [illegible] creased charge on the Government of the Province. The motion was [illegible]

On the motion of Mr. Wm. Boulton, Mr. Sol. Gen. Drummond consented to bring down some information relating to suits in Montreal for the infringement of the usury laws.

Mr. Merritt moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider of addressing His Excellency for an issue of Debentures for the completion of the Grand River Navigation.

The motion was opposed and lost.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, an address was ordered for copies of correspondence between the Provincial Agency in London and the Government of the Province, relating to loans.

Mr. Wm. Boulton moved for a Committee of the Whole, to consider and report upon the propriety of providing for the erection and support, in Upper Canada, of an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, an Asylum for the Blind, a House of Refuge and a School for the Reformation of juvenile Delinquents —the expense to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, or by a direct tax on the people of Upper Canada, not exceeding [illegible] the pound.—Carried.

Mr. McKenzie moved the printing of the King's College Report.—Granted.

The following bills were read a third time:

To amend laws relating to Public Works.

To appropriate monies accruing from Tavern Licenses in Kamouraska and Ottawa.

Mr. Meyers moved the reception of the report of the Committee of the whole on the bill to remove doubts relative to the acquisition by Municipal Councils of Public Works. Carried—yeas, [illegible] nays, [illegible]

Mr. Taché moved the second reading of the bill to Incorporate the Pilots of Quebec.

Mr. Christie objected to the bill on the general principle that [illegible] of the bill [illegible] poses to give the corporation the right to [illegible] the succession [illegible] of ships [illegible] and Members of [illegible] work, because it gave power to the Board of Directors to try all cases [illegible] to summon witnesses [illegible] also objected to the bill.

Mr. Cauchon said both these objections would fall to the ground, as [illegible] these two classes. He justified the separation of the Pilots on the ground of their being placed in a different position [illegible] they were bound to serve a certain number of years, and to charge only a certain rate.

Mr. Badgley opposed the bill on principle. The bill proposed to compel every Pilot to put all his earnings into one Joint Stock Fund, from which the dividends [illegible] should be made. That was an absurd principle. It would be just as well to incorporate all the Merchants or Lawyers in a mass and divide their earnings. It was a communist principle which could not fail to lead to mischief. He proceeded to speak of the details, which he condemned mainly in the same way as Mr. Christie.

Mr. Chabot also opposed the bill, which he had refused to take charge of some time ago. All other industrial classes might as well be incorporated, and he could see no interest that the Pilots had in being thus incorporated, unless the pleasure of paying £2000 a year for the sake of the incorporation. Nor could he see any advantage which the trade could derive from this measure.

Mr. Chauveau expressed his intention of voting for the bill.

Mr. Methot supported the bill.

Mr. Letellier followed on the same side.

After a few words from Mr. H. J. Boulton against the bill,

Mr. Lafontaine said he would vote for the second reading for the purpose of referring the bill to a Committee.

Mr. Merritt had given many years attention to this subject; and was entirely opposed to the bill. The incorporation of Pilots had been tried and found to be unsuccessful in the States.

After some remarks from Mr. Taché in favor of the bill, the amendment to postpone for 6 months, was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 25.

The bill was referred to a Committee, named by the House.

The members were summoned to the bar of the Council by a message from the Governor; and on their return the House adjourned.

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

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

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1851.

The English Bishops and their Incomes.

Some few days ago, we made a passing remark respecting the very extraordinary proceeding of the "Independent" Bishop of Durham who had subscribed £15 towards the funds of an Independent Chapel in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for which we were taken to task by the gilt head presiding over the *Montreal Witness*, who insinuates a doubt as to our being really "Protestant" after all. The *Witness* may be assured, that when we want a confessor, [illegible] the movements and expressed opinions of certain "Protestant" bodies of the present day, we shall apply to a more competent authority than any that his "connexion" can supply. The Bishop of Durham's subscription was one of those acts which weak men sometimes have recourse to for the purpose of securing, at the expense of principle, an ephemeral popularity. The revenues of the Church of England were never intended, either in law or equity, to be applied to any other purpose than the support of the *Church*, and when diverted from that purpose by men who are, at bottom, no friends to her communion, it is high time that the large incomes of such persons as the Bishop of Durham should be curtailed, or put under an authoritative supervision. It is acts like these, of misdirected and wilfully blind charity—charity so called—that has roused the country to look into the enormity of one man's receiving £30,000 per annum, and another only £1,700 for the same responsibilities and duties. The incomes of these Bishops were never intended to be applied to their own private gratification, or the enrichment of their families, but to the advancement of the interests of the Church. A late Bishop of Durham, (Van Mildert,) whose income was even greater than that of the present Bishop, expended the whole of the large sum received by him in acts of beneficence within the pale of his own communion. During the whole time of his occupancy of the Bishoprick, he endowed schools and built churches in various parts of his diocese, and otherwise used the means derived from the Church in acts of legitimate charity and mercy. If the London *Times*, therefore, has commenced what a cotemporary calls an "onslaught on the Bishops," the conductors of that eminent newspaper are justified in their proceeding, not only by the manifest injustice and inequality of the incomes attached to particular Sees, but by the questionable use which certain Bishops make of the revenues entrusted to them for religious purposes. So far as the fiscal interests of the Church of England are concerned, they evidently require revision and equalization; and such dignitaries as the present Bishop of Durham will yet learn, when too late, that any overt act tending to encourage and support the enemies of the English establishment, will be visited upon his head, and the head of his order, with deserved reprobation and punishment. It is not the subscription itself that we blame, so much as the inconsistency of the act; and we have the memorable Lady Hewley's charity before our eyes, to prove that the Church can never be anything but a prey, rather than a charity, to all who dissent from her communion. If the Bishop of Durham had but one received the proper sum due to him, of £8,000, instead of £27,000, which it seems by the statement in the *Times* he did receive, he would not have been so very ultra and outrageously liberal in his charities, as to devote a *single penny of Church property* to a party whose main object is to pull the Church down. The *Times* takes up the subject of Episcopal inequality of income with its usual force and energy, and we shall watch the progress of his argument with attention, and take occasion to remark upon it as it proceeds.

The Trinity House.

A case of considerable hardship came before this body a few days ago, which we are sure they will reconsider and mitigate upon further consideration. The case, as we have been informed, is as follows:—The ship *Granville* arrived some weeks ago at Quebec, and, after discharging, the Master, Wm. Brown, determined to come to Montreal for freight. On leaving Quebec, he had about five tons of ballast in the hold, and before loosing from his moorings he made particular inquiry, being a stranger in these waters, if he would be allowed to throw this remaining ballast overboard on his passage up. To this inquiry he received, from what he thought competent authority, a reply satisfying him that he was infringing no law by throwing the ballast into the river as he proceeded. He started in tow of a steamer at three o'clock in the morning, and, when about fifty miles above Quebec, proceeded to discharge the remainder of his ballast, when he was checked by the pilot of another boat also in tow of the steamer, who called out to him that he was liable to a fine for throwing ballast into the river. On the arrival of the *Granville* at Montreal, the Master reported what he had done, and found that no official complaint had been made against him. A short time afterwards, however, he received a summons from the Trinity Board to answer for the offence, which he did not attempt to deny, and was fined in the full penalty of £10 and costs. While we admit that it is the imperative duty of this Board to watch with peculiar jealousy and punish rigidly all infringments upon their rules and regulations respecting the river, we do think that this is a case which calls for some mitigation, since the Master of the *Granville* had evidently no intention whatever of contravening any law of theirs. He acted partly in ignorance and partly from mistaken information which he received at Quebec, and therefore, we think, becomes a fit subject for the Board's more particularly as his inquiry before he started from the wharf at the lower port, and his frank admission when he arrived at Montreal, removes every shadow of doubt as to the honesty of his intentions and his anxiety to avoid all contravention of any river law that the Trinity Board might have seen proper to impose.

The Montreal Races.

This week we understand there is a pretty considerable turn out upon the Race Course, consisting of the usual assemblage of young gentlemen with money in their pockets, blacklegs with none, thimble-riggers and showmen with a few pence to trade upon, and of course the usual amount of drinking, cheating and swearing, which always characterize a Race Course, pervading the whole. We are not aware of what the Montreal Race Course may be, but in general elsewhere it is known to be a petty scene of vulgar blackguardism—a concourse of grooms and horse-jockeys, met together for the lowest gambling and disreputable purposes.

The opponents of horse-racing have sometimes, following Dick Martin's lead, brought a charge of cruelty to animals—that is, to the horse—against this otherwise evil practice—but in this censure we do not altogether concur; still we are convinced that the Turf is an engine of strong demoralizing power, and ought to be discountenanced. Even in England—at Epsom, Ascot, &c.—where the racing calendar is filled with the most illustrious and dignified names—where probity and honor is better understood and more pointedly practised than by any other class of men whatever—what is the character and conduct on the Race Course as given by one of their own rank and number, the late Lord George Bentinck? It would appear that this animal, the horse,—the noblest, the most generous, the most intelligent and the bravest of all quadrupeds—has yet something in his nature and temper that superinduces a certain degree of rascality upon the feelings of every man who cultivates him or deals in him. There is scarcely any one, however scrupulously honorable or conscientiously just in the common affairs of life, who would have the smallest scruple in cheating his own father in a bargain about a horse. And since such is avowedly the case among men of honor [illegible] in dignified England, what must be its influence—its fatal tendency—in a distant Colony, where there is no such [illegible] tending to restore the equilibrium of dignity which the Race Course had temporarily destroyed in the very best [illegible] The inference is self-evident and undeniable.

With respect to the cruelty charged against the abettors of racing on the score of the horse, [illegible] that it has no foundation in fact. If we except sheep and oxen, there is perhaps no domestic animal reared in greater numbers by man than the horse, nor is there any one of more consequence to his personal comfort [illegible] The horse, also, in a domestic state, if his breed and training are not carefully attended to by skilful persons, soon degenerates [illegible] [illegible]

Arrival of the Europe.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Europa*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Monday, the 4th instant, at 6½ A. M. She brings 80 passengers; 9 for Halifax. On the night of Sunday, she ran down an American fishing schooner, the *Florence*, of Massachusetts. The crew, 15 in number, were saved, except one, Joseph Snow.

ENGLAND.—The *City of Manchester* sailed on the 26th July, at 7½ o'clock, for Philadelphia. She had 175 passengers. No steamer from America since the *Europa*, on the 20th, had arrived at Liverpool.

Cotton since the sailing of the *Atlantic* had declined ⅛d. No change in Bread Stuffs. Market for Manufactures improved.

In the British Parliament nothing of interest has transpired. The Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill,—after an attempt, by Lord Monteagle, to exclude Ireland from its operation,—passed through Committee in the House of Lords on the night of the 25th July, and was to be read a third time the following week. The majority was large.

In the Commons, the Bill regulating the Customs has finally passed; it was carried in opposition to Mr. Herries' motion, that the Crown be petitioned to withdraw the maritime facilities extended to certain countries which had not reciprocated the concessions made by this country. The debates were warm; but the Free Traders overpowered the Protectionists. Much of the time of the Commons has been occupied in discussing the admission of Alderman Salomons, without arriving at a decision.

The total number of visitors at the Crystal Palace, on the 25th July, was 26,800. Cash taken—nearly £6,000.

An Association, with Lord Ashburton at its head, has been formed in London, for the purpose of inducing the several Governments to establish an uniform and low rate of postage on letters from all parts of the world.

In the city of London, Baron Rothschild attended a public meeting, at which it was resolved to petition the House of Commons to reconsider their vote against the Baron's admissibility as a Member of Parliament.

IRELAND.—The harvest promises well. There is no truth in the report of the potato rot.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has adopted a series of very strong resolutions against the late proceedings of the Court of Rome.

The remains of the Right Honorable Mr. Sheil are to be taken from Florence to Ireland, at the expense of the Government.

FRANCE.—This country is tranquil. In consequence of the censure of the Ministry by the Assembly, for alleged interference with the petitions relating to the revision of the constitution, the Cabinet had tendered their resignation in a body to the President, who refused to accept them. It is expected that the Councils-General will be convoked for the 25th of August, and that the proposal to adjourn the Assembly from August 10 to October 20, will be adopted.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The new Ministry is popular. Prince Christian, of Beckenburg, has been adopted as the future heir to the Crown.

ITALY.—From the Roman States we have awful details of condemnations to death, to flogging, to galleys, to exile, and imprisonment.

At Farvagar, a Lieutenant of Austrian Carbineers was stabbed, whereupon the Carbineers rushed from their Barracks, and shot down the first person they met. The Pope returned to Rome on the 15th. The Free Port of Venice was solemnly opened on the 20th ultimo. Assassinations at Rome were becoming more frequent than ever.

PORTUGAL.—Rumors were rife of a Ministerial crisis, Saldanha not commanding that confidence it was expected he would. In one Regiment a revolt had broken out; but it was promptly quelled by energetic measures.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 25.—The feeling in the Corn Market is better, though prices are about the same. Canadian Red Wheat, 5s 9d @ 6s 4d. Ditto White, 5s 8d @ 6s 4d. Western Canal Flour, 19s @ 20s 6d. Indian Corn in middling demand, at [illegible] Ashes sell freely, at [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 25.—The Market is lively. Consols advanced [illegible] Closing Prices, [illegible] for Money and [illegible] for Account.

St. Lawrence Hall.

The crowded state of our columns must be our apology to Mrs. Skerrett for the non-appearance, in this day's issue, of our theatrical notice concerning her benefit [illegible] our usual review [illegible]

A public meeting took place on Tuesday, at the St. Lawrence Hall, to [illegible] be taken to prevent the recurrence of accidents by drowning, at the wharves. There was only a few present.

His Worship the Mayor [illegible] the chair, and Dr. Gibb [illegible] Secretary. A long discussion took place as to the best means of preventing the accidents [illegible] and of saving persons from drowning [illegible] requesting the Harbour Trustees and Board of Works to place lights on the quays, and to rail balance on the face of the wharves. A committee consisting of Messrs. [illegible] and Dr. Gibb, to communicate with the authorities on this important subject.

RICHMOND SQUARE CRICKET CLUB.—At a Meeting of the above Club, on Monday, the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—William H. Kerr, President; Charles Edwin Bucke, Secretary; Charles [illegible], Jr., Treasurer. The Club days are—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, on which days the members play, from 6 o'clock, A. M., from 6 till 8 P. M., on the ground, well known by the name of Burke's square, St. Antoine Street.

The statement, which we publish below, of the progress made by the Provident and Savings' Bank in winding up its affairs, bears out the anticipations of the Directors, in being able ultimately to realize for the Depositors 18s. in the pound. When the difficulties are considered, which the Directors have had to face, arising from the natural importunity of Depositors to recover their amounts, and from the terrible times of depreciation of all kinds of securities through which they have had to pass, the result is much better than those who took the brightest view of the affairs of the Bank, were disposed to credit, notwithstanding the assurances of the Directors at the time.

The present dividend is the last to complete the payments of the 18s. per pound; and we doubt much, if the affairs of any extensive Institution, like the Savings' Bank, could have been wound up, in the last three years, with so little loss, or indeed whether they could have been brought so near to a close in the three years at all.

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

THE TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL PROVIDENT & SAVINGS' BANK, in declaring a FOURTH and probably a FINAL DIVIDEND, beg to present the following Statement of the Bank's affairs, up to the present date:—

Abstract Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, on the 31st July, 1851.

The Liabilities to Depositors at Suspension amounted, per printed statement, to			£158,719 19 4
Of which there has been paid in cash and transfers of mortgages to the extent of 90 per cent., including reserve of 10 per cent., say,			99,309 18 4
			59,410 1 0
Amount due remaining Depositors, say			
Upon this balance, three Dividends have been declared, equal to 16s. per £, the amount of which already paid, is		£41,224 11 11	
Outstanding, and now in course of payment, viz:—			
1st Dividend	£ 323 7 8		
2nd do	2467 4 1		
3rd do	3175 7 3		
Petty Balances	132 5 0		
		£6098 4 0	
Add reserve of 10 per cent., say		6201 1 6	£53,523 17 5
			£5886 3 7
Amount required to pay 2s per £ additional			

ASSETS.

To meet this Dividend, the amount to be received from Bank Stocks, Corporation Bonds, Loans, &c., is estimated at		£13,393 18 10	
From which, deduct Dividends declared, and in course of payment as above		6,098 4 0	
			£7,295 14 10
Estimated surplus after paying all the Depositors 90 per cent or 18s per £			£1,309 11 3

It will be seen that the Assets on hand are valued at £13,393 18s. 10d., of which it is estimated only about £8,500 can be at present collected, but as experience shows that Depositors do not come forward all at once to claim their amounts, the Trustees have not hesitated to declare the dividend, being satisfied, the other assets will be realised as the payments are needed. It is also to be observed, that as a considerable portion of these assets is yet in litigation, and no allowance has been made for future expenses, the above estimated surplus may be greatly reduced. But whatever balance there may be, if any, will be divided rateably among the depositors, when the Bank is wound up.

The Trustees would only further add, as a subject of gratulation, that notwithstanding the period of unexampled depreciation of all kinds of monied securities, and their having had to contend with difficulties of no ordinary character, in the collection of a large portion of the assets,—they have yet been enabled to pay eighteen shillings per the pound to the depositors, a result fully bearing out the correctness of the former statements published by them.

JOHN REDPATH,
JAMES FERRIER,
JOHN TORRANCE, } Trustees.

Montreal, 5th August, 1851.

We copy the following from the Herald of yesterday, which certainly gives a very pertinent catalogue of "what we do not want:"—

"But in adopting the nickname bestowed on Lafontaine's followers, not by the English, but by the *Avenir*, does it not seem to us that we are the *moutons*—that it is upon us the political adventurers of Canada trade—that, while they watch the turn up of the card, our money is the stake they play for? A precious set of sheep we are, (we would say donkeys, only that we never show our heels), and a doubly precious set of sheep we shall be, if, at the coming elections, we do not purify the House. We do not want men whose whole object is office; we doubt those who, for the sake of coalition, would have made a Turcotte Solicitor General. We don't want those who declare, at the fag end of a session, they have no [illegible] we don't want those who, crying out for economy, create Penitentiary, Savings Banks, Rebellion Loss Commissioners—we don't want those who turn the floor of the house into a ring for pugilistic encounters—we don't want those who render their office of M.P. the means of promoting their professional gains—we don't want those who by act of Parliament, declare asses are horses—we don't want those who make fools of themselves after supper at Elmsley House—we don't want those who, after speaking loudly in the streets of Montreal, are now prepared to say that Toronto is the quietest city in Canada—we don't want those who, for the sake of showing a surplus revenue, make us pay heavier taxes—we don't want those who pay party newspapers for publishing, not what they said, but what they wish their constituents to believe they said—we don't want those who, after three years fisty cuffs, shake hands at the last round, and agree like thimble-riggers to a new game—we don't want those who base their popularity upon making the Gov't., Governor and all, peripatetique without the philosophy of the peripatetic—in short, we want few of the present members in the new House—we want honest men—men of long heads, instead of long tongues—we care not whether our members are English, Irish, Scotch, or Canadian, with Dido, in the words of the bard of Capua we say, *Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur*. And if in Canada we cannot find honest men, men of action for our representatives, then we say representative government is a humbug, and in the emphatic words of scripture we exclaim "to your tents, oh Israel."

We are requested to state that the Presbytery of Montreal, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, will meet (D. V.) in the Cote Street Church, on Friday evening, 8th August, for the ordination of Mr. D. Fraser, Preacher of the Gospel. Rev. Dr. Willis, Professor of Theology, Toronto, is expected to preach and preside. The service to begin at seven o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Montreal Races.

SECOND DAY.

Though the weather was everything that could be wished for, the attendance was not quite so numerous as the previous day, but the sport was certainly as good, and the betting on the first race, especially, seemed to be general.

THE ST. PIERRE PLATE,

Of £20, added to a Sweepstakes of £5 each, p.p. One Mile Heats. Free for all Horses. Club Weights. Horses bred in the Provinces allowed [illegible] lbs.

Mr. Price's g. m. "Fanny Bradford"	2	2
Mr. Laframbois's b. h. "Hebron"	1	1
Mr. Gates' ch. m. "Elias"	3	3

Elias took the track at starting, but was soon challenged by *Hebron*, who passed her at the quarter post. At the half mile, the three horses could have been covered with a sheet. At the turn coming in, *Fanny* showed her nose ahead, and kept increasing her distance until she came to the cross gates, in the run home, when she faltered and lost her chance for the heat, *Hebron* winning, with *Elias* close upon him, in 2 minutes, *Fanny B.* just saving her distance.

SECOND HEAT.—*Hebron* led off from the score, with *Fanny* at his girths, *Elias* a length in the rear. They all ran well together to the cross gates. *Hebron* and *Fanny* alternately leading. Then came the tug of war—whip and spur to the winning post—nearly a dead heat. The judge awarded the heat to *Hebron*, in 1,57½. Track heavy.

Then came the

SUBSCRIPTION PURSE,

Of £30. Entrance, £1 5s., to go with the Plate. Turf Club Weights. Province-bred allowed 14 lbs. Mile Heats.

Mr. Gates' b. m. "Jenny Lind"	1	1
Mr. McDougall's g. m. "Victoria"	2	2
Mr. McDougall's b. h. "Hake Colt"	3	dis.
Mr. McDougall's b. h. "Chou"		do.

A better contest could not have been wished for between the two favorites, *Jenny Lind* and *Victoria*. They ran neck and neck in both heats, and *Jenny* only won each time by a head. The two others had no business in that crowd.

Time, 2.1—2.1½.

It is announced that Mr. Malcolm Cameron is to oppose Mr. Gowan at the next election for the County of Huron; and that Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Holmes are to oppose each other for the County of Lanark.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Mr. Gowan's Address to the Electors of Leeds.

Gentlemen:—The Ministerial Reformers, at a meeting this day held at Farmersville, having again placed Mr. Richards in nomination, for the Representation of the County, I deem it but right, to state shortly, the grounds upon which I present myself for your suffrages.

First—Protection to Native Industry.

Second—Elective Institutions.

Third—Retrenchment of the Public Expenditure.

Fourth—Law Reform—cheap Law, plain Law, and no Quibbles.

Fifth—The right to alter the Representation, by the majority of parliament.

Sixth—Extension of the Suffrage.

Seventh—Equal Civil and Religious Rights to all Denominations.

Eighth—Agricultural Model Farms; with proper protection and encouragement to the Plough, the Anvil and the Loom.

Ninth—The Right of Free Discussion, without degradation or deprivation.

Tenth—Amendment of the University, the School, the Municipal and the Assessment Acts.

Eleventh—Abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Twelfth—Cheap Tools, Good Roads, and a Home Market.

The present Canadian Ministry having for the last four years, opposed all, or nearly all, of the principles I have here enunciated, it now rests with the County to decide between us.

This is no question of Men, but of Measures; and we must all learn that Principle is to be preferred to Party, and that Duty requires the sacrifice of Private ends, and Personal considerations, to the Public good.

The leader of the present Cabinet, the Hon'ble Francis Hincks, has officially announced, from his place in Parliament, that rather than suffer any organic changes in the Constitution, new combinations must be formed, and the Free Trade, Proscriptive and Extravagant course pursued for the last four years, be maintained.

Will Leeds send a man to maintain this policy, or to reverse it?

The answer rests with you, and I patiently abide the result.

Do you do your duty, I will endeavor to do mine.

Your faithful servant,
OGLE R. GOWAN.

Brockville, July 23, 1851.

On Sunday last the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church, (St. Ann's,) in Griffintown, took place. The procession—which formed in Alexander Street, after Vespers, and was composed of the Temperance Society with their banners, the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, and the Clergy—proceeded, headed by the Band of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, through Craig, McGill, and Wellington Streets, to the Church.

The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. O'Dowd; and assuredly in point of fervor and suitableness for the occasion, it could not have been surpassed. His text was—"If the stranger also, who is not of thy people Israel, come from a far country, for the sake of thy great name, and thy strong hand, and thy stretched-out arm, and adore in this place; Hear thou from heaven thy firm dwelling-place, and do all that which that stranger shall call on thee for; that all the people of the earth may know thy name, and may fear thee, as thy people Israel, and may know that thy name is invoked upon this house."

At the close of the sermon the Lord Bishop blessed the corner stone, after which a collection was taken up in behalf of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The sum collected amounted to £113, towards which amount the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association contributed £30 7s. 6d.

The expense of building the church, we understand, will be defrayed by the Seminary of Montreal. We make no doubt that the erection of the edifice will add greatly to the convenience of the Catholic residents of Griffintown.—*Pilot.*

The *Ontario*—three masted and full rigged—belonging to the firm of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., is now in port laden with railroad iron, on her first trip upwards. She looks an excellent craft, well found, and [illegible] Her tonnage is 336, and her capacity to carry under deck, 3,000 barrels; [illegible] will be able to stow 1,800 with ease. She has a "ally k of," and from appearance do not hesitate to say, that she might navigate to any part of the world accessible to seagoing vessels. Her cabins are on deck, that of the captain and mates, and [illegible] The *Superior*, of the same size, and belonging to the same firm, is now loading at Quebec.—*R.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is rumored that there will probably be a short Session of the Legislature during the present summer or autumn. This will, however, depend on the action of the Legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia, on the Railway question.

The New Brunswickers are looking hopefully to the realization of a project on foot by which St. John's will be made an intermediate port of call, for steam vessels plying between the coast of Ireland and the United States.—*Quebec Mercury.*

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Fredericton, N. B., 1st August, from one of the members of the Executive Council of N. B., to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railroad, says the question of a loan for the European and North American Railroad, is made one of the conditions of the acceptance of Earl Grey's proposition by the government there, in case the same is accepted by Nova Scotia.—*Ib.*

It appears that for the more effectual protection of the fishing grounds, Canada has agreed to place a steamer, and Nova Scotia two small vessels, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to enforce the terms of the fishery convention of 1818 to their full extent, while New Brunswick is to place a small vessel in the Bay of Fundy for the like purpose. The coasts of Maine and all the eastern coast of Nova Scotia has been very poor this season.—*R.*

MONTREAL, August 4, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

MR. EDITOR,—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable journal, to correct a wrong impression which is sought to be made by the Committee of the Montreal Early Closing Association, with reference to a tract addressed to young men on the "evils of late business hours?" This Committee have thought proper to warn the public *against* this publication; and as the Committee are *supposed* to represent a respectable body of young men, this solemn warning (especially as the public may not have read the tract in question) may have some influence; but let me tell the public, the merchants, and the young men, the reasons why this pop-gun has been let off: The tract points out the utter inefficiency of the Committee in question, calls attention to the fallacy of the course pursued, the cause of their entire and utter failure, and urges the young men to wake up, and take the matter into their own hands. Now, it was perfectly natural to expect a *disclaimer* such as this, when their failure was so boldly exposed; but, really, to imagine that they should be afraid the public would think them silly enough to publish a tract condemning themselves, is really too good—it tops everything else. But what is the object of the tract in question? I am willing, as one of its publishers, to let it stand on its own merits. It was intended to point out the fact that the Committee above-mentioned have labored, in lengthy addresses, to point out the evils of late business hours, without any reference to a remedy. It is true they have requested the merchants to close; but none, I believe, have acceded to this request. Some of our independent men had nobly agreed amongst themselves to close at a reasonable hour long before the Association existed, and they have still held to the arrangement amid every temptation. Now the tract views this course as hopeless, urges the young men to address the public, to request them not to shop after 6 o'clock, hoping that if, in a measure, public opinion is engaged to pronounce in their favor, these men who will not agree to close may bow to its dictation. Its writers were aware, in publishing it, that the cause of the evils were told in very plain language, but they challenge a contradiction to their truth. They have felt the time is past for hiding this truth, that for a small supposed increase of gain many of our retail merchants deprive their young men of every opportunity for recreation and improvement; but let it be remembered, that although this truth is told, it is not to excite their contreres to assume a *dictatorial* attitude with regard to their employers, but simply to shew them the cause of their Association's failure, and to urge upon them the adoption of a more favorable course. However, as this Committee will have to answer, in a day or two, to their constituents for their failure to discharge the duties committed to their care, and to answer for this last piece of folly, I will say no more at present,

But remain,

Yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE M. E. S. S. A.

MONTREAL, August 6, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—In my former reply to your correspondent "Humbug and Tweddle," I only gave a direct contradiction to his statements—and I made a mistake in giving the name of the "Paying Subscriber," as Mr. James Davidson, instead of Mr. Matthew Davidson, of the St. Foy Road, Quebec. I deny that this letter ever was in my handwriting; and I assert that I received it through the Montreal Post Office, under a cover which had the Quebec Post Office stamp upon it. The original letter I submitted to you yesterday, and which I beg you will please acknowledge. The letter referred to, which appeared in the April number of the *Agricultural Journal*, and which your correspondent says "Praised me to the skies," was addressed to me in French, by a Roman Catholic Clergyman, whose name is known to the late President of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, Alfred Pinsonnault, Esq., who read the letter before I did, and desired me to publish it. It was published in the French *Agricultural Journal*, and I then had it translated, and sent it to the Printing Office for the English *Agricultural Journal*; but it was returned to me for revision, and I copied it in my own handwriting, following the original meaning as closely as possible. I also showed you the original of this letter yesterday, and the first translation made of it, which I beg you to acknowledge. It is by accident these letters happened to remain in my hands, as I generally destroy copy returned to me from the Printing Office. There is another circumstance which may be well to mention, that I do not always require the names of correspondents, when the communications have only reference to agricultural subjects, and matters connected with them.

For the last nine years that I have been Editor of an Agricultural Journal, no person has ever attempted to accuse me of acting improperly towards any party, until "Humbug and Tweddle" has, (and I believe he attempted to do so before, in an underhand and unjustifiable manner.) As to his threatened charges against me as Secretary and Treasurer of the L. C. Agricultural Society, let him bring them forward as soon as he thinks proper. The Directors of that Society are honorable men, that will not be imposed upon by "Humbug and Tweddle." And in conclusion, I now call upon him to come forward in his proper name, that the public may be able to appreciate the man and his motives in this transaction. I shall consider him unworthy of any further notice, until he appears before the public in his proper name, as I do.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. EVANS,
Editor of the Agricultural Journal.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared.

August 5.

Brig Glenville, Brown, Liverpool, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, flour, &c

.... Curlew, Waugh, Glasgow, T Hart, flour, ashes, &c

Exports.

Per Brig GLENVILLE, Brown, for Liverpool—Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Agents.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 2125 mints wheat; J Conck, 40 kgs butter; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 215 brls flour, 552 pcs std staves 800 do pun do 275 do boards.

Per Brig CURLEW, Waugh, for Glasgow—T Hart, Agent.

Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 46 brls ashes; R Way & Co, 150 do pur do; G D Watson, 150 do do 182 do pearl do 1400 brls flour; T Hart, 210 pcs pipe staves 3000 do W I do.

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. W. Rintoul, (Presbyterian Minister,) Mr. G. Forbes, of this city, to Miss Frances Emmy Trainer, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

At Berthier, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Gagnon, and afterwards at the Manor House, Maskinongé, by the Rev. Mr. Genest, F. W. Phillips, Esq., to Louisa Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Edward Langevin, Esq.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

[illegible] SKERRETT, at the kind suggestion of [illegible] friends and patrons of the Drama, [illegible] adopt the following sliding scale in [illegible] Tickets to the Hall 2s. 6d.; a select [illegible] Reserved Seats, 5s. 0d.—To be had at [illegible]'s Music Store, Notre Dame Street.

[illegible] EVENING, (Thursday,) AUGUST 6, [illegible] will be presented with the [illegible] entitled SOMEBODY ELSE [illegible] by the favorite Farce of [illegible] SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM [illegible] A FANCY DANCE [illegible] Infant Wonder, La Petite [illegible] with the laughable Farce of [illegible] SON & CO.

[illegible] further particulars, see Programme [illegible] the Pieces above stated [illegible] to commence at EIGHT [illegible] 1851.

THE WIZARD HAS COME!

[illegible] FOR FRANCISCO!!

HE WILL APPEAR AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Great St. James Street, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY EVENINGS, August 7, 8, and 9. [illegible] introduce some of the most brilliant [illegible] NECROMANCY, NATURAL [illegible] HINDOO CHARMS, and CHINESE [illegible] never before witnessed here. [illegible] 2s. 6d., and no half price. [illegible] at 10 minutes before 8; Soiree to [illegible] at HALF-PAST EIGHT. 406

[illegible] HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. [illegible] EXHIBITION OF GOOSEBERRIES [illegible] MEMBERS of the Society and others [illegible] GOOSEBERRIES, are hereby [illegible] SHOW of that fruit will be held [illegible] RENACH'S BUILDINGS, No [illegible] opposite the Water Works' [illegible] the 8th instant. [illegible] are requested to [illegible] before TEN o'clock, A. M. [illegible] be opened to the public [illegible] desirous of purchasing splendid Fruit [illegible] a distance, will probably have an [illegible] at this Show.

HUGH ALLAN,
President Montreal Hort. Society. 406

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

[illegible] IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the [illegible] will be prepared to Pay, on and [illegible] FIFTEENTH instant, a FOURTH [illegible] of TWO SHILLINGS per POUND, [illegible] Deposits at the time of the Suspension, [illegible] all 18s. per £. [illegible] from TEN till THREE o'clock. [illegible] JAMES COURT, [illegible] 1851.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

[illegible] MONTHLY MEETING [illegible] will be held in the Room [illegible] Book Store, in Great St. James [illegible] DAY, the TENTH day of [illegible] o'clock, P. M. [illegible] Subscription Book is still open at [illegible] Shareholders are requested [illegible] Monthly Payments on or before the [illegible]

I. J. G. ABBOTT, Sec.-Treas. 406

[illegible] TORONTO, HAMILTON, PORT STANLEY, PORT DOVER, AND PORT BURWELL.

[illegible] Niagara and all Ports on the Welland Canal.)

[illegible] REINDEER, Penny, Master, LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for [illegible] Ports, on THURSDAY EVENING, at [illegible] accommodation for Cabin and [illegible] Freight or Passage, apply to [illegible] MACPHERSON, CRANE [illegible]

PLEASURE TRIP TO THE SAGUENAY.

[illegible] Steamer ROWLAND HILL, W. E. [illegible], Master, will LEAVE QUEBEC [illegible] SAGUENAY RIVER, going as high as [illegible] BAY; and Calling at MURRAY [illegible] RIVIERE DU LOUP, and CACOUNA, [illegible] TUESDAY MORNING, at NINE o'clock, [illegible] month of August. [illegible] apply to

R. J. MORGAN, Agent.

[illegible] July 29, 1851. 398

MONTREAL RACES, 1851.

MONTREAL RACES will take place [illegible] the ST. PIERRE COURSE, on TUESDAY, 5th, WEDNESDAY, the 6th, and THURSDAY, the 7th of AUGUST next, on [illegible] the following PURSES and SWEEPSTAKES will be run for:—

THIRD DAY.

THE HURDLE RACE, [illegible]

THE CITY PURSE, [illegible]

THE TALLY HO! STAKES, [illegible]

[illegible] for each race to be made on the [illegible] evening, at the St. Lawrence Hall, at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] can be entered for any Purse or [illegible] unless his Owner be a Subscriber to [illegible] of £2 10s. [illegible] are empowered to postpone the [illegible] case of rainy weather. [illegible] will commence each day at ONE [illegible]

[illegible] LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq., President.

[illegible] N. F. KEANE, R. E., [illegible] LAFRAMBOISE, Esq., [illegible] DUCHESNAY, Esq., [illegible] RADCLIFFE, Esq., [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

[illegible] June 21, 1851.

RECEIVED, by Express, [illegible] for July. [illegible] July 12, 1851.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.

THE Subscribers beg to invite special attention to a most valuable Consignment of magnificent PLATE GLASS DRAWING ROOM MIRRORS, in superb Gilt Frames, which will be offered for Sale at their Auction Rooms on the 15th instant.—(See Advertisement.)

These Mirrors are by far the most elegant [illegible] [illegible] CABINET [illegible] PIANOS [illegible] MIRRORS, [illegible] [illegible] instructed [illegible] Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, to sell off the whole of his EXCELLENT, MODERN, and VARIED STOCK of FURNITURE, will offer at Auction, at THE STORES of Messrs. LEEMING & SABINE, Saint François Xavier Street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, a most extensive assortment, [illegible] Amongst which will be found, that superb WHITE BED-ROOM SUITE, got up expressly by Mr. Tweedy for the Industrial Exhibition, [illegible]

CONSISTING OF

A Beautiful Wardrobe, with Landscape Panels
French Bedsteads
Wash Stand
Toilet Table, &c
All to match, and of superior workmanship

—ALSO,—

Mahogany Couches and Sofas
Do Dining, Centre, and Card Tables
Do Cheffonniers
[illegible]

A variety of Crystal, Cut and Pressed, viz.
Finger Glasses
Wine Coolers
Butter Coolers, with flats and covers
Round Sugars
Cream Jugs, to match
Jelly Glasses and Plates
Pickle Glasses, round and square
Salts, Tumblers, Wines, &c., &c., &c.

The whole may be seen on Tuesday, the [illegible] before the Sale.

☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.

JOHN LEEMING, Auctioneer. 405

MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM MIRRORS,

JUST LANDED.

THE Subscriber is instructed to offer, immediately after the Sale of Furniture, on the 15th instant, a consignment of the most rich [illegible]

STORAGE AND INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has room for 500 Barrels FLOUR; also 1,000 Barrels PEARL ASHES.

RATES:

On Flour—1d. per barrel per month.
On Ashes—3d. per barrel first month, 3d. [illegible] succeeding month.

N.B.—*These Rates include Insurance against Fire.*

CONSIGNMENTS:

Ashes consigned for Sale, will be covered by Policy of Insurance from the moment they are placed in the Stores for Inspection. Commission for selling and paying over, or remitting, moderate.

JOHN G. DINNING, Ashes Broker, 13, St. Sacrament Street.

[illegible] Daughter
Hurry-Graphs, or Scenery Celebrities and Society, by N. P. Willis
Stray Arrows, by the Rev. S. L. Cuyler
No. V of London Labor and the London Poor, Henry Mayhew
For Sale at No. 2, Place d'Armes.

June 16.

BLACKWOOD & CO.'S HIGHLY IMPROVED WRITING & COPYING INKS!

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—

100 dozen, Assorted Sizes of BLACKWOOD'S HIGHLY IMPROVED WRITING AND COPYING INKS. [illegible] BRYSON, [illegible]

[illegible] LACTEAL.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of the "PATENT LACTEAL," or Artificial Breast, intended as a substitute for the ordinary Feeding Bottle. The Lacteal, by its form and adaptation, enables the Child to take the natural position. For convenience and cleanliness it surpasses anything of the kind ever offered to the Public.

—ALSO,—

The Patent India Rubber Breast Pump, found to answer perfectly the purpose intended, without the least pain or inconvenience.

—LIKEWISE, JUST RECEIVED,—

The Patent Nipple Shields
Strong Glass Feeding Bottles
India Rubber Gum Rings and Bottles, [illegible]

S. J. LYMAN & Co., Place d'Armes.

July 24.

[illegible] BERMUDA. [illegible]