

Legislative Council. Monday, August 19. The report of the Committee on the Bill to amend the Act in relation to the...

Mr. W. B. Egan moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act in relation to the...

Mr. J. H. Cameron moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act in relation to the...

THE COURIER. FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1851.

We owe the term "Chant" to the Church. Cant and Chant are only slightly modified or varied forms of the same original...

During the Commonwealth, chanting was carried to a great length, but even Old Noll himself, that prince of canters, sometimes rebuked it in others. It is mentioned of him somewhere, that having incarcerated certain religious enthusiasts whose preachings and practices had tended to disturb his Government...

The Guard Mounting of the Garrison took place yesterday with rather unusual military formalities, in consequence, as it is said, of the presence of so many distinguished citizens of the United States, including the Mayor and Corporation of Boston, among us at this moment. We think we are not far wrong in stating that upwards of two hundred American ladies and gentlemen were on the Champ de Mars during this parade.

Mr. Russell withdrew from the contest at Limerick on Thursday—a day of immense consequence to the cause of the Reformers. Mr. Russell withdrew because the excitement prevailed in the free meeting of the 17th September, and a General Election is at hand, and he will then come forward again.

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libing and petty larceny, but for degrading a people, and inventing pretexts for pocketing their money, for inventing systems of spoliation and corruption, for degrading a country, and imposing the progress of civilization and true freedom, by falsely pretending to hasten its advance, there is no such thing as responsibility. Its assumption is all pure, unsophisticated cant. To avoid cant, is never to deceive by words, but to adhere punctiliously to realities; to discern clearly between real good and evil, and not to conceal impositions under a pompous confident manner. How many solemnly uttered sentiments and sentences have we heard uttered by the Ministerial side of the House, during this present Session of Parliament, which, when weighed in the balances of intellectual discernment, turn out to be sheer cant? When a man is inwardly conscious of his integrity, he should let no glosses of this kind frighten him out of his propriety. People may say you are not a good subject if you do not adopt this, nor a good Christian if you do not believe that, but the man who is internally conscious of his integrity, resolves all these empty assertions into mere cant.

There is also a stock of proverbial iteration in Parliamentary verbiage, which, being familiar, passes current for sense; but, like base coin silvered over, it at last, by constant use, betrays the grossness of the material of which it is composed, and stands forth in the true nakedness of its native deformity; but he who is anxious to ascertain what words are meant to convey, and what they really do convey, can never be carried away by any such cant as this; he goes to the substance of whatever is propounded, and rejects bold chanting assumptions when they militate against the dictates of his own unbiased understanding. The study of such a man is truth, not canting commonplaces, and he is ever on the watch to detect the canting pretensions and verbal sophistries of critic or lawyer, priest or politician.

At the time of the Reformation many of these Churches had five or six Chanties attached to them, and the Cathedral, such as Old St. Paul's and Yorkminster, had fifty or sixty. They were built in various places, sometimes at dangerous passes in the mountains, sometimes near the deep fords of rivers, and sometimes on the sea-shore, that prayers might be offered up for the repose of the souls of those persons who had perished in these places. The peculiar tons employed by the monks on such occasions came to be imitated by beggars who asked charity in the streets and highways. We have heard of a fellow who, about 30 years ago, used to sit upon one of the bridges of Dublin, and made the words, "A pidge a poor blind man," last as long as it would take a person at an ordinary pace to walk four hundred yards. Thus the term came to signify their whining supplications, and naturally passed into the language of imposition and falsehood. Hence the language of the pedant came to be called cant. Whenever any professional pretender mounted his hobby, and persisted in canting through the conversation of others, he was said to be a canter in another sense. Hence, also, all words wrested from their original meaning, and applied grotesquely, were called cant terms; and, finally, all kinds of hypocritical glozing, pretended pity, and dissimulation, had the epithet cant applied to it as a term of reproach. And thus did a word of purity, in its primitive sense, branch away as widely from its parent acception, as the voice of the lark which sings its matin song at heaven's gate does from the solemn drawl which only awakens the suspicion of infernal falsehood.

Of all the cant, says Sterne, that ever was uttered in this canting world, though the cant of religious hypocrisy may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting. But had Sterne lived in our day, he would probably certainly have given the palm to the cant political, the full amplitude of which has been exemplified in Radical politics and Clear Gift Members of Parliament during the present Session. For instance, throughout the whole sitting, the Ministers, and their friends within the House, have talked and pated about their responsibility; but we should like to ask any of them where is their responsibility? The Parliament is about to be prorogued—the Members go to their homes—the people pay so many thousands of pounds for their sitting, and there ends the whole of Ministerial and Parliamentary responsibility! It is all mere bare-headed cant. If you want responsibility, break into a house at night, and steal a gold watch or a quantity of silver plate, and you will not be long in finding it, with its attendant ministers of police, in full force. Responsibility is to be found for shop-

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS. London, August 8, 1851.

His Majesty, forced as usual by the delightful weather, prorogued Parliament in person this day.

The Session of 1851 has been marked by two special features. They are such as are of late years the advent of the Bill-Radicals to power, we have certainly been more accustomed to, than we were in the above aspect, when subjects of policy were legitimately brought before the House of Parliament, fairly discussed, and duly disposed of. These features are: the little that has been done, but still more, the threat that is professed. The only really practical measure of legislation which has been accomplished, and which has been carried into effect, is the Bill for the amendment of the Act in relation to the...

The Board of Trade has before the public, and the results of the whole, satisfactory, as the results of the foreign trade of the country. The total exports for the last official month, the 6th of July, were £28,228,122, against £25,750,556 in 1850, being an increase of nearly £2,500,000. The total exports for the six last months were £23,093,853, against £21,775,504 in the corresponding period of last year. The fall in the price of cotton has been the cause of a large export of cotton yarn, which exhibits a goods export. On the other hand, the cotton wool and woolen goods have decreased, as also linen yarn. There is a small decrease in tea, tobacco, spices, wines, for which it is difficult to account, unless the people have been economical with a view to save their money to purchase the Crystal Palace. The importations of the six last months have exceeded those of the six last months of last year, the quantity of iron imported, which is the first six months of 1850 was 1,100,777 cwts., has risen this year to 2,208,411 cwts. The foreign timber trade, in consequence of the reduction of the duty, seems steadily on the increase, and the consumption keeps pace with the importations. The clearance of vessels arrivals, and the quantity of goods generally exhibit an increase in regard to British shipping.

At each successive year comes forward, five subjects of general interest present themselves, the Post Office authorities. The gross total of letters received in 1850, were 75,807,372. These in 1848 had sprung up to 271,410,728, and last year they reached the enormous amount of 347,000,071. The average number of letters sent from the Post Office, including letters and foreign, is from 65 to 7 millions per week. The Post Office daily in 1850 sent 1,000,000 letters for the conveyance of mails to 23,507,000—1,181, or less than 2,000,000. The return of the number and amount of money sent abroad and paid in the United Kingdom, is equally interesting. The total sum sent in 1840 was £1,182,921, and the amount in 1850, the number was £2,420,728, or an increase of 1,237,807. The amount of money sent to the Continent of Europe, and the amount of money sent to the Colonies, is also of great interest. The amount of money sent to the Continent of Europe, in 1840 was £1,182,921, and the amount in 1850, the number was £2,420,728, or an increase of 1,237,807. The amount of money sent to the Colonies, is also of great interest.

The Legislative Assembly of France is preparing for the prorogation determined upon until the 6th of November, and the Committee of the Budget has been appointed to consider a large number of bills over the Committee are for the most part of a nature which will not excite the passions of the people. The President remains in a state of quietude, and the moment the Assembly meets, it will be prepared for the most important business of the session. The President remains in a state of quietude, and the moment the Assembly meets, it will be prepared for the most important business of the session.

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winter garden of for a museum, have been sufficiently taken to justify their intention to interfere. The King of Naples, like others of the Bourbon race, would appear, in the words of Talleyrand, to have least nothing to do with adversity, and to have forgotten nothing of old prejudices and narrow subjects who, trusting to the capricious whims of institutions and constitutions, laid down their arms and submitted to his will. The Right Hon. W. C. Gladstone, who has recently been travelling through the Neapolitan dominion, draws, in two letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, a fearful picture of the sufferings of thousands of wretched victims, condemned to the infliction of every form of torture. The day of retribution must surely arrive for such unparalleled and unprovoked enormities, and a terrible day it will be, when a nation rises against a Norwegian who sports a wretchedly with life and liberty. From Central Italy we learn that the veteran Radetzki, at the head of sixty thousand Austrians, no longer fears to pass the Alps, and to enter the Kingdom of Italy in security. His proclamations breathe the spirit of the Emperor of Austria. He renews the extent of his apprehensions responsible for the acts or crimes of individuals, and enforces the law of all law. In the meantime, he is rigorously circumventing the frontier territories of Sardeña and Switzerland with his forces, and menacing the former indirectly with more active and positive intermission for the expulsion of all Government and revolutionaries there congregated, and for the extermination of the most odious of all Governments, that of Austria, most odious of all in special. Austria herself is struggling with financial embarrassments, which, if unrelieved, may end in a catastrophe equal to another civil war.

At a meeting of the City Council, on Wednesday, Mr. Com. Lord Alton gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Council, move a resolution, to request that the Mayor and Council at Montreal, be pleased to join the Mayor and Council at Boston, to be present at the anniversary in that city on the occasion of the completion of the different Railroads connecting the River St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean.

The Bangor Wharf says that a Vermonter has invented a machine for making brick by steam power, by which the brick is shaped up, dried, pulverized and pressed dry into the moulds, at the rate of fifty thousand a day, and placed in the kiln for burning, no sun-drying being necessary after the bricks come from the mould. The bricks come out in a very handsome and solid shape.

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ST. LAWRENCE HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. BRILLIANT MUSICAL SOIREE, GIVER BY SIGNORINA BORGHESE.

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BY JOHN LEEMI. PUBLIC SALE OF ELEVEN VALUABLE LAND TOWNSHIPS.

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AUCTION SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF HIS FRIENDS TO THE FOLLOWING AUCTION SALE.

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