

FRENCH MOUNTAINEER SINGERS.—These charming artists gave their second concert on Wednesday evening to a crowded audience; and we are happy to say will give another this evening, to which we would earnestly recommend the attention of our readers.—It is not as highly accomplished artists alone, that these Minstrels claim our respect, but as good Christians, and as ardent patriots. Their talents are devoted to the service of Him from Whom they received them; and it is in the cause of sacred charity that their noblest efforts are made. Go and hear them, then, would we say to all our readers; and thereby you will not only gain a rare treat for yourselves, but you will do a good and a charitable act at the same time.

IRISH PIC-NIC.—This pleasant trip came off on Wednesday last under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, and, as are all Irish pleasure parties, was eminently successful. Some two or three thousand persons were present, and the three steamboats which carried them to Lavaltrie were positively crowded. Dancing was commenced early in the day, continued in the pleasant woods of Lavaltrie, and was prolonged until the return of the excursionists to town. Great credit is due to the Committee of Management for the excellence of their arrangements.

Upon this occasion, the Fourth Company of Volunteers turned out for the first time in their new uniform. This fine Company, composed of Irishmen looked remarkably well, and presented a fine military appearance.

INSTALLATION OF HIS LORDSHIP DR. PINSONNEAULT, FIRST BISHOP OF LONDON, C.W.

To the Editor of the Toronto Mirror.

The 29th ult., Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, was a great day in our thriving city of New London, and long to be remembered by its inhabitants. The faithful flock of this newly erected see witnessed the installation of their first pastor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinsonneault. His Lordship's arrival was preceded by that of Rt. Rev. Bishop DeCharbonnel, who reached this place, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Muzart, on the 26th ult., with a view to make the necessary preparations. On the following day, His Lordship Bishop Pinsonneault, in company with several clergymen arrived in London by the nine o'clock train. Several respectable Catholics stood ready to welcome His Lordship in their midst, and to offer him the kindest hospitality. Lodgings had been prepared in different Catholic families for the Bishop's accommodation and that of the clergy who accompanied him. On the 29th, Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the installation of the new Bishop was to take place. At the appointed time, the clergy, with several of the most respectable citizens of the city, assembled in the episcopal residence. On this occasion, the Apostolic Letters announcing the erection of the new See of London, to consist of nine counties, were read before Apostolic Notaries.

This being over, the procession of the clergy having been formed, began to move in regular order towards the Cathedral. At the entrance, the following address to His Lordship was delivered by Patrick Smyth, Esq., on behalf of his fellow Catholics:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. PINSONNEAULT, BISHOP OF LONDON, C.W.

My Lord,—On behalf of the Catholics of London, we beg leave to approach your Lordship with feelings of the profoundest veneration, and esteem of your sacred character and person, to offer you a hearty welcome to our Episcopal City.

Whilst we cannot but rejoice that our Holy Father the Pope, with that paternal solicitude for which he is so remarkable, has seen fit to appoint a Chief Pastor to have special charge of that portion of his flock confined within the limits of the new Diocese of London; we shall not attempt to conceal our gratification, that one so richly endowed as your Lordship, with all the eminent qualities that dignify and adorn the Episcopate, has been selected as the first Bishop of the new See.

That portion of the country of which the Diocese of London consists, has been very aptly termed in a material sense the "Garden" of Canada; and we confidently trust, that under your Lordship's able government, the same term will, ere long, be equally applicable in a religious sense. For, we hail your arrival amongst us, as the dawn of a new era; and we fondly hope and pray, that with the blessing of Divine Providence on your Lordship's Apostolic labors, this new Diocese may soon be known as the "Garden of the Church" in Canada.

For our part we beg to assure your Lordship of our zealous co-operation in carrying out such measures as to your wisdom, may seem necessary for the welfare of your people. Indeed our constant aim shall be, to afford you the consolation of guiding a flock ever docile and submissive to your voice; strict in the performance of their religious duties; and alive to the necessity of giving a cordial support to all your undertakings for the good of religion.

In the diocese of London we can boast of no splendid churches; no wealthy congregations; and but few religious houses. But in the towns and villages, and even in the dense forest, your Lordship will not fail to find numerous congregations of poor but devout Catholics—poor in the goods of this world, but rich in their attachment to the Faith—worshipping in such humble buildings as their scanty means have allowed them to erect. But to be enabled to approach regularly the Holy Sacraments, and to assist at the offering of the adorable Sacrifice under ever so humble a roof, are blessings which every Catholic knows how to appreciate. And for these and many other advantages, the Catholics of this Diocese are indebted, under God, to the self-sacrificing and untiring zeal of your Lordship's venerated predecessor, the beloved Bishop of Toronto; and to the unceasing care and vigilance of our respected local Pastor, the Very Reverend Dean Kirwan. And we cannot allow this fitting opportunity to pass, without giving expression to our feelings of gratitude and affection towards those to whom we owe such inestimable blessings.

Again tendering your Lordship a hearty welcome to your Diocese, and praying that the Divine blessing may ever accompany your labors in the Apostolate: wishing you a long and prosperous career in the service of God and His Church, and that every happiness may attend you here and hereafter,

We are your Lordship's
Most dutiful children in Christ,
PATRICK SMYTH, Chairman.
THOMAS COLLISON, Secretary.

The reply of His Lordship was short but most appropriate. I regret it was not taken down by some one, as it was honorable both to the flock and to the Pastor. This part of the ceremony was followed by the recitation of anthems, verses and prayers. His Lordship was then conducted to the seat prepared for the occasion. Having sat himself, he received the customary homage of the clergy and of the committee of the Address, each one advancing towards His Lordship and kissing his hand.—This was followed by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass performed by His Lordship Bishop Farrell of Hamilton, attended by

Rev. Messrs. Kirwan and Muzart. The choir prepared for the occasion, (an excellent one) was presided over by Rev. Mr. Bayard, senior. A Protestant gentleman had kindly volunteered his services to play and sing on this solemn occasion. Rev. Mr. Bayard, junior, acted as master of ceremonies. Well did the gentleman perform his office, as every one present could testify. The new Bishop of London was assisted by Very Rev. Father Hays, Provincial of the Society of Jesus in this Province.

The Gospel having been sung, His Lordship Bishop DeCharbonnel, of Toronto, addressed the large audience which filled the church almost to overflowing. He insisted chiefly on the motives they had of being grateful to God and to the Holy See for the boon conferred on them on this solemn day. After Communion, the new Bishop of London appeared before his flock, and addressed them from the text of his Patron Saint: "In verbo autem tuo laxaborete." This first discourse of His Lordship, gave at once an unmistakable evidence of the heart and head of our first Pastor. Short, though it was, it has left, I have no doubt, an impression which will not be soon forgotten. At the close of Mass, the clergy formed themselves into procession and began to move slowly through a crowded assemblage of people kneeling on both sides to receive their Bishop's blessing. The pious zeal of a devoted flock which was witnessed on this occasion, the joy which was diffused on every countenance, testified to every beholder how the good Catholics of London know how to appreciate the favor bestowed on them on that solemn day.

At the evening service, we were favored with an eloquent address from His Lordship, Bishop Farrell of Hamilton. Thus ended in New London a solemnity long anticipated and which will be, no doubt, a source of many other blessings for this city and the Diocese at large. A zealous and talented Pastor has been placed over a large and devoted flock. That we may never forget the duties of love, obedience, and respect we owe to our worthy Bishop, is the earnest wish and sincere prayer of.

A LONDONER.

THE OTTAWA COUNTRY.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

The great basin or region drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries lies in the heart of the united Province of Canada, and occupies nearly one quarter of its whole extent; having an area of nearly 80,000 superficial miles, exclusive of the Island of Montreal, which is situated between the mouths of the Ottawa. It is called the Ottawa country from the head of that Island upwards.

Although the Ottawa country is the chief seat of the Lumber Trade, and contributes very largely to the supply of the principal staple of Canadian exports, and notwithstanding its commercial importance, it is but little known in Canada, and is almost wholly unnoticed, even in the recent geographical and statistical works published in Great Britain.

That it should be so, is not very surprising, when we consider that the current of emigration does not pass this way, and that of this vast region one-eight part only has been surveyed and organized into Townships and Seigniories, which are yet very thinly settled; and that another eighth added to that would include all the extent over which lumbering operations are carried on,—leaving three-fourths wholly unoccupied, except by a few hundred families of the aboriginal inhabitants; and of this there is an extent nearly equal to England, which is quite unknown, except to the solitary agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The chief object of interest in the country we have to describe is the great River from which it derives its name and its importance.

The circuit of the water-shed of the Ottawa is about twelve hundred miles, and its basin is nearly square in form.

Its utmost length of course is probably seven hundred and eighty miles,—about fifty miles shorter than the Rhine. From its source, which is supposed to be a little above Lat. 49° N., and nearly 76° W., long., it winds in a general South-West course thro' a country almost unknown; and after receiving several tributaries from the height of land, which separates its waters from those of Hudson's Bay, and passing through several lakes, (one of which is said to be eighty miles in length,) at upwards of three hundred miles from its source, and four hundred and thirty from its mouth, it enters the long, narrow lake Temiscamingue, which turning at a right angle, extended sixty-seven miles, South by East.

From its entrance into Lake Temiscamingue downwards, the course of the Ottawa has been surveyed, and is well known.

At the head of that lake the River Blanche falls in, coming about ninety miles from the North. Thirty-four miles farther down the lake, it receives the Montreal River, which extends about two hundred miles in a north-westerly direction, and is the canoe route from the Ottawa to Hudson's Bay. Six miles lower, on the east side, it receives the Keepawa, a river exceeding in volume the largest rivers in Great Britain. In its descent from lake Keepawa to lake Temiscamingue, it presents in the distance of six miles a magnificent series of cascades, amounting together to about one hundred and fifty feet in height.

Though the middle course of this river above lake Keepawa, which is forty or fifty miles in length, is unknown, its commencement, if such it can be called, has been surveyed, and it is extraordinary in its nature. Ninety miles above its mouth it was found flowing slowly, but very deep, and nearly three hundred feet in width, from the west side of lake "Du Moine." Out of the southern extremity of the same lake, the river Du Moine, (which enters the Ottawa a hundred miles below the Keepawa,) is also found flowing swiftly and very deep, and a hundred and fifty feet in width: thus presenting a phenomenon similar to the connection of the Rio Negro and the Orinoco.

From the Longue Sault, at the foot of lake Temiscamingue, two hundred and thirty-three miles above the City of Ottawa (which is 130 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa below Montreal, down to Des Joachim Rapids, at the head of Deep River,—that is, for eighty-nine miles,—the Ottawa, with the exception of seventeen miles below the Longue Sault, and some other similar intervals, is broken by rapids, and is unnavigable except for canoes.

Besides other tributaries in the interval of 197 miles from the City of Ottawa, it receives on the west side, the Mattawan, which is the highway for canoes going to Lake Huron by Lake Nipissing. From the Mattawan the Ottawa flows east by south to the head of Deep River reach, nine miles above which it receives the River Du Moine from the north.

From the head of Deep River, as this part of the Ottawa is appropriately called, to the foot of Upper Allumettes Lake—two miles below the Village of Pembroke—is an uninterrupted reach of navigable water, forty-three miles in length.

The general direction of the river in this distance is south-east, and its breadth varies from half a mile, the common width of the Ottawa, to two miles.

The mountains along the north side of Deep River are upwards of a thousand feet in height, and the many wooded islands of Allumettes Lake render the scenery of this part of the Ottawa magnificent and exceedingly picturesque—far surpassing the celebrated Lake of the Thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence, combining with the beauty of the latter the grandeur of the Saguenay.

Passing the short rapid of Allumettes, and turning northward, round the lower end of Allumettes Island, which is fourteen miles long, and eight at its greatest

The true mouth of the Ottawa is at "Bout de L'Isle," below Montreal.

width, and turning down south east through Coulouge Lake, and passing behind the nearly similar Islands of Calumet, to the head of the Calumet Falls, it presents, with the exception of one slight rapid, a reach of fifty miles of navigable water.

The mountains on the north side of Coulouge Lake, which rise apparently to the elevation of fifteen hundred feet, add a degree of grandeur to the scenery, which is otherwise beautiful and varied.

In the upper Allumettes Lake, at 115 miles above the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa river receives from the west the Petewawe, one of its largest tributaries, about 140 miles in length, draining an area of 2,200 square miles; and at Pembroke, nine miles lower on the same side, the Indian river, an inferior stream.

At the head of Lake Coulouge, seventy-nine miles above the City of Ottawa, it receives from the North the Black River, 130 miles in length, draining an area of 1,120 square miles; and at nine miles lower on the same side, the River Coulouge, which is probably 160 miles in length, with a valley of 1800 square miles.

From the head of Calumet Falls to Portage du Fort—the head of steamboat navigation—eight miles—there are impassable rapids.

At fifty miles above the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa receives on the West, the Bonnechere 110 miles in length, draining an area of 980 miles. At eleven miles lower it receives the Madawaska, one of its greatest feeders, 210 miles in length, and draining 4,100 square miles. At twenty-six miles from the City of Ottawa it receives the Mississippi, 110 miles in length, draining a valley of 1,120 square miles.

At thirty-seven miles above the City of Ottawa there is an interruption in the navigation of three miles of rapids and falls, past which a Railroad has been made.

At the foot of the rapids the Ottawa divides among islands, into numerous channels, presenting a most imposing array of separate falls; from which downwards there is a reach of twenty-eight miles of navigable water.

At six miles above the City of Ottawa begin the rapids terminating at the Chaudiere Falls, which, though inferior in impressive magnitude to the Falls of Niagara, are perhaps more permanently interesting, as presenting greater variety.

The greatest height of the Chaudiere Falls is about 40 feet. Arrayed in every imaginable variety of form—in vast dark masses—in graceful cascades or in tumbling spray—they have been well described as "a hundred rivers struggling for a passage."

Not the least interesting feature they present the last Chaudiere, where a large body of water is quietly sucked down and disappears under ground.

At the City of Ottawa the Ottawa receives the Rideau from the West, with a course of 116 miles, and draining an area of 1,350 miles.

A mile lower it receives from the North its greatest tributary, the Gatineau, which with a course of probably 350 miles, draining an area of 10,000 square miles. Its extreme sources and those of its upper tributaries are in the unknown northern country. At the farthest point surveyed, 260 miles from its mouth, it is still a powerful stream.

At eighteen miles lower the Riviere du Lievre enters from the north—about 260 miles in length—draining an area of 4,100 square miles. Fifteen miles below it, the Ottawa receives the North and South Nation Rivers on either side, the former 95 and the latter 100 miles in length. Twenty-two miles farther the River Rouge, 30 miles long, enters from the North.

At twenty-one miles lower the River du Nord, 100 miles in length, comes in on the same side, and lastly, just above its mouth it receives the River Assomption, which has a course of 130 miles.

From the City of Ottawa downwards, the River Ottawa is navigable to Grenville, 58 miles. The rapids that occur in the following distance of twelve miles are avoided by a succession of canals. At St. Anne's, twenty-three miles lower, at one of the mouths of the Ottawa, a single lock, to avoid a slight rapid, gives a passage into Lake St. Louis, on the St. Lawrence, above Montreal.

The remaining half the Ottawa waters find their way to the St. Lawrence, by passing in two channels behind the Island of Montreal and Isle Jesus, by a course of 31 miles. They are obstructed by rapids, still it is by one of these that nearly all the Ottawa lumber passes to market.

At Bout de L'Isle, the foot of the Island of Montreal, the Ottawa is finally merged in the St. Lawrence; at one hundred and thirty miles below the City of Ottawa.

The most prominent characteristic of the Ottawa is its great volume. Even above the City of Ottawa, where it has yet to receive tributaries equal to the Hudson, the Shannon, the Thames, the Tweed, the Spey, and the Clyde; it displays, where unconfined, a width of half a mile of strong boiling rapid; and when at the highest, while the "North Waters" are passing, the volume, by calculated approximation, is fully equal to that passing Niagara—that is double the volume of the Ganges.

Taking the bird's eye view of the Valley of the Ottawa, we see spread out before us a country equal to eight times the extent of the State of Vermont, or ten times the extent of Massachusetts; with its great artery, the Ottawa, curving through it, resembling the Rhine in length of course but exceeding it in magnitude.

This immense region overlies a variety of geological formation, and presents all their characteristic features, from the level uniform surface of the Silurian system; which prevails along a great extent of the South Shore of the Ottawa, to the rugged and romantic ridges in the metamorphic and primitive formations, which stretch far away into the North and North-west.

As far as our knowledge of the country extends, we find the greater part of it covered with a luxuriant growth of white and red pine timber, making it the most valuable timber forest in the world; abundantly intersected with large rivers to convey the lumber to market when manufactured.

The remaining portion of it, if not so valuably wooded, presents a very advantageous and extensive field for settlement.

Apart from the numerous townships already surveyed, and partly settled, and the large tracts of good land interspersed throughout the timber country, the great region on the upper course of the western tributaries of the Ottawa, behind the Red Pine country, exceeds the State of New Hampshire in extent, with an equal climate and superior soil.

It is generally a beautiful undulating country, wooded with a rich growth of maple, beech, birch, elm, &c., and watered with lakes and streams, affording numerous mill sites, and abounding in fish.

Flanking the lumber country on the one side, which presents an excellent market for produce, and adjoining Lake Huron on the other, the situation of this tract though comparatively inland, is highly advantageous.

In the diversity of resources, the Ottawa country presents unusual inducements alike to agricultural industry and commercial enterprise. The operations of the lumberers give an unusual value to the produce of the most distant settlers, by the great demand they create on the spot: while the profits of lumber yield those engaged in it a command of wealth which otherwise could not be had in the country.

The value of the resources of their forest, to the inhabitants of the Ottawa country will be evident in comparing the value of their exports with those of other countries.

Take, for instance, the State of Maine, as American enterprise is so much talked of, with all its commercial advantages, and the enterprising character of its people,—when the population was upwards of five hundred thousand, its exports amounted in value to \$1,078,633; but the value of exports of the Ottawa country amounts to double that sum, with less than one-third the population.

If such be the case now, how much more will it be so when, in addition to the more extensive possession of agriculture, the unlimited water power which the Ottawa and its tributaries afford is brought into operation, if even partially applied to general manufactures, as well as that of deals.

It is almost impossible to conceive the idea of an unlimited water-power presented in a more available form than that which the Ottawa offers in its many divided falls. While she lavishes invitingly unparalleled power to manufacture them, she offers her broad bosom to bring the cotton of the South and the timber of the North together.

Nor are the mineral resources of the Ottawa country to be overlooked, and here the Gatineau offers its services, with an unlimited supply of excellent iron within a mile of its navigable water, close to its lowest falls, affording unlimited water power, and abundance of timber for fuel; and there are equal advantages for such works on other parts of the Ottawa. The Plumbago, Lead, and Copper, the Marble and the Ochres of the Ottawa country, will yet become of commercial importance.

To judge of the importance of the Ottawa country, we should consider the population which her varied agricultural and commercial resources may ultimately support. Taking the present condition of New Hampshire as data—without noticing its great commercial advantages,—the Ottawa country, when equally advanced which is not much to say, should maintain three millions of inhabitants. But taking Scotland as our data, which the Ottawa country surely equals in soil, and might, with its peculiar advantages, resemble in commerce and manufactures, the Valley of the Ottawa should ultimately maintain a population of eight millions of souls.

The preceding observations were very hurriedly thrown together some years ago, and published in this paper with the view of partially supplying in a condensed form, some such information as was then wanted, respecting the Ottawa country,—and which the writer, from being Crown Timber Agent for the Ottawa, had the means of furnishing. The extensive use that has since been made of it by the authors of Prize Essays on the Province, and other writers, has seemingly given this imperfect article a greater value than the writer by any means contemplated; and has induced him again to offer it for publication, with some slight corrections, for the use of such writers as may have occasion to make use of it.

It would be trespassing alike on the patience of the readers of this paper, and on the extremely limited leisure which official duties leave the writer, were he to enter into any detail as to the results of the returns, surveys, and explorations that have since been performed in the interior of the Ottawa country.

It may be sufficient to say that in addition to those previously in his possession, they fully confirm what was anticipated as to the extensive tracts of land favorable for settlement, and the advantageous sites for towns and villages, and mills, on the head waters of the western tributaries of the Ottawa, and the upper courses of the rivers flowing into Lake Huron, especially in the vicinity of Lake Nipissing and the upper part of French River, while they establish the practicability of finding an advantageous line of Railway from the Ottawa to Lake Huron, through favorable regions for settlement and trade.

To explain the suitability of the Ottawa country for settlement, it may be sufficient to mention that fall wheat, which for the same labor yields one-third more than spring wheat, is successfully cultivated in all its settlements; and that the summer is one month longer than in the Eastern part of the Province.

As to the proposed line of navigation by the Ottawa and French River to Lake Huron, so much has been justly said of the facilities which the route presents, it remains only for the writer to add that the details of returns of surveys, so far as they bear on the subject, are altogether favorable.

A. J. RUSSELL.

LAWAL UNIVERSITY.—The following young gentlemen received, on Wednesday last, their diplomas of Bachelor of Arts:—Messrs. Pierre Audet, Honored Lecours, Hugh Gale Murray, Come Morisset.—*Herald, Monday.*

RIVAL STEAMERS.—Monday morning, when the steamer *Montreal* arrived from Quebec, she took possession of that portion of the wharf usually occupied by the *John Munro*. This morning the ropes of the *Montreal* were cut, and it was tried to remove her, but without success: fresh ropes were put down, and these in turn were cut. A heavy iron cable was then laid down, as were also two anchors.—At the time we go to press, workmen are employed cutting these chains under the direction of the Harbor Master. The affair is causing a good deal of excitement, and the wharf is crowded with curious spectators.—*Pilot.*

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was found floating in the St. Lawrence, on Friday. It was picked up by the steamer *St. Maurice*, and brought to Three Rivers. He is supposed to be one of the Maillets, drowned some days ago near St. Helen's Island. He is about five feet six inches in height, black hair, and had on light brown cassimere trousers, and striped cotton shirt.

THE CORRIGAN MURDER.—We learned by telegraph from Quebec, last night, that James Hagan, the only untried Corrigan murderer, was arrested by Major Johnston, on Sunday, and lodged in gaol there yesterday afternoon.—*Herald of Tuesday.*

The jury in the Herbert case at Washington for the murder of poor Keating, could not agree to a verdict—there were 10 for an acquittal, and 2 for a conviction.

A CARD.

THE LADIES OF CHARITY OF ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION have great pleasure in announcing that the proceeds of the late Concert for the benefit of the ORPHANS amount to SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS. The expenses were hardly worth mentioning, owing to the kindness of the various parties concerned, to each of whom the Ladies return their sincere thanks on behalf of the Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum.

In the first place, the Ladies beg to thank His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation for the gratuitous use of the City Concert Hall, brilliantly lighted for the evening. To Mr. Ferguson they are deeply indebted for having unsolicited, proposed this Concert for the Orphans, and for his valuable services on the occasion. To Mr. H. Prince and his Band, they are also under many obligations for their efficient and gratuitous aid; and for the cheerful, generous spirit in which it was given.

The Ladies have also to thank the following papers both for gratuitous advertising and for notices of the Concert: *The True Witness, Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Argus, Minerva and Le Pays.*

They have also to thank Messrs. Carrick and O'Hara, for their gratuitous services as door-keepers; and Mr. Sibbery, who posted the placards, as each of them refused to accept payment. To each and all of these parties the Ladies once more return their heartfelt thanks, commending them to the care of Him who is the Father of the fatherless.

TEACHERS WANTED ON THE OTTAWA.

THREE COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED FOR Country Schools. Apply to

J. J. RONEY,

Inspector of Schools, Aylmer.

Aylmer, July 14, 1858.