THE SUNKEN ROCK:
A TALE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(Continued.)

"Now Mr. Sleighton," said Captain Grove to his first lieutenant, when the latter had come on deck again from demolishing his breakfast, "you will hold straight on this course, clapping on every thing you can, till you make out the land from aloft, and no longer. That being the chief point at present, I shall leave it to you; however, send a couple of landsmen int; the chains, and keep them heaving. See that there is a bright look-out aloft too, sir, if you please."

The frigate accordingly, under a pyramid-like cloud of white sail, continued to rise rapidly over the bright-blue ocean, that leapt and sparkled as she cleft sharply through them, while the shower of snowy spray scattered back upon her was at times primed by the radiance into fragments of rainbows. The breeze seemed to freshen from southwest, driving softly away to into the deep-blue ample hollow of heaven overhead, the shape of one fancied as Aurora rising from the pursuit of the fervent sun; it was absorbed in the approach of noon, and the neutral concave of the pure Italian sky above grew more lucidly transparent in its profundity, till it had all the tint of intense violet.—The men high on the frigate's top-gallant cross-trees, meanwhile, were repeatedly hailed to keep on the watch, both towards horizon and sea; from every point of the ship looked out some curious eye, accustomed to scan the confusing and transient objects presented by water in motion; while in truth, the minds of her crew naturally persisted in blending with the immediate purpose of their procedure a somewhat of the treasure finding ideas recently set before them, and which in no small degree enthralled their attention. The shadow of hull and of the vessel, substituting there a light green tinge for that bright-blue which the waves of the Mediterranean, unlike the deeper ocean indigo, wear only in view of the sky and sunlight; and lest some hidden danger, or at sudden change of colour, might be thus passed by under a veil, the landsmen leaning out of her chains cast their hand-leads at short intervals far forward towards the bows; the sharp plunge of the weights, settling till they dipped right below the seamen's feet, the knotted line vibrating to its full stretch through their hardy fingers, was followed only now and then by the long-drawn cry of "No—thing—at!" The transient shade left the waters blue as ever astern, and still their broad expanses offered nothing more unusual than the foam-tipped crest of a larger surge, or some sea-bird's wing glancing along the gentle hollows at a distance.

Noon was not far off, and the breeze began to fall away in capricious puffs and sighs, letting the ruffled surface pass into smoother ripples, that reflected the blaze of light from above; when, although from the frigate's deck the clear sapphire-like outline of the horizon was alone visible, the golden bell of "Land-ho!" came falling heavily down from more than one point high amongst her towering spread of canvas.

"Hallo!" shouted the shrill voice of the first lieutenant, "whereaway?"

"Right ahead sir," was the reply; and the old master, spy-glass in hand, slowly ascended the rigging to verify his expectations.

"Quite right sir," said he to the commander, who awaited him on his descent; "it's Cape Carbonnyraw to a certainty."

"Then, Mr. Sleighton," said the captain, "you may go about at once; we are pretty near where the Scotchman must have been, according to his own account, before he stood out to sea the second time, and shall just try, after that, to be as like going before a north easter as we can with westerly winds."

Such as the breeze was, it was shifting towards a wind or nearly by the time the Thetis had tacked, so that the new edged off gradually from her former track, her recent watchfulness being if possible redoubled, with the addition of slight changes occasionally in her course, which placed a wider reach of surface under immediate examination. The sun's altitude, as if it reached the meridian, was now taken, and the calculations from it proved accurately enough with the reckonings of the master. The charts indicating the depth of water hereabouts, and the nature of the bottom, the ship was accordingly hove to, soundings taken with the deep-sea lead, and found to be such as stated by the authority; while at the distance of a mile or two south-west a shoal or bank was mentioned where the water shallowed considerably, passing from hard rock to gray sand and shells. Here, too, the usual process confirmed the correctness of the topography, even to the minutest circumstances, as the hollow at the end of the lead, filled with white lard, brought up its sample of the gray sand and shells which were so precisely specified. Having thus much at least found the valuable guidance of the charts in all points confirmed, Captain Grove was the less disposed, so far as his own convictions went, to mistrust them in aught else. The Thetis, nevertheless, still made way in the direction of her new course, till the light air, which had more and more unsteadily played around her, at length deserted the highest of her sails, and she lay finally becalmed on the hot expanse, where the glittering Mediterranean scarcely undulated beneath a flood of light. Even then, however, the activity of her commander's investigation was far from being intermitted. No sooner had the ship's company dined, than several boats were sent off towards as many different points, with orders to pull about and notice the slightest peculiarity of the surface within view—a piece of service on which the midshipmen and sailors entered with all the glee excited by variety in nautical routine

The afternoon was far advanced towards evening, and the blue ethereal glow of the sky already began to extend its span above the idle canvas of the frigate, from eastward to the intenser west, as if it let down the sun with all his glories from its embrace, and ample room went silently up in it; colours and streaks of cloud gathered low over against the frigate's starboard bow in the transparent distance, when the land-wind came stealing from north-west, imparting a faint tint of emerald to the blue of the waters as it ruffled them, and she was soon gliding off again with her head turned away from it. The breeze had by degrees freshened, the stately Thetis began to fly along like a racer, with the white sea-dust rising from before her; till, as the more easterly wind from Italy and the Apennines joined the local one, her progress increased to the swiftness of an arrow; the lively waves curled briskly on her weather-quarter, sending the sprays low and then upright across her bows. The white curtains of precautionary sail were again in full play, and she was fast running down the required line of investigation, so as to make the most of what daylight remained; but shortly afterwards a sail was descried to leeward, at the distance of two or three miles outside the course of the Thetis. The looks of the officers on the quarter-deck were as usually directed towards it with interest; but as to speak the vessel closely would seriously divert them from their present aim, no change was at first made in the movements of the frigate.

"It's nothing more but one of their small Sardinyane coasting-craft, sir," remarked the master, as he laid down the glass, in reply to the question of his commander.

The captain paused, looked at the sky brightening with sunset, and appeared doubtful. "We have little more than an hour of the light to count upon though, Mr. Junes," he observed.

"These coasters, sir," said the first lieutenant quietly, "are generally pretty well acquainted with the localities, although people seldom think of taking advant ge of their knowledge, sir."

"Yes," said Captain Grove, "we might pick a hint or two, Mr. Sleighton, that might do us good as sure as the moon rises; so I think you may—Yes, sir, put up her helm, and stand down to that coaster."

As the frigate's yards swung fuller to the wind, and she bore swiftly down towards the Sardinian vessel, the two striped triangular sails of the latter seemed nearly larger than the wings of a seagull, which they greatly resembled, with one sharp corner of each thrusting far out above the short mastey, more especially when she slit of her course a little, apparently, at sight of the ship in chase of her, and began to send off before the wind, shifting over one sail so as to point alternately to the other. The Thetis, however, with the whole force of the breeze on her lofty canvas, drove through the surges, like some stately adventurer from the land. The foam seethed uparound her massive sides, and sank again, as if the element schmitwinged her, while the little Sardinian's tiny hull rose at times half hidden by the bright-blue waves on which it dipped and danced alongside. At first sense, on the ship's suddenly firing a blank shot across her wake, the coaster let go her yards by the run; and when the sheets had flowed away, she was seen lightly rising and falling, without a rog spread, at little more than half a mile's distance. The Thetis stood on for a few minutes longer, and have to, close by the felucca, after which she sent out a boat to bring the Sardinian master on board. The poor patrone, or captain, in his red-tasselled cap, dingy-velvet jacket, and open kneed breeches, had no sooner contrived to scramble up the side and reach the quarter-deck, fell well by a pressing midshipman, that he gave vent to all cords of gesticulations and protestations explanatory of his having unfortunately mistaken the British ship for a French one.

(To be continued.)

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1850.

Elective Principle Doctrines.

But a few years since it was the opinion of many sincere and enlightened men, that the Crown should possess the power of nominating the Legislative Council, or intermediate estate of the Legislature; and that to conduct the administration of the Government so as to ensure the confidence of the people, the Executive Council should be composed of individuals selected from various parts of the country, with the view of imparting to the head of the Executive a knowledge of the people's wishes and wants. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council, and the additions subsequently made to it, have thoroughly disabused the public mind, and trained them to regard it with indifference, if not contempt; and, finally, when it failed to vindicate a high constitutional principle, and descended from its legitimate functions to yield a slavish obedience to a Ministerial junto, the voice of an outraged people demanded a fundamental change in its constitution—that change is the adoption of the Elective principle. The few years, during which Responsible Government has existed, have been almost sufficient to reduce the Colony to a state of vassalage, and render the population, one and all, by cunningly devised larks of dependent interest accessory to their own degradation, to the prostration of all that is respected in the human character, and to the elevation of whatever is base in principle and in conduct. No argument in favor of an Elective Legislative Council has yet been presented so conclusive as the blank mandamuses of Lord Elgin. If the people sometimes err in their choice of servants, the blunder is almost always the result of a generous but blind and unsuspicious confidence. When the Executive introduces acknowledged ignorance and imbecility to the public councils, the deviation is invariably the result of design. If the Council were made Elective, the evils of an injudicious choice would be short-lived. The right of election returning to the people at stated intervals, intelligence and patriotism, ignorance and venality, would find their appropriate level. But a government which consults its own objects, at the expense of the public security, will have little regard in the exercise of its choice to those qualities which render men deservedly popular.

Anti-Renters.

It would appear that the Anti-Renters are less reluctant than they formerly were to enter into some accommodation with the landlords; the VanRansellars, Livingstons, and others. The old French maxim, "*Nul terre sans Seigneur*," has been sounded in their ears by the State, and they have taken the alarm. It is quite evident that, if the lands do not belong to the VanRansellars and other landlords, they must belong to the State; hence the query—Would the State sell upon as moderate terms as the long-resisted landlords? The tenure by which the property is held in the Dutch grants has many features in common with our feudal tenure, and we are not surprised that the restless and enterprising race who now occupy those lands should feel the hampering restrictions with which they are surrounded irksome and burthensome. Even in this stagnant pool of Colonialism men twitch themselves, as if irritated with the feudal tenure; and some parishes have had the hardihood to condemn, not only the feudal system, but tithes. We need not snub the *habitants*, or plume ourselves upon our intelligence and civilisation, for in a portion of this city the feudal tenure exists, and the Seigneurs of the Fief are the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, Hon. J. Bourret, and Dr. Beaubien, all genuine Canadian Reformers, and all holding situations under Responsible Government. The Journals which support Mr. Lafontaine assert, that he can control a majority in the Legislature, and that that majority is mainly furnished by French Canadian representatives; admitting the premises, must we not conclude that the French population cling by preference to the feudal tenure, or that Mr. Lafontaine withholds those reforms his supporters demand. The latter inference we regret—the former is on its trial.

The Independence of Canada.

We have not failed to remark that an impression has gone abroad that he whose voice is raised for Annexation cannot with consistency advocate the Independence of Canada. Now, it is quite evident that the latter must be obtained and conceded to us by Great Britain, before any measures can be taken to ensure the former. For ourselves, we are free to admit, that if, after the Independence of Canada *is a full accompli*, it appears she can exist by her own industrial resources and treaties of commerce, without a copartnership with the American States, we will, then, forego the dernier resort of Annexation. In the meantime, let us be stirring in the cause of the Political Independence of Canada, without which all our efforts at reform are fruitless. Let us, we say, unite in claiming Legislative interference for the attainment of that *prime fuse* desirable object; and in so doing we use no anomaly, but, on the contrary, the true spirit of the Anglo-Saxon emerging from dependence into a state of blissful freedom and independence. We published, the other day, the draft of a Petition to this effect. Let it, or something like it, be signed by all those imbued with that spirit, and let us not sit croaking over the ills to which our country is the unhappy heir. We impute not these ills to England—they are the consequence of our dependency, and of our imitation of her gigantic expenditure, without her capabilities and antecedents.

Imprisonment for Debt.

Our Upper Canadian readers are possibly aware that, since the last Session of Parliament, the right of imprisoning a man for debt has been abolished, and that persons visiting this place upon business cannot be arrested or molested in person by any parties having, or pretending to have, claims against them. We perceive that some of the Upper Canada journals urge the necessity and justice of a similar law for that part of the Province. We recommend them, if they are serious in their wish, to get rid of some of their Representatives, and elect men who intend to perform what they promise. The Bill when first introduced, which now is limited in its operation to Lower Canada, embraced in its application Upper Canada, and item from both sections of the Province presided over its progress; but, as the Session approached its close, the Lower Canada members suspected that their Upper Canada colleagues intended to cushion the Bill—they, therefore, made such alterations as would enable them to secure a Bill for Lower Canada. The result confirmed their suspicions, and reflects credit upon their honesty and resolution; and those writers in Upper Canada, who desire to know why imprisonment for debt yet exists in that section of the Province, must turn to H. J. Boulton for information.

Sir H. L. Bulwer's Annexation Doctrines.

The English Minister at Washington, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, delivered a speech before the Historical Society of Maryland, which is well calculated to captivate the fancy of the Americans, though, in rising to the height of fever heat in the atmosphere of popular prejudice, he may, by yielding to the seductions of a fervid imagination, have sacrificed the fidelity of the historian. His mission is rather to listen than to talk—to read other men's minds and mask his own—the motives which lured him from the seclusion of the diplomatic circles were worthy of his high office, and the celebrity of the characters present. It was decorous and becoming on the part of England's representative to make honorable mention of the stout-hearted old man who fills the Presidential Chair; but when he institutes a studied, long-drawn comparison between Buena Vista and Agincourt—between honest Zachary Taylor and King Henry—we are reminded of that significant phrase of Western growth called "Bunkum." We are willing to award our neighbors mistaken praise when the men or the events claim it. We admit the calm courage and military skill of General Taylor, qualities which he shares in common with a long list of prominent American leaders; but we esteem the untried valor of the Saxon race on this Continent above the coldly contested field of Buena Vista—the supple and effeminate Mexicans, deteriorated by the softening influences of a Southern climate, are not the antagonists by whose resistance we can measure the vigor of the North. The battle of Buena Vista cannot bear comparison with the combat of Crecy, either with respect to the generals, the soldiers, or the carnage that ensued. Yet to how few of those who laud the Mexican victory to the skies is the name of "Crecy" familiar, and what European writer would cite the bloody battle of "Crecy," with its sixty thousand combatants, and twenty thousand killed, as a national triumph at once decisive and conclusive. If we condemn the military comparisons which Sir H. L. Bulwer institutes, we admire the scholar-like taste with which he points the compliment to Webster and Clay, the lights of the political horizon—the classic allusions to Ulysses, Nestor, and Achilles fall gracefully from his lips, and the ideality of the past is happily applied when sketching the characteristics of the American Statesmen.

We make one extract from the speech in question, for it gives expression to opinions in which the majority of this population concur. Our condition as Colonists, even when nursed in the lap of protection, and pampered with Imperial gold, implied an alliance in time of war which involved us in the calamities incident to the military occupation of our soil—maritime rivalry fomented angry feelings, and Canada was invariably the selected battle field. The Annexationists seeks a political existence which would preserve the country from a repetition of the calamity, and Sir H. L. Bulwer confirms the value of the exemption. His style is more forcible than elegant. "The law of language," he says, "is the law of God, and those who speak the same tongue are not intended by Providence to cut each others throats." We are afraid the English Minister's theory of duty would fail to convince a Military Court deciding upon the sentence of a contumacious militiaman in time of war; but since the Annexation doctrine upon this point is enforced by Sir H. L. Bulwer, it is unquestionably our duty to seek a political existence which would save us in future days from the crime of cutting our neighbors throats:—

If he had wanted any illustration of the fact that the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain ought to live in terms of the closest friendship with each other, he should have found such illustration in an anecdote related to him during dinner by his friend to the left. "I was wandering one day," said that gentleman, "in the woods of Maine, and lost my way, when luckily I met a strange gentleman. Now had he been a German, a Spaniard, a Dutchman, an Italian, this accident would not have helped me; I should neither have got back to my road nor home to my dinner—but the strange gentleman was an Englishman; he gave me English answers to my questions in English; and as we understand each other, we soon found our way home." Exactly so; the law of language is the law of God, and they who speak the same tongue are not intended by Providence to cut each other's throats. If any one of the world should dwell together in terms of the closest friendship, he have coupled in the toast just given, and who were already drawn closer together by the very fact that it had been given. He would furthermore say that if a treaty of eternal peace were to be constructed between these two peoples, there was no place so proper for signing and ratifying such a treaty as that in which they then were, and any witnesses who could so duly testify to its propriety as a society dedicated to the purpose and pursuits of history.

Elections.—That of Mr. Merritt, for Lincoln, is fixed for the 4th of May. At Megantic, the nomination took place on the 19th. Mr. Layfield had the show of hands.

[Translated for the "Courier" from the "Journal des Trois Rivieres" of the 27th instant.]

St. Gregoire.

A Commission of Enquiry is being held at present in the Parish of St. Gregoire, and we hope it will not be without a favorable result. The detachment of Horse Police, which came down from Montreal on Saturday last, went over to St. Gregoire the day before yesterday, and is to be stationed there during the whole time that the Commissioners hold their meetings. It was mentioned in some journals, that a detachment of troops having also been sent here from Montreal, it was apprehended that further troubles at St. Gregoire would occur, but we are happy to be able to state that such is not the case. The arrival of the troops was a measure of prevention on behalf of the Government, which on this occasion has manifested a degree of zeal that every friend of order must approve of.

We cannot speak of this unfortunate affair without expressing our profound regret at the disposition of the inhabitants of the District in general, relatively to putting the School Law in execution, and at the illegal and violent opposition to it of the inhabitants of St. Gregoire. They have not only prevented the public officers, entrusted with the execution of the law, from carrying it out, but they have also rendered themselves guilty of riots and of disgraceful acts of violence against the officers of the Civil authority; and, nevertheless, we have to say, to the eternal disgrace of our District, a Bill of Indictment, which was laid before the Grand Jury of the District, at the general Quarter Session of the Peace, now being held, and which was sustained by the most convincing proof, has been rejected by them. This unexpected rejection of the Bill has profoundly afflicted every friend of order and public morality. The rejection of this Bill has proved, that in every case in which the School Law comes under consideration, acts of violence, blows aimed at public officers, and incendiarism—all will be justified by a Jury who will take a solemn oath to judge the Bills of Indictment according to the evidence produced before them. It must be admitted that such a state of things is calculated to inspire the most serious disquietude amongst the friends of order and the future of a country in which the sanctity of an oath, or the sacred obligations of public duty, are so far forgotten.

This rejection of the Bill, as well as that of another Bill which was laid before a Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, relative also to the affairs of St. Gregoire, proves that something must be done by the Legislature respecting the opposition to the School Law, and this alteration must be made during the ensuing Session of Parliament. In such cases, a summary proceeding before the Court of Queen's Bench, or the Court of Quarter Sessions, or before one or more Justices of the Peace, would be more effectual than the decisions of a Grand or Petit Jury, composed of persons who feel it their interest to put an end to the School and Municipality Laws.

We remarked, with pleasure, the presence here of Mr. Solicitor-General Drummond, who came down expressly to superintend the proceedings relating to the affairs of St. Gregoire, and, at the same time, to judge for himself of the state of things. This is a double proof of the interest which the Provincial Government takes in the cause of public order, and of its desire to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

[Translated from "L'Avenir" of 27th April.]

A subscriber to the *Avenir* lately presented himself at the holy confessional, to fulfil one of the commandments of the Church. It was in a Parish not one hundred miles from Montreal, nor very far from a *Sault*.

The Vicar of the Parish, from whom our subscriber asked absolution, replied to him that he could not give it, because he took the *Avenir*. "But," said the Penitent, "you forget that you borrow that paper regularly from me, to read it!" "My dear child," said the Vicar, "it is not *the reading* it which is evil, it is *subscribing* to it, and *paying* for it: that is the crime." "Oh—ho! I understand," cried the Penitent, "we shall not come to terms to-day!"

The above anecdote is authentic, and we shall furnish, if required, the names of the Penitent, the Vicar, and the Parish. The recital of it is painful to us, disgraceful to our adversaries, and humiliating to the country which is the scene of such scandalous spectacles.

CITY NEWS.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Saturday, April 27, 1850.

Andre Benjamin Papineau stood indicted for having exercised a power without foundation or authority in the Parish of St. Martin, District of Montreal, by imposing a tithe of 12s. 9d. upon Marie Miller, the wife of Louis Caille, Parish of St. Martin, a vender of sugar, fruit, and small wares, whereas the office of Churchwarden, which he (Andre Benjamin Papineau) held, did not warrant such imposition.

Messrs. Abraham and Lafamme, (Advocates,) upon the part of the Defendant, appeared in Court. Mr. Abraham quoted several passages, some of them as old as the reign of Edward I., which went to show, from the Statutes relating to "Churchwardens," that it was customary and legal for Churchwardens in the earlier reigns to levy taxes upon persons holding a mart or stall for wares within the precincts of Church property or estate in land. Now that this right was inherent in the office under question during the reigns when ecclesiastical power was fairly established, and extended to cases appertaining solely at the present date to civil authority, was one thing, but to prove irrefragably that a Churchwarden could exercise the same power in the same number of cases in the Reign of Edward I. as in the Reign of Queen Victoria was quite different. Nevertheless, the line of distinction between the ancient and modern office has to be clearly ascertained in cases like this, otherwise no Jury could come to a decision. The indictment stated that the tax in question, amounting only to 12s. 9d., was levie d on ground occupied by the complainant lying near and contiguous to the Convent belonging to the Nuns of the Parish of St. Martin. If that property belonged to the Church, of which Mr. Papineau was Churchwarden, then, since the law of the land, now in force, authorized the Churchwarden to levy taxes on property in land belonging to the Church, Mr. Papineau had exercised no forfeigned right. If, upon the contrary, it could be made apparent that the place specified in the indictment was not the property of the Church, of which Defendant was the officer, then he had laid himself open, without doubt, to a charge of extortion. In either of these two cases, nevertheless, no Jury could come to any verdict upon the indictment. This, the learned gentleman remarked, could easily, and beyond a doubt, be made apparent. The indictment, for instance, accused Andre Benjamin Papineau of extortion, because he had levied 12s. 9d. upon a vender of small wares upon ground contiguous to the Convent of the Nuns in the Parish of St. Martin. It was necessary that every indictment should contain a charge that offended the law. Now the words of the indictment, and of that part of it which contained the charge, was, that he, Mr. Papineau, the party accused, had levied the tax of 12s. 9d. upon ground lying contiguous to the Church of the Parish of St. Martin. The indictment did not say on ground not belonging to the Church; if it did, there would be an offence specified which was against the law. But the indictment only said on ground contiguous to the Church, without mentioning what was the point that made the offence against law; namely, that the place where the tax was levied was upon ground not belonging to the Church. As the indictment contained no charge that offended the law, he, Mr. Abraham, would move, that the said indictment be quashed. After a learned and lengthened explanation of the law regarding Church property, from Mr. Lafamme, in which that gentleman manifested considerable legal knowledge, the Court acceded to the motion of Messrs. Abraham and Lafamme, that the indictment be quashed.

On Friday, the 26th, a trial came on in Quarter Sessions, which had excited much public interest. It is well known that party feeling runs high in the Parishes of St. Martin, and four indictments were found sent up for trial in October last—two against A. B. Papineau, Esq., and two against Pierre Crevier, Esq., Notary, for extortion, in the sum of thirteen shillings and sixpence in each case. Mr. Lemanger appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lafamme and Mr. Abraham for the defendant. The jury empanelled before the Hon. Mr. Justice Guy and twelve magistrates, was made, by consent for the defendant, that the indictments against Mr. Papineau be quashed, as being bad in law; and after lengthened argument, the Court took the question on defence, and on Saturday morning, in an elaborate judgment, granted the motion. It was an understanding among some of the people that the indictments should follow that of the first; but, Mr. Lemanger being absent, there was no proof. Mr. Abraham, in defending against Mr. Crevier, stated that the indictment, in his opinion, was bad, inasmuch as it was not specified that every argument in favour of the opinion of the indictments against Mr. Papineau was a forgery. The Court took the same ground, and, proceeding to the well-known principle of jurisprudence, that the principal being free, the accessory could not be convicted, although he had no objection, on the part of his client, to go into the merits of the case, and, having found that he was willing to pay about this paltry sum of 13s. 9d., which, if wrongfully extorted, might have easily been recovered by civil process.

The Court told the prisoner on defence, observing that the case of St. Cyr was, on the face of the indictments, (all that they at present knew,) rather different from that of Mr. Papineau. Judgment will be delivered this morning.

We hope to be able to give a full report of the trial, which involves points of great importance.—*Gazette.*

Trial of the New York and Glasgow Steamship "City of Glasgow."

[From the European Times.]

It seems only the other day that we announced the launch of this noble vessel. She was then ready for sea.—The proof, doubtless, of her perfect seaworthiness, and of her capability to withstand the storms of winter, she has now undergone. On the 6th of February, then, the vessel took her first trip, from the Mersey, the good ship, gay as the prime birth in the harbour, for the purpose of getting her machinery in trim.—On the 20th her steam was up, and machinery in motion, and on the 27th, within fourteen days after being launched, she proceeded down the Clyde to the Gareloch, to get her compasses adjusted, to fill up and complete her equipment, and to ascertain the weight and power of the engines, and the capacities of the vessel, the entirety of expense to the end of March, Tuesday and Wednesday inclusive, amounting to a pound or two upwards of twenty-seven. We subjoin a paragraph in the Glasgow Herald, which we extract from the City of Glasgow, previously to going on the Gareloch on Wednesday, stated and contained in the Times of Friday and the 24th of April, which is the latest and most authentic account of her trial trip, and, along the same line, the equipment of her boilers and engines by about two hundred men, and of her in the best trim for speed, being four feet draught of water, when all fuss forward, and the vessel trimming the reflected stern all fuss forward. This is an extraordinary performance, and we have no doubt that such success, considering the has been especially constructed, the City of Glasgow will prove almost unequalled in speed. The majestic steamer was last week sent to sea for several days, proving herself in every possible way, in order that she may proceed on her first voyage on a sound and well-tried ship.—There is now no doubt whatever that this magnificent vessel will proceed on her voyage to New York on the appointed day, namely, the 16th of April; and we learn that she is likely to carry out a full complement of passengers, two-thirds of the berths in both cabins being already taken up. Captain Matthews, we hear, is quite delighted with his new ship and her performances, which, indeed, far surpass his expectations. He is sanguine of making a rapid passage across the Atlantic, and it is to be hoped the result will be such as to establish confidence in iron-built ships as well as in the screw-propeller properly applied.

New Discovery.—The Galveston (Texas) *News*, of the 15th ultimo, has an account of a process discovered by Mr. G. Bordon, of that place, for making what is called "meat biscuit." The biscuit, as prepared, have much the appearance of the ordinary kind, or of pilot bread. It is estimated that by this process, all the nutritive properties of meat are concentrated into less than one fifth of their original bulk or weight. The meat in this form can be preserved for almost any length of time without trouble, expense, or injury. No salt or other condiments whatever are put into it, so that it is always as fresh, and, as those who have tried it assert, as finely flavoured as meat just killed. By simply grating the biscuit, an excellent soup may be made in a few minutes, and such seasoning or condiments applied as may suit the palate. It is asserted that a given quantity of this biscuit contains more nutrition than the same bulk or weight of any other food ever discovered; and those who have tried it, are astonished to find how very little of this soup entirely satisfies the appetite. It is estimated that one pound of this biscuit is an ample three days' allowance of food for one man. If so, a mule can carry enough (say 300 pounds) to supply a company of fifteen men on a journey of two months. The *News* says that this biscuit has been examined by several gentlemen of eminence and scientific attainments at the north, who have pronounced it an original, important, and valuable discovery

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED—APRIL 25.

Brigt. Virginia, Blais, St. Johns, (Nfld.,) H. J. Noad & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. A. McDonald's steamboat, the New Liverpool, arrived yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, from Portmouf, with passengers, provisions, and paper, from her owner's mill.

The schooner Patriot, D. Martin, master, which sailed from Hinsdale in Pictou, Newfoundland, on the 8th instant, consigned to F. Bateson, Esq., of this city, laden with fish, was wrecked at Metis, on the 14th, during a gale from the N. N. E., accompanied with snow—vessel and cargo lost, with the exception of about 150 barrels herrings. Mr. Bateson received a letter from the master, stating the above facts.

The schooner Prescilla, Lemarre, left on Thursday morning, for Mingan Island, to bring up the materials saved from the Sir Charles Napier, wrecked last fall.

Plymouth, March 28.—Put in—Rose, Moon, from London for Quebec.

Stranraer, April 1.—The bark Burrell, Foster, from Lancaster for Quebec, in ballast, came on shore yesterday on Coney Island, between Ardglass and Killough, and it is feared will become a wreck. Since writing the above, I have been to the Burrell, and find she is bilged, and rudder unshipped.

Belfast, April 4.—On Friday, two barks and a brig, belonging to Messrs. Burrell, of Lancaster, sailed in ballast, from Lancaster for Quebec, for timber; and on Sunday, two of them were on shore on the Down coasts—one at Ardglass, which, perhaps, may be got off, and another near Clogher-head, a total wreck. The third, a large bark, the Sarah Ann, brought up close to the shore in Dundrum Bay, and was in great danger. She lost two anchors, but one fortunately held.

Toronto, April 17.—The propeller Hibernia, from Port Dover, arrived here yesterday en route for Montreal. She taken down 2,800 barrels flour and pork from Port Dover, also 200 barrels flour from this port. She brought down 100 casks of whiskey, consigned to Messrs. Hutchinson, Black & Co., Toronto.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Bowles, Printer, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 22nd instant, Ellen, infant daughter of Rev. Charles Bancroft, Rector of St. Johns, C. E., aged 14 months.

At Chambly, on the 22nd instant, Elizabeth Simmons, wife of John McCutcheon, aged 30 years 3 months and 9 days.

At Edinburgh, on the 30th March, Mrs. Davidson, Sen., of Muirhouse.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 17th March, Mr. Thomas Watson, brother of Mr. Wm. Watson, of this city, aged 55 years.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one; and deserving the support of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon it by our brethren of the press, not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion so to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have as much confidence in Mr. Fowle, the general agent, to believe he would trust this, or any other medicine, upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would we be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is settled, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—New England Washingtonian, Boston.

From the Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times.

This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence, to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases, has produced highly beneficial effects.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale in Montreal by Wm. Lyman & Co., and John Carter & Co., Saint Paul Street; also, by Alfred Savage, Notre Dame Street, and S. J. Lemay, Place d'Armes. 90

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE CONVENTION.

THE DELEGATES of the different Parishes, elected to represent the interest thereof at the GENERAL CONVENTION, are hereby notified, that there will be held a THIRD ASSEMBLY of the DELEGATES, in MONTREAL, on the SEVENTH MAY next, in the ROOM of the CANADIAN INSTITUTE, Place d'Armes, to proceed with the consideration of the affairs of the Convention.

Proceedings will commence at TEN o'clock, A. M., and as the business to be submitted to the Meeting is of an important character, a punctual attendance on the part of Delegates is earnestly requested.

P. DAVIGNON, President.

Montreal, April 20, 1850. 91

☞ English Journals are requested to copy the above notice.

WANTED—An active, intelligent LAD, about 14 years of age. Apply at this Office. 91
April 30.

THE CHURCH.

Anti church parties.

HAVING HEARD BROWNSON, HEAR CHANNING.

A LARGE Edition of CHANNING'S DISCOURSE on "THE CHURCH" has been just struck off for gratuitous distribution, and may be had at the Booksellers of Messrs. Chalmers, McCoy, Bryson, and Dawson.

Persons who desire to contribute towards the expenses of Printing this Discourse, may enclose their contributions to Box 207, Post Office.

April 30. 90

STORAGE.

ALL description of Merchandise STORED at reasonable rates, and no charge for receiving and delivery.

B. HART.
April 26. 89

CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE.

ALL description of Merchandise STORED in Bond, on reasonable terms.

B. HART.
April 26. 89

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

April 29—9, A. M.

Quebec.—Raining hard. Thermometer 46. Barometer 29.45; wind East. No further arrivals.

Three Rivers.—Rainy.

Cornwall.—Rainy and warm.

Brockville.—Mild and rainy. Wind South.

Kingston.—Rainy. Wind South.

1850.

THE TRAVIS & CO. LINE.

ON HUDSON RIVER, CHAMPLAIN CANAL AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

THE Proprietors of this LINE have very much increased their facilities, and are prepared to transport any amount of Property, with care and despatch, between

NEW YORK AND MONTREAL

Receiving and landing Property at all the regular landings on

CHAMPLAIN CANAL AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The new Steamer "ETHAN ALLEN," Capt. B. Proctor, Master, has been much enlarged and improved the past winter, and is now a first-class Steamer of 400 tons burthen, and will run regularly between Rouse's Point and Whitehall, connecting with the Ogdensburgh Railroad. Merchandise, Produce, &c., shipped daily by steam, on

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND HUDSON RIVER

and to and from Boston by Western Railroad or first-class line of Schooners running between Troy and Boston. Property to and from Montreal shipped via "Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad," or the "Chambly Canal," as directed. This Line also have several

FIRST-CLASS LAKE AND RIVER BOATS

by which they will transport Merchandize, Produce, &c., between

NEW YORK AND CANADA

without re-shipping, thus offering their customers the choice of all the various modes which are presented them (by any or all the different Lines) for their business.

Property in *bond* or for *debenture* promptly and correctly attended to.

N. B.—A Boat of this Line will leave New York Pier No. 6, East River, daily, at 5 P. M. and one or three more Boats will leave Albany, Troy, Whitehall, and St. Johns, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

PROPRIETORS.

W. A. Travis, O. F. Blount, Special Partners. | L. J. N. Stare, H. H. Nash, H. G. Tisdale, General Partners.

UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF

STARK, NASH & TISDALE.

For Freight, apply to H. H. Nash, Whitehall; W. Coote & Co., St. Johns; J. C. Pierce & Sons, do.; L. J. N. Stark, 192, River St., Troy; J. S. Maynard, 33, Coenties Slip, New York.

Mark Goods care "The Travis & Co. Line" and ship goods in New York by Griffith's Line Barges, or The Travis & Co. Line Lake and River Boats, Pier 6, East River.

A. GUNDLACK,
Agent, 59, Commissioners' Street.
Montreal, April 30, 1850. 91

1850.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR TOWING ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The Steamer *ETHAN ALLAN*, Captain N. B. Proctor,
The Steamer *J. H. HOOKER*, Captain Lot Chamberlain,

WILL RUN between WHITEHALL and ROUSE'S POINT four times each week, connecting at the latter place with a Steamer running to and from St. Johns—making a regular reliable Line for Towing Boats and Barges between Whitehall, St. Johns, and intermediate places, four times each week.

Rates reasonable. Apply to the Captain on board, or

J. C. PIERCE & SON, WM. COOTE & CO., } St. Johns.
TRAVIS & CO., O. BASCOM, Agent, } Whitehall.
GEORGE BENT, Montreal.

April 30, 1850. 91

FOR PORT STANLEY DIRECT.

THE Steamer "COMMERCE," John Cooper, Master, will be dispatched for PORT STANLEY immediately on the opening of the Lachine Canal.

For Freight, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
April 24. 88

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that all FREIGHTS UPWARDS will be charged by the TON of 2000 lbs., the Government having named that quantity as the standard in their Tariff of Tolls.

(Signed,) MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co., HOOKER & HOLTON, H. JONES & Co., L. HILLIARD, JNO. KER.

Montreal, April 26, 1850. 90-4w

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the following will be the Hours of Departure:—

STEAMERS.

From Montreal.	*From Laprairie.*
12 o'clock, Noon.	9 o'clock, A. M.
5 o'clock, P. M.	24 o'clock, P. M.

RAIL-ROAD CARS.

From Laprairie.	*From St. Johns.*
11 o'clock, P. M.	8 o'clock, A. M.
6½ o'clock, P. M.	12 o'clock, Noon.

A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.

Montreal, April 16, 1850. 89

GRAND LOTTERY.

THE Subscribers beg to acquaint the Public that the GRAND LOT