(From the Toronto Patriot.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 8th July.

The commission appointing Mr. Lemoine, Assistant Clerk, a Master in Chancery, was laid on the table.

THIRD READING.

The Public Works Bill was read a third time and passed.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere rose for the purpose of moving his address to the Governor General, on the subject of the Charter prayed for by the Bishop of Toronto for a Church of England University. He was informed that there was a desire to amend the resolutions of which he had given notice, and he should concur, as his desire was to allay irritation, rather than to increase it. Attempts had been made to impugn the motives which induced him to introduce this question, but passing by the scurrilous nature of the abuse which was heaped on him, he must say that the more he considered the question, the more convinced was he of the correctness of his views and of the necessity for pressing his motion on the house. He trusted a better feeling would be entertained henceforward to the University over which he had the honour to preside, and which he was convinced more and more, day by day, was fully capable of satisfying the wants of all moderate persons. But it was made a charge against him that he had attempted to prove too much, and that his own admission, that a large proportion of the students at that University were members of the Church of England, and would leave that University if Trinity College were established, was sufficient to prove that his assertion that the University was supported by public opinion, must fall to the ground. There was a kind of specious sophistry in that mode of reasoning, but there was but little common sense. He could not conceal the indignation he felt at the manner in which a portion of the press of the country gloried in the fancied destruction of the University.—There was certainly nothing Christian-like in such glorification. It was charged by that Press that the institution over which he presided was a Godless institution, and one that no Christian would wish to be connected with. Now, they must admit that a larger proportion of the persons connected with the University, were members of the Church of England, and that the numbers of the students had increased rather than otherwise, since it was changed from King's College to the University of Toronto. He would go further and defy any person to point out any period since it was first established, when the persons connected with it could be more highly lauded than at present for their high religious and moral character. They, contending for Academic honours, were devoted to religion, and conceived religious instruction to be a necessary part of education, and they received religious instruction, although there was no Professorship of Divinity in the institution. There lay the sum and substance of the whole offence, and of the consequent hostility to the University—that there was no divinity professorship established. Suppose that a charter was granted to the applicants for another College—it would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall such a community as we live in, by perpetuating the separation of the different sects. Much of the hostility to his Church had proceeded from that very cause—a feeling of exclusiveness. But he doubted the capability of the Church of England to establish a University in Canada, for its exclusive benefit. One thing was certain, that it would be impossible to secure a high Academic education in any country, without great and abundant means. Now, the salaries of the Professors already acting in the University amount to £6800, per annum; in addition, it is proposed to appoint six other professors, whose salaries will amount to upwards of £2500. It might be objected that the salaries were too large, but on the contrary he asserted that no greater mistake could be made than to give niggardly pay to the officers of the Institutions. Where was the rival institution that could compete with that? The Lord Bishop stated in his letter to the Colonial Secretary that between £20,000 and £30,000 would be expended on the buildings. That sum had been contributed. Hopes were entertained that a Queen's letter to the Churches would bring in £20,000, but the application had been peremptorily refused, and according to his information the private contributions in England only amounted to £400. He mentioned these facts from a desire to let hon gentlemen know the means which were at disposal for breaking down the noble institution over which he presided. The allusion in his Lordship's letter to the efforts made by members of the Church of England to relieve destitute emigrants in 1847, he regarded as a slander upon all the other sects in the Province, who had been equally zealous, although their sacrifices were passed over in silence. He did not mean to speak disparagingly of Queen's and Victoria Colleges, but he would ask if they had been so successful as to induce Government to follow out the same course that was pursued with regard to them. He would not deny that Queen's College was of a high order, as a Grammar School, but it could never be a University, for it had not the means. The argument was that these separate institutions ought to be established for the purpose of religious teaching, but hon gentlemen would do well to pause and reflect deeply before they believed that religious teaching was excluded from the University of Toronto, because there were no Professorships of Divinity established in it. He remembered well the most impracticable and preposterous Bill that was introduced by a member of the Government some years since to affiliate to the University all the religious sects of Canada! The result of such an attempt would most undoubtedly have been the introduction of infidelity. He begged to refer hon gentlemen to the system of Normal School education. The country had freely seconded the efforts of the Government, and Canada stands out in a noble attitude, in a prominent position among the nations of the earth, both in the common school and grammar school system of education. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, in his address to the Governor on laying the foundation stone of the Normal School, stated the system was founded on the principles of Christianity. His Excellency, in his eloquent reply, alluded to that part of Mr. Ryerson's address as the firm rock on which it was based. He (Mr. De Blaquiere) saw on the platform, around his Excellency, the Ministers of all the different sects of Christians amongst us. Could not the same gentlemen meet on the same ground for the purpose of carrying out a higher branch of secular education? Each attending to the religious instruction of the youth of his own Church at the Normal School, could not the same rule be applied to the University? The Paper which attacked him had never placed in its proper light before the public, the statute of the University Commission of 15th May, 1851, which had reference to this very subject. But he was gratified to see the Right Rev. Dr. De Charbonnel approved of the principles on which that Statute was founded, and that that illustrious individual went further and [illegible] to attend in person to the religious instruction of the youth of the [illegible] at the University, although they might be no more than three in number. Would the ministers of the Church to which he belonged be less liberal in their views than Dr. Charbonnel? Or would Bishop Strachan permit Mr. Grasset to give religious instruction to the youth in the Normal School and prevent him from giving it to the youth in attendance on the University, who required a higher kind of teaching? He would be the last person to advocate anything which required a sacrifice of principle, but he did say that the greatest injury would be done to the members of his Church, if they were prevented from forming a connection with the national University for the want of that religious instruction which the Bishop had it in his power to grant. He had been taunted by the Rector of Guelph, through the public press, with assuming that the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England viewed that University favourably. If the subject were brought before them in a full and free Synod or Convocation, he had no doubt as to the result; but, until that Convocation was held, it was most unfair to charge him with misstating the views of the members of his Church. He would ask the Honorable Mr. Goodhue what were the views of the people of Western Canada with regard to the University? Did they regard it as a nuisance, or as an institution that was not adapted to the wants and wishes of the people of the Church of England? He would go farther and say, that he had been long in communication with the members of his Church in all parts of Canada, and that they generally approved of the system of University education. He would, no doubt, be met by the assertion that it was no use to go into the question, when the Bishop was merely asking for a Charter to authorize the holding a property; he stated distinctly that was not his Lordship's intention. When he first heard of the application for a Charter, he was anxious that it should be published, in order that the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, that these are not the times when all power can be centralized in the hands of one man; and if Hon. Gentlemen would examine the second charter, he would like them to say what there was to prevent the Bishop or his successors from arrogating to themselves the whole power? It was changed from the original charter asked for, but in name, and in view of that fact alone he would say that it should not be granted.—In conclusion, he had but one word to say in regard to the much vaunted King's College. He had passed through many years of a long life, and he would distinctly state, that in all the public institutions that came under his knowledge, he never met one in which there was so much to find fault with, and so little to praise. It was, in its origin and progress, an insult and injury to the community. One of the legacies left to the institution over which he now presides, was a mass of between 1500 and 1600 unanswered letters, all relating to the property of that institution. From that fact alone, he would say, that the Attorney General West who rooted it up for the purpose of substituting one in its stead, better adapted to the wants of the community, was entitled to their thanks.

He concluded by moving the resolutions, which as subsequently amended, will be found at the conclusion of the report.

Hon Mr Boulton rose for the purpose of moving an amendment which, he believed, would meet the views of a majority of the members of his Church. Standing in the Council as a member of the Church of England, he felt that he came forward under many disadvantages, for he was aware that there was a strong feeling of hostility entertained towards her, and a predisposition to refuse what was accorded as a bonus to other sects. The hon. mover took the ground that the Church of England University could not be sustained by the members of the Church, and that they did not desire it; but he would! And that he was mistaken on both points. Their zeal and unanimity would provide funds and they were becoming more and more desirous day after day, that their youth should be educated solely in a University under their own control. 125 000 persons had signed the petition to disallow the present charter of Toronto University.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere said that only 15,000 signatures were attached to that petition.

Hon. Mr. Boulton took the authority of printed documents for this assertion. As to the petition for the new charter, it was not considered necessary to obtain many signatures, but no one could say that thirty-two applicants were not gentlemen whose opinions were entitled to great respect. If the Church University were not well supported, then it could be no rival to the University of Toronto; and if the students now attending that University desired to attend a better, was it just that they should be restrained from doing so through fears of rivalry. If it were a new thing that was now asked, if it had never been granted to any other body, it would be very different; but not only Queen's and Victoria Colleges had been chartered in a similar manner, but grants of money had been made for their support. It was now said that those grants would be withdrawn, and that those Colleges would in consequence sink; but he hoped not, for he thought it was but just that they should receive every support from the Legislature. [illegible] he could not conceive why it was that the Church of England was the object of bitter hostility, as though it was from her alone that any danger to the liberties of the people was to be apprehended. The members of the Church of England had on many occasions assisted other bodies in obtaining the privileges they desired. The Bishop of Toronto had himself materially aided in the establishment of Queen's College on its present basis. The authorities of King's College had cheerfully given up part of their funds for the endowment of a Theological Professorship in that Institution.

Hon. Mr. Morris said the hon. gentleman was in error.

Hon. Mr. Boulton said there could be no doubt that King's College had contributed funds for the purpose, but the bill was, he believed, afterwards disallowed in England. It was now said that these Colleges were willing to surrender their charters, and affiliate themselves with the University of Toronto. That was used as an argument against the charter asked for by the Bishop, but he could state most distinctly and decidedly that one, at least, of these Colleges did not intend to surrender its charter, and if the argument were good for anything it would apply the other way. In conclusion, he urged that he desired no other privileges for his church, than he was ready to grant willingly to others, and he begged the House not to pass a series of resolutions that would prove from henceforward, that the people of his church were not entitled to the same consideration as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and that the avowal made by any one that he belonged to that church, was sufficient to ensure the rejection of whatever he asked. He then moved the following amendment:

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that the members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto have taken measures for erecting a College in connection with their Church, which is intended to be supported wholly by voluntary contributions, and in which they desire that their youth may be educated in accordance with the doctrines of their religion. They have petitioned the Legislature during the present Session for an Act of Incorporation, in order that they may more conveniently manage the affairs of the Institution, and it has been represented to us, that they also desire to obtain from Her Majesty a Royal Charter, such as has been granted to other religious denominations in Canada, with power to confer degrees in the Arts and Sciences. We pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to favour this application as it appears necessary to the quiet and contentment of a large body of your Majesty's faithful subjects, and will be only granting to them what has been freely extended, without any opposition or complaint on the part of members of the Church of England, but with their ready concurrence, to other religious communities in Canada."

Hon. Mr. Ferguson regretted to find that his own Church—the Church he loved—was to be at issue with the country. He drew a wide distinction between Religion and the Church, and he rejoiced that the day had arrived when the people [illegible] the Church. [illegible]

Hon. Mr. Goodhue said, that if the Church of England had always been actuated since 1825 by the same views which were now claimed for her, her position would be very different at the present day. Her conduct towards other denominations had been uniformly characterised by a feeling of exclusiveness. She had seized on the endowment of King's College, to the great and manifest injury of other denominations. Many church people felt the injustice of that act and cordially assisted other denominations in attempting to repair it. The result was, that the Charter of 1849 was passed for the purpose of doing justice to all, and preventing the division of the Endowment among the different sects. Now with regard to this Charter prayed for by the Bishop of Toronto, he, for one, felt indisposed to grant it on the ground alleged by the Hon. Mr. Boulton; for it must be apparent that the University of Toronto was not in the same position as King's College when Charters were granted to Queen's and Victoria Colleges. The Church of England had then the complete control of that university, and for that very reason the Churchmen were willing to assist in the establishment of those Colleges with the express intention of retaining King's College in their own hands. The University is not exclusively in the hands of any one sect now, but it is open to all, and the assertion that the demand for a Charter for an exclusive College for Churchmen was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, was incorrect. The petition for that object did not represent the wishes of the great body of the Church, and an assent to its prayer would create a schism amongst them. For these reasons he hoped the amendment would be rejected.

A somewhat lengthly discussion ensued, and Hon. Mr. Boulton's motion on being put to the vote was rejected. The Hon. Mr. Morris then, with the assent of the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, moved an amendment, which was carried. The resolutions as amended are as follows:—

Resolved,—"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, thanking His Excellency for having communicated to this House the Charter applied for by the Right Rev. and Hon. the Bishop of Toronto to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the sole use of the Church of England in this Province, together with the Correspondence connected therewith.

"As also for the subsequent Correspondence, and an amended Charter, applied for by the Bishop of Toronto on withdrawing the original Charter.

"And that this House fully and entirely concurs in the comprehensive views so ably expressed by His Excellency, both in his letters to Earl Grey and the Bishop of Toronto upon the various and important matters connected therewith; and that whilst this House expresses its readiness to cooperate in carrying out the views of His Excellency thus set forth, and the reasonable requirements of the Bishop of Toronto, to obtain corporate powers for the intended College, so as to enable it to hold property and become in other respects effective, this House feels called upon at the same time to express its earnest hope that means may be devised to satisfy the just demands of the Church of England, without sanctioning a principle which would enable each denomination of Christians in the Province to obtain a Royal Charter for an exclusive University, having power to confer degrees in the arts and sciences.

"And that this House is further desirous of assuring His Excellency, that anxiously as it wishes to see every benefit and privilege enjoyed by other denominations, fully extended to the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, it is of opinion they would, so far as an Academic Education is concerned, be best secured for this Church, as well as for others, by their becoming affiliated with the Provincial University.

"And this House desires to express its confident hope that if the luminous exposition of His Excellency upon this all-important subject was brought under the deliberate consideration of a free Convocation of the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, as proposed to be assembled by the Bishop of Toronto, a speedy and satisfactory result would at once ensue in so far as the Church is concerned."

NOTE.—The third and fourth paragraphs in the original resolutions stood as follows:—

And that this House fully and entirely concurs in the comprehensive views so ably expressed by His Excellency, both in his letters to Earl Grey and the Bishop of Toronto upon the various and important matters connected therewith; and that while this House expresses its readiness to cooperate in carrying out the views of His Excellency thus set forth, and the reasonable requirements of the Bishop of Toronto to obtain corporate powers for the intended College, so as to enable it to hold property and become in other respects effective, this House feels called upon at the same time to express its earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government will not extend those powers to the prejudice of the National University by granting a Charter to the said College to confer Degrees in Arts and Sciences, the inexpediency of which has been so clearly demonstrated by His Excellency; but that the powers of such Charter when granted, may be limited to conferring Degrees in Divinity.

And that this House is further desirous of assuring His Excellency, that anxiously as it wishes to see every benefit and privilege enjoyed by other Denominations fully extended to the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, it is of opinion they would, so far as Academic Education is concerned, be best secured for this Church, as well as for all others, by their becoming affiliated with the National University for the purpose of instruction in the Arts and Sciences, reserving religious instruction to the exclusive direction of each Denomination in accordance with a Statute recently passed by the Visitatorial Commission appointed by His Excellency, and which clearly points out the manner in which such religious instruction may be given.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.

Some unimportant measures were advanced a stage.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere's motions, relative to a Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were postponed till to-morrow.

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THE COURIER.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1851.

We are glad to see that the people of the Upper Province are beginning to open their eyes to the state of vassalage in which they have been hitherto living, to French domination, and to the gross misuse which these ignorant but presumptuous foreigners make of the privileges which British generosity and English courtesy have accorded to them for so long a time. After the conquest of the Province, the French population were completely at the mercy of their conquerors, and ought, in common with immemorial usage on such conjunctures, have been made to suffer all the pains and penalties which usually fall to the lot of the conquered, and which the French nation have themselves exerted, with the most merciless severity, over all who have ever been subjected to them. But the English, in this instance, instead of following French example, both in the Eastern and Western world, accorded to them the most generous, and previously unheard-of, privileges, thereby naturally supposing that by such means they would secure the gratitude, co-operation, and friendship of their Gallic convicts. But so far from this having been the case, these very ungrateful people have never used their generously permitted power for any other purpose than to confound English purposes and thwart British authority. They have used their influence to cool all who had any friendly leaning towards their conquerors; and they have also heated the enemies of Britain to the very perpetration of rebellion and murder. There is not a single question that has ever come before the Canadian Legislature, having British American interests for its basis, that has not been opposed and retarded by the opposition of these wretched aliens; and even in matters that did not, in the slightest degree, concern them—such as that of the Court of Chancery, the other day—they have been ever ready to raise their twanging voices to confound rather than conciliate. It is, therefore, that men of sense and judgment among those of British origin are now beginning to see plainly that they must lay aside their little differences of opinion upon minor subjects, and unite together, in one common interest, against the petty intrigues, remorseless hostility, and enduring hatred of their *hereditary foe*. Had Canada been united in the name, origin, and language of its inhabitants, there would have been no anomalies in its Courts of Law, nor any rebellion to sully the pages of its history. And what have we got in return for all this vexatious and troublesome opposition? Is there one single French name on the lists of our literature, our arts or manufactures, that reaches beyond the very lowest point of mediocrity? Have we not rather a population alien to us in manners, language, and law, and who are irreclaimably ignorant beyond the utmost extent of any other people claiming civilization in the whole world? *That* people must be ignorant and irreclaimable indeed, upon whom educated, talented, and energetic England has had no influence during an intercourse of a century.

In so critical an emergency, men of British birth are beginning to see that some immediate means must be adopted to stem the muddy stream of French interference which disturbs the wisdom of our Councils, and they are turning their eyes for sympathy and support to their brethren of the Eastern Provinces, by whose means they may hope to neutralize the ignoble efforts of these Frenchmen. By a Federal Union of the Provinces we might naturally hope to extinguish all alien feeling, and reduce the public Councils of the Colony to an English standard, at least in law and language, whatever might be the complexion of its politics. Such a Union would secure the best interests of the Province, and decidedly bulwark, against all foreign interference, the integrity of the British American Empire. We are told the French Canadians laugh at us for mooting such a question, because they, having a majority in the Houses of Parliament, can easily neutralize any resolution favorable to such a Union. Mr. Merritt's motion, however, upon the subject, is an important one, and will serve to bring out the strength of the relative parties. The question is at present the most important one that presents itself for legislative consideration, because on it depends the commercial as well as social prosperity of the country—on it depends the consideration of whether we will be governed by men who speak our language and derive their birthright from the same soil, or by aliens to our blood, hereditary enemies to our race, who cannot forgive us, and never will forgive us, for the superiority we have always evinced, both physically and morally, over them. No time can be better than the present for discussing and pressing this question home. An Election is approaching, and the electors of English, Irish, or Scotch origin, should be made alive to its importance, as a test whereby they may try the metal of those who seek to represent them. The question is not one of politics or of party consideration, but one common to the interests of all who wish to see British feeling, British law, and British intelligence, flourish and come to maturity upon the soil of a British Colony.

"The Bishop of Durham has subscribed £15 towards an Independent Chapel in Newcastle-upon-Tyne."—*Exchange paper.*

Supposing the above to be true, we think the next best thing, at least the most consistent, would be for this Bishop to vacate his See, renounce his Orders, and become an Independent preacher in his pet Independent Conventicle at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. No wonder that the Oxford Divines turn with heavy hearts from a communion which is desecrated and polluted by the gross inconsistencies of her very Bishops, and look to a Church which, whatever may be our opinions of her doctrinal errors, is at least consistent in her profession, and true at all times to herself.

HERON FAMILY.—We understand that our Theatrical friends will be farther favored with an additional appearance of the Heron Family this evening, when a complimentary benefit will be given to the young ladies of the party, who will then appear in some of their most favorable and acceptable characters. They will also, of course, have the able assistance of our old distinguished friend and favorite, T. P. B.

We learn with regret, from the *Messenger*, of last instant, that on the 28th ult., as the Rev. Dr. Cramp and family were walking on the road down the hill near Acadia College, a horse running at full speed overtook them, and struck Dr. C.'s eldest daughter to the ground. When the young lady was taken up, the left side of her forehead was bleeding, and it was at first feared that very serious injury had been inflicted. Dr. Fitch was quickly in attendance, and after careful examination of the injured parts, ascertained that though his patient was suffering from severe bruises, no fracture or dislocation had occurred. Those who witnessed the accident regarded it as a manifestly providential escape.

A BOOK OF DEVOTIONS AND SERMONS, for the use of Mariners. By the Rev. GEORGE MACDONNELL: Bathurst, New Brunswick. ARMOUR & RAMSAY: Montreal.

This is an extremely unpretending little volume, published for a very benevolent purpose. It is well known to those who "go down to the sea in ships," that sailors, poor fellows, are by no means entirely the regardless set of men that popular opinion holds them. The only wonder to us is, that, considering how little, either publicly or privately, is done for their moral advantage, so few among them should be men of bad character. Mr. Macdonnell very pertinently remarks in his preface, that sailors, who visit every land, might be made the heralds of incalculable blessings to many dark places of the earth, if they were only imbued with the spirit which make men wise unto salvation.

Mr. Macdonnell thinks proper, as a Presbyterian Minister, to offer a sort of apology for his implied approval of "Liturgical Devotions," which we should suppose unnecessary even to the very "straitest of his sect." There can be no surer or safer guide to an ignorant man in prayer than an *authoritative* written form, and this the author seeks to supply. The prayers and other devotional exercises are conceived in an extremely simple and appropriate spirit, such as the most untaught, if they can read at all, will easily understand and apply, and the sermons partake in a great measure of the same humble character. The subjects are drawn from the most apposite subjects to be found in Scripture, such as the various incidents in the life of Jonah, St. Paul's voyage to Rome, &c. We cordially recommend this little volume to the notice of ship-masters and their crews—a copy of it should be in every seaman's chest.

The Pleasure Trip to New York.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

In giving you an account of my excursion to New York, as I promised, I shall content myself with a simple detail of such circumstances and occurrences as happened to strike my fancy or attract my notice, without the slightest intention or design of so putting them together as to make anything like a regular and connected story.

I was, I need not tell you, one of the "*Executioners*," as an impertinent nigger on the Troy steamer correctly "guessed." I had never been in the United States, and therefore availed myself of the opportunity the cheap trip afforded me of visiting that great and magnificent country. I speak advisedly—it is, undoubtedly, both the one and the other; and no one but a *British subject* could afford to pay to its citizens so high and unqualified a compliment.

But to my tale: I left Montreal in the eight o'clock boat for Lapririe, with the assurance that I should overtake the six o'clock "*Executioners*" at Troy, and consequently get to New York as soon as they would. In this, however, I was disappointed, as the sequel will shew.

My mind had been a good deal elated with the idea of this great excursion, and I started off down the Ottawa river in high spirits; but before I got to Lachine, they were sadly dumped by a fatal and fearful accident.

A boat, containing three men and a woman, came alongside the *Lady Simpson* steamer, for the purpose of putting a passenger on board. It succeeded in its object; but as the passenger stepped on board with his carpet-bag, the boat receded somewhat from the gangway—the engine had not been entirely stopped—and got within reach of the paddle-wheel, and was instantly upset, when the two men and the woman left in it were all floundering in the water; the latter caught hold of an oar, which kept her afloat till she could be rescued from her perilous condition, while the two men sank under our very eyes into a watery grave.

On arriving at St. Johns, while the chilling effects of this awful catastrophe were still pressing heavily upon my mind, the first object that met my view was the body of an unfortunate who had been drowned at the wharf the night before. It was lying on a log, just as it had been found, within ten feet of where I had necessarily to pass to reach the steamer.

On leaving St. Johns in the steamer *Burlington*, we (I mean the whole of the "Executioners") were surprised and annoyed to find that we had to pay half a dollar for our dinner—half a dollar for our tea—half a dollar for our berth—half a dollar for our breakfast—and a "Yorker" for cleaning our boots.

In sailing along through the interminable windings in the upper part of Lake Champlain, I was much struck, in more than a dozen instances, with that extraordinary peculiarity in Lake scenery—confined, I believe, to this country, but which I have never yet seen noticed by any writer on the subject—whereby in every five or ten miles, or even less, of one's progress through Lake or River, no matter which, the course is so tortuous, and the points and headlands project so far into the water, as entirely to cut off the slightest indication of either inlet or outlet, and thereby apparently forming a continued succession of little romantic lakes, like those in the North of England, in this locality: more especially in the beautiful mountain scenery with which each of these little separate stretches is successively adorned.

Night, in our case, (we unfortunately started by the eight o'clock instead of the six o'clock boat,) threw its dark mantle alike over rock and fell, and lake and river, and hid from our view the picturesque beauties of this lovely and romantic scene; and, therefore, after getting a pair of slippers, with some impertinence from one of the steamer's niggers, I turned in to my "half-dollar" berth, and slept like a top till we reached the Railroad Terminus near Whitehall.

Here we took the Railroad, and after passing through a most picturesque and fertile country, with every here and there a flourishing town or village, in sad contrast with those of my own country, we arrived at Troy. Compare, for instance, Sorel, or Three Rivers, or St. Hyacinthe, or St. Eustache, with Ruleton, Waterford, or Troy, all of them much more recently settled. But it's of no use—argument and reason are alike thrown away, and we must e'en suffer on with the miserable French Canadians paralizing our energies, and preventing our progress.

The moment we crossed the line of division between Canada and the United States, everything assumed a different aspect—we saw at once that we were in a foreign country.

On our right the Railroad Train, "with a shriek and a roar and a rattle," as Charles Dickens hath it, was tearing along through the woods and bushes at a furious rate, while another on our left was wending its way on the very verge of the Lake—so near it, indeed, as to appear to be upon it.

In sailing along through the curiosities of the upper part of Lake Champlain, I was perfectly astonished at the simple character of the signal lights at the several elbows or sudden turns in the channel. These consisted of a rude unhewn pole, stuck in a slanting direction into the sedgy shallow that was to be avoided, with a lantern suspended from the top of it. On the shore opposite to each of these primæval light-houses, if such they could be called, was a small hut in which the "light"-man lived, and a log canoe in the water beside it to enable him to attend to it.

At Troy, we had to wait several hours—a circumstance which we by no means regretted, as it afforded us an opportunity of obtaining something more than the casual glance we anticipated of that bustling little city, with its picturesque avenues and magnificent churches. These at least were to us its most striking features; and we were deeply indebted to the Rev. Mr. V. of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to the Rev. Mr. C. of the Roman Catholic, not only for shewing us their respective Churches, but for that degree of kindness and hospitality which, as strangers and foreigners, we could not, and did not, expect. But there was another, and a more substantial reason for putting us into a good humor with this beautiful little town, and this consisted in a capital luncheon, and a still more excellent and luxurious dinner.

We were outrageously hungry, and went to the first eating house we could find, which happened to be the Alhambra, and had a plate of cold roast beef—aye, two of them—and a glass of ale, and when we asked what we had to pay—

"Nothing, gentlemen," (there were three of us,) was the ready answer from the civil waiter, who, on observing our surprise, continued, by way of explanation—"we make no charge for lunch to gentlemen who dine here." We had ordered dinner at five, with the understanding that we could have anything that the house afforded.

Five o'clock came, and we commenced—what to an Englishman is always the most important meal of the day—with a small plate of N. Y. oysters. This was succeeded by roast turkey and vegetables, and we wound up—the oysters were so fresh and good—with another plate of them, and a pint of malt, half and half. Puddings, pies, and tarts and cheese were also at our command, but we did not use them. And what, after the unreasonable charges for our meals on board the steamers—does the reader think we had to pay for all these luxuries?—three and six-pence each, York currency, or two and two-pence Halifax.

At night we left Troy, in the *Troy* steamer, and arrived at the Empire City the next morning, at eight o'clock.

A short account of what I saw there, and of my adventures home again, I shall reserve for another letter.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at the wharf on Thursday morning last, which nearly proved fatal. A boy named Charles Holmes, about ten years of age, fell into the river from one of the rafts lying at the Victoria Pier, and but for the activity displayed by Mr. J. Scott of McGill street,—who was passing at the time, and who put off in a boat and rescued him just as he was sinking,—he would have been drowned. This ought to be a caution to those having the care of youths.—*Herald.*

The *Mayo Constitution* states that Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart., has sold his Ballycroy estate to an Englishman for £36,000, being sixteen years' purchase on the Ordnance valuation:—"He had previously sold a large portion of the island of Achill to the Rev. Mr. Nangle, and a sale of the remainder has been concluded with some Liverpool merchants. Even the far-famed Curraun, the McLoughlan property, so often repudiated in the Encumbered Estate Court, turns out to be another El Dorado, the fortunate proprietor, Mr. McCormick, having discovered a magnificent vein of copper ore on it. We are hardly correct in saying discovered, as we learn that the ore is to be seen in the ravines, and will scarcely require any mining operations to get it out. It is said he would not take £10,000 for his purchase. This lot was thrown on the hands of the Court, we believe three times. Further again to the west, the hills on Lord Sligo's property are whitening with Cheviot sheep, and at the rate that matters progress we will soon be an English colony. There is, however, we regret to say, room still, and to spare. We were told recently of the case of a gentleman who, taking a fancy to a waste lot of land, purchased it for £300. On his return to London, expatiating on the beauties of the scenery and fertility of the soil, he sold it for £600. This induced him to come back and buy another lot, which he also sold at a profit, and a third shared the same fate. The result is that this gentleman has netted £2,800. Stranger still, he gave at the rate of sixteen years' purchase of the Ordnance valuation for each lot. 'Truth is strange, stranger than fiction.' Hurrah for the land of the west."

ANCIENT CANNON.—Among the brass cannon on the Hill, in Springfield, is one manufactured at Strasbourg, in 1756. It has cast on the top of the barrel, the French coat of arms, and several inscriptions, such as "La Perilleuse," (The Perilous, as the name of the gun,) "ultima Ratio Regum," and "Pluribus nec impar." It was one of the pieces brought to this country by the French in our revolution, and was, on some account, sold to our government with a number of others, (mostly damaged, we suppose,) which were melted and cast into cannon of smaller size, many years ago. The piece has quite an ornamental appearance, so far as such "ugly customers" may be considered ornamental. It is probably the patriarch of our warlike armament, and must have a celebration in its honour, five years hence, when it will have "seen the frosts" of a hundred years.—*Greenfield Republic.*

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Ashes Market

For the week ending Saturday, July 12, 1851.

POTS—Down to Wednesday afternoon, were in fair demand at 30s. @ 30s. 3d. On Thursday, the receipts continuing heavy, *and no freight to be had*, a decline took place, and several small bills were taken at 29s. 6d. @ 29s. 9d. Yesterday morning the highest price given for good heavy firsts was 29s. 6d., and towards the afternoon several parcels were purchased at 29s. The tendency is still downwards, buyers offering 29s. 3d. for 1sts, 30s. 6d. for 2nds and 3rds.

PEARLS—Have been very steady for two weeks previous, at 31s. 3d. @ 31s. 4½d. On Monday, buyers became shy, and the stock having kept up during the last two weeks rather more abundantly than expected, a decline ensued. Several small lots have changed hands at 30s. 10½d., 30s. 9d., 30s. 6d. and 30s. Tendency still downwards.

FREIGHT—For London, Liverpool, or Clyde—None.

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

Montreal Markets.

FRIDAY, July 11, 1851.

ASHES.—Pots rule at the same rate as they did last week, say from 29s 9d to 30s; at the latter price there were sales of considerable lots yesterday. Pearls yesterday touched 30s 3d, to-day they have declined to 30s.

FLOUR.—The business of the week has been unusually limited, principally caused by the want of freight. Fancy superfine has changed hands at 20s 3d, and extra do at 22s 9d. No. 1 superfine has been sold, for September delivery, at equal to 21s 3d. Of fine there is none in market.

GRAIN, PEAS, &c.—A small sale of Black Sea Wheat; this week is the only transaction we have to record, say about 2000 bushels at 4s 3d per 60 lbs; other descriptions of Grain without any change in price, and rather inactive [illegible] wise.

PROVISIONS.—Are as reported last week.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—Of these are none [illegible] much wanted. If there are any vessels seeking at Quebec, they would find it for their interest to come this length.—*Pilot.*

PORT OF MONTREAL

Cleared,
July 11

Brig Pekin, Crawford, Glasgow, E W Auld, flour, ashes, &c

Exports.

Per Brig PEKIN, CRAWFORD, for Glasgow—E. W. Auld, Agent.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. 1000 barrels flour, J Stewart & Son, 20 kegs butter, J & W [illegible] 100 do do; John Kershaw, 85 do do; [illegible] ford, 300 brls pot ashes; LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 560 do flour 40 do do; E W Auld [illegible] do do.

Shipping Intelligence.

THE JENNY LIND STEAMER.—[illegible] to be as great a sailor, as her [illegible] She left Quebec on Thursday evening in company with the *Crescent*; she made [illegible] more landing places than the *Crescent*, and was [illegible] at 6h.43 m. yesterday morning, while [illegible] *scent* arrived at 9h.10m.

The *City of Hamilton*, from this port arrived [at] London, on the 24 h, and *Canada*, [illegible] on the 26 h June.

PORT OF QUEBEC

Arrived,
July 9.

Bark Independence, Atkins, 29 h May, [illegible] gena, Levey & Co. ballast
Brig Partisan, Crain, 20th May, [illegible] ballast, 127 pass
.... Fero, Robinson, 20th do, [illegible] Symes & Co, ballast

July 10.

Ship Loodianah, Gray, 20th June New York [illegible] son & Co, ballast
.... Jane, Drake, 28th May, Liverpool, [illegible] ballast
.... Defence, Kerr, 22 June New York, Symes & Co, ballast
.... Australia, Cawsey, 19th June New York [illegible] Pembertons, ballast
Bark Hercules, Louden, 20th June, New York [illegible] Gilmour & Co. ballast
Brig Maria Brennan, Trewarres, 19th June New York, Hunt & Co, ballast 1 pass
.... Ada, Carter, 18th June, Newfoundland [illegible] son & Co, timber
.... Hope, Sheridan, 19th June St John N B, order, ballast
Brigt Virginie, Boucher, 1st July, Antigua, Noad & Co, plaster
.... Halifax, Norris, 26th June Halifax—Mosell, Montreal, fish, sugar and molasses 1 passenger
Snow Sarepta, Church, 17th May Swansea, order, coals
Schr Marie Reformiste, Lapointe 18th June Antichat, Noad & Co, herrings and plaster
.... Dolphin, Chin, 24th June, Bay of St George, order, herrings
Tom Bowline, ——, ballast with 100 passengers

Cleared,
July 10.

Russ Ship Emilie, Brunstrom, Hull, Symes & Co
Ship Roncran, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co
.... Yorkshire, McMillan, Bristol, C H Ross
Russ Bark Katinka, Casse, Gloucester, LeMesurier & Co
Bark Lanarkshire, Gilpin, Fleetwood, J E Oliver
.... Diadem, Wheatley, Newcastle, Gilmour & Co
Brig Argestes, Jenkins, Maryport, Benson & Co
.... Brown, Wilson, Grimsby, do
.... Sarah Rawes, Murray, Whitehaven, do
.... Lumley, Scott, Cork, Symes & Co
.... Dydes, Peters, Maryport, Levey & Co
.... Neptune, Barnsley, Newcastle, do
.... George Smith, Wilson, Hull, H & E Burstall
Sch. Atalanta, Bernier, Miramichi, H J Noad & Co
Schr Two Brothers, Cormier, Caraquette, do

BIRTHS.

At 49, Great St. James Street, on the 9th inst., Mrs. A. Davidson Parker, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at No. 4, Cottage Row, Beaver Hall, Mrs. Charles Tuggey, of a daughter.

DIED.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mr. RICHARD EGAN, aged 31 years,—universally beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, from the residence of Mr. Richard Rogers, head of German Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, to the place of interment, New Burying Ground.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

FAREWELL NIGHT, and positively LAST APPEARANCE of the HERON FAMILY, who return their heartfelt thanks for the kind reception they have met with in Montreal.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
To Miss FANNY HERON, on which occasion THREE PIECES and a CONCERT will be offered.

THIS EVENING, (Monday,) JULY 14.
The Entertainments will commence with the New Petite Comedy of
POOR PILLICODDY!
AFTER WHICH,
A MUSICAL SOIREE!
To be followed by the new and popular Interlude of
MY PRECIOUS BETSY!
To conclude with the laughable After-piece of
TOM MOORE, THE POET,
NOT
TIM MOORE, THE TAILOR;
OR,
THE IRISH LION!

Admission, 2s. 6d.
Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
July 14. 385

SKERRETT'S BANDBOX
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN
THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,) JULY 14.
The Entertainments will commence with the Petite Comedy of
PERFECTION.
Kate O'Brien.......... Miss R. Hill.
DANCING BY THE INFANT WONDER.
After which, the Comic Drama of
DELICATE GROUND.
Pauline.......... Mrs. Skerrett.
To conclude with the favorite Farce of the
FOUR SISTERS.
Caroline.......... Mrs. Skerrett.
Susan.......... Mrs. C. Hill.
Admission, 2s. 6d.
Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; Performance to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
July 14, 1851. 385

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE FIRST MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of JULY, instant, at EIGHT o'clock, P. M., in the Room over Mr. M'COY'S Book Store, Great St. James Street.

The Subscription Book is now open at the Office of J. J. GIBB, Esq., Notary Public, No. 20, Little St. James Street.

J. J. C. ABBOTT,
Sec. and Treas.
July 2.

FOR BYTOWN AND RIDEAU CANAL.
The Steamer BYTOWN, KAIN, Master, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, THIS EVENING, (Monday,) at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Canal Wharf.
July 14. 385

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.
FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.
The Steamer SCOTLAND, PATTERSON, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, on MONDAY EVENING, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.
July 12.

STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.
FOR SANDUSKY DIRECT.
The Steamer WESTERN MILLER, McGRATH, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf for the above Ports, on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Canal Basin.
July 12. 384

STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.
FOR SANDUSKY, PORT STANLEY, PORT DOVER, AND PORT BURWELL.
The Steamer REINDEER, PURDY, Master, will LEAVE the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.
July 12.

FOR PORT STANLEY, AMHERSTBURG, WINDSOR, CHATHAM AND [illegible]
The First-Class Schooner SAMSON, CRANSWELL, Master, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER,
Agent,
Watson's Stores, Canal Basin.
Montreal, June 19, 1851. 365

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
The Fine fast sailing, copper and copper fastened Barque "JAMAICA," JAMES PLEWS, Commander, has room for a few Passengers,—the Cabin being fitted up expressly for the West India Trade, offers very superior accommodations, and will sail from Quebec on or about the 6th July. Apply in Montreal, to
J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
In Quebec, to
G. B. SYMES & CO.
June 24, 1851. 367

FOR RIVER SAGUENAY
AND
SALT WATER BATHING.
FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.
The First Class sea-going Steamer ROWLAND HILL, Captain W. J. [illegible], having undergone extensive repairs, and been fitted up in an elegant and superior manner, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at NINE o'clock, on TUESDAY MORNING, FIRST JULY, for the above-named fashionable watering places, and will continue to run EVERY SUCCEEDING TUESDAY, at the SAME HOUR, during the remainder of the travelling season, proceeding every other week, (and oftener, if Passengers offer,) up the RIVER SAGUENAY, as far as CHICOUTIMI, visiting the far-famed HA! HA! BAY, and other places of interest on that majestic river.
The Rowland Hill will run in connection with the splendid Steamers John Munn and Quebec, which form a daily passage line between Quebec and Montreal, and Passengers coming from Montreal by the above line will be transferred with their luggage on board the Rowland Hill, free of charge.
CABIN FARE:
From Montreal to River du Loup or Cacouna.$ 6
[illegible]
STATE ROOMS HALF A DOLLAR.
Children under 12 years, [illegible]
Servants accompanying Cabin Passengers, [illegible]
MEALS EXTRA.
DISTANCE:
From Montreal to Chicoutimi.......... 430 Miles.
do to Cacouna.......... 280 "
Quebec to Chicoutimi.......... 250 "
do to Cacouna.......... 120 "
Large and Commodious Hotels have been opened at River du Loup and Cacouna, for reception of visitors this season.
Passengers leaving Montreal for Chicoutimi on Monday evening per Steamer John Munn, will be back at Montreal on the following Saturday evening.
Berths can be secured and information obtained by applying at the Office of
ADAM BURNS,
Napoleon Wharf, Quebec.
H. J. MORGAN,
Steamboat Office, Montreal
Quebec, June 9, 1851. 2m-361

MONTREAL DAY, BOARDING AND EVENING ACADEMY,
CRAIG STREET.
THE Public are respectfully [illegible]
[illegible]
MONDAY EVENING next, [illegible]
"GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851," and the experiment of the Rotatory Parallax, which has proved so attractive at the Polytechnic Institution, and elsewhere in London, will be exhibited; after which, Prizes will be distributed to the successful Candidates.
This Institute, which offers the best Education in the City, from the commencement in Elementary branches to the entrance of a Pupil either into College or business life, is conducted by individuals practically acquainted with Manufactures, Navigation, Commerce, Science, and Art; and will continue its efforts to educate and train the youth of Canada for public usefulness, on the [illegible] August next.
JOS. DUTTON,
Principal.
Montreal, July 11. a-383

MR. J. YOUNG, SURGEON, &c. from London, (Member of the [illegible]
July 4, 1851.

BUTCHART'S RESTORATIVE BALSAM.
THIS invaluable Medicine has been some years before the public, and has invariably been attended with unparalleled success,—it may be justly considered INFALLIBLE in the cure of Bloody Flux or Dysentery, and all Looseness of the Bowels, in old or young. Its effects are palpable. Within a few minutes after one dose has been taken complete relief is obtained. This Medicine is the invention of the late Dr. Butchart, Dundee, who, from long experience and extensive practice, has brought it to its present state of perfection in the cure of the above diseases. The ingredients of which this Medicine is composed are most salutary and beneficial to the human system. A single trial will satisfy any one as to the truth of this statement, and we with the greatest confidence recommend it [illegible]
[illegible] N & Co.,

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS.
Just Received, and for Sale, five cases Havana and Principe Cigars, of the choicest brands.
July 12. JOHN LEVEY.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber:—
Matches, Leaf Tobacco, Fancy Clay Pipes, in boxes, Meerschaum Bowls, Glass Tubes, Tobacco Bags, Snuff Boxes, &c. JOHN LEVEY.
July 12.

MONTREAL
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 159, NOTRE DAME STREET,
(WEST END.)
[illegible]
Thanks to our friends for their liberal encouragement, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to maintain the good name given us for excellence of workmanship and durability of material.
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
159 Notre Dame Street,
Second Door East of Gibb's.
☞ Wanted, immediately, an Assistant Cutter for Ladies' Under Clothing and Children's Dresses.
July 12.

NEW BOOKS.
B. DAWSON has just received—
Yeast, a Problem, by the Author of Alton Locke
Caleb Field, a Tale of the Puritans, by the Author of Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland
The History of Cleopatra, by Jacob Abbott
[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED by Express—
"Hunt's Merchant's Magazine" for [illegible]
R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, July 8, 1851.

WRITING TAUGHT IN 12 LESSONS.
R. A. CARDEN,
WRITING MASTER,
No. 10, Notre Dame Street, opposite [illegible] House Hotel, over Mr. Palmer's Fancy [illegible]
DAYS:—WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
HOURS:—FROM 9 TO 12, A.M., [illegible] 10, P.M.
TERMS:
Ladies and Gentlemen taught in 12 Lessons, Boys and Girls taught in 6 months, [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] for by the Banker [illegible] On Homologation of the Dividend Sheet, the Court recognised Mr. Bertheiot, and he accordingly [illegible] nett proceeds resulting from the Sale of [illegible]
From the above, it appears that [illegible] given to the Purchasers of Lots, and [illegible] considerable amount of money has been [illegible] of no value!!
A MEETING of HOLDERS of [illegible] be held at my OFFICE, on THURSDAY the 31st day of July, at FOUR o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of taking the steps necessary [illegible] possession. All parties in this City [illegible] SITUATED are respectfully requested to attend the meeting. The Subscriber's Attorney will be present.
JOHN G. DINNING,
Land [Agent],
35, Francois Xavier [Street].
Montreal, 7th July, 1851.

[illegible] Gentlemen's Wigs, Moustachios, [illegible] accompaniments of Fashion, furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Articles warranted, and sent with [illegible] Residence of Purchasers.
J. ROBERT [illegible]
No. 157, Notre Dame [Street].
N.B.—All orders executed with [illegible] on the most reasonable terms.
Montreal, June 12, 1851.

WIGS, HAIR-WORK, PERFUMERY

A CARD.
J. W. MACROW, begs leave to inform his friends and the Public that he has REMOVED his Establishment to the BASEMENT STORY of the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Great St. James Street, where he is always prepared to receive and [illegible]

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/54
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