

of one or more peripatetic practical Agriculturists,—and the offering of premiums for certain specific forms of improvement, the introduction and trial of which are likely to be best promoted by such general encouragement on the part of the Province. These topics, however, will be more naturally discussed in the following Chapter.

(To be Continued)

CANADIAN.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BYTOWN AND THE "POOR INDIANS."—The return to the Address of the Legislative Council, granted on the motion of the Hon. Thos. McKay, for correspondence, &c., "regarding the setting apart of a tract of land on the South side of the River Deser, in the County of Ottawa," at the instance of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, has revealed some curious facts which we have noted, for the purpose of opening the eyes of our readers to the mischievous tendency of suffering the Government of this country to be swayed by an Anglo-Saxon-hating French premier, with his automation colleagues and priestly influence, to the exclusion of every British conservative interest both in politics and religion.

We direct the attention of those hon. members of the lower House, who lately raised such a hurricane of indignation about the Clergy Reserves appropriation, and thundered out their virtuous (!) abhorrence of religious endowments, to the facts narrated below. How do they reconcile the granting of 100,000 acres of the richest territory on the Gatineau, for the fictitious support of a flock of Roman Catholic Indians—in positive contravention of the Land Act, and despite the occupation of the locality by bona-fide locates and holders of Timber Licenses from the Government—how do they reconcile this with the pious intemperance of the Hon. Mr. Price, on the odious subject of Church and State.

But Lafontaine, being empowered to "choose his Upper Canada colleagues," (very gratifying to Upper Canadians, certainly,) can also "choose" a sop from the public lands to feed the already gorged body represented by his reverend friend, the Bishop of Bytown. This Right Reverend Gentleman, by dint of manœuvring with the plain Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands, and his brother-religionist the Surveyor-General, in the Land Department, in co-operation with the Attorney-General of Lower Canada, and his dependent servile confederates in the Executive Council, has succeeded in obtaining a grant of 100,000 acres of land situate in the valley of the River Gatineau, (a tributary of the Ottawa,) besides pecuniary aid—under the specious pretence of providing therefrom for a few families of destitute Indians! And all this in the face of the fact, that the immense and valuable property held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, (which has, at this day, a reserve of 10,000 acres at Two Mountains,) was granted to that body upon condition that the Algonquin and other Indian tribes should receive temporal as well as spiritual support therefrom.

Our readers will doubtless be astonished at the foregoing statements, but they are nevertheless correct. The "Return" referred to, proceeds to detail the views of the Reverend grantee (for mind, the appropriation is made in the name of the Bishop) as expressed in the extract from his letter to Mr. Bouchette:—"The Indians being all Catholics, the Bishop becomes the natural guardian even of their temporal interests; consequently, the Right Rev. Gentleman, as their "representative," takes this extensive public property for the benefit of his Church—we beg pardon, we should have said) for the benefit of the Indians. He does not (oh, certainly not) intend to appropriate the 100,000 acres for any thing else but to purchase for the savages the requisite supply of tomahawks and powder and shot to clear the land with."

But seriously, is the country satisfied that this denunciation of Christians should, through the instrumentality and political influence of Mr. Lafontaine, their great high priest, be allowed to establish their own sectional schools, while the same privilege is denied to every other persuasion throughout the Province; and be likewise permitted to fatten upon the richest landed possessions of the people, while at the same time the House of Assembly is pushing forward an interference with rights vested in the Churches of England and Scotland by the solemn act of the Sovereign.

It will doubtless be argued in this case, that the Church is patented merely in the capacity of guardian to the Indians; but although such a flimsy plea may gilt the ready believer, every discerning individual must observe that this "trust" is a mere cloak. Out upon such manœuvres! We are mistaken if the honourable gentleman who has taken the matter in hand, does not sit it to the bottom, and we may revert to it again as the several features are developed.

It is an extraordinary sight to see a ministerial majority, composed of a rapacious set of radical talked on the one side, working harmoniously with a flock of blind, fanatical partisans on the other, under the superintending care of the priest-ridden parent of the Rebellion Losses Bill.

Bytown Orange Lily.

[From the Huron (Canada) Loyalist.]

The British Colonies have been scattered over a large portion of the earth's surface, and therefore far removed from public security, have almost constantly, from the beginning, been the theatres of misgovernment. That England has, nevertheless, in more instances preserved them, is to be accounted for from the fact that other European nations are still less versed than she is in the art of managing colonies. It is, consequently, not by comparison, at least with modern States, that we desire to illustrate the abuse practised in the colonies, but by appealing to the first principles of politics, and the eternal laws of right and wrong.

Nothing can be further from our intention than to unite with that rabble of would-be-politicians, who, through a vulgar theory of profit and loss, have been led to advocate

the abandonment of the colonies. On the contrary, we are prepared to maintain, that should the expenditure entailed by the colonies be still greater than it has been, they are cheap to England in a political point of view; with them, she is the first of civilized nations—without them she would rank among third or fourth rate powers; and as in statesmanship weakness is vice because it exposes the members of the community to humiliation, insult and loss, so the abandonment of her external possessions is to be guilty of treason toward the nation.

Accordingly, the aim of all political writers should be to consolidate the British Empire, and to point out honestly, and without passion, the causes which at present produce weakness, and threaten ultimate dismemberment; among these, the chief, in our apprehension, is the organization of petty governments for our distant provinces, instead of admitting them to form portions of one great aggregate. The wisdom of perfect union has long been felt by all statesmen, though rhetoricians like Burke, more intent on displaying their own eloquence than solicitous to promote the interest of their country, have habitually laboured with perverse ingenuity, to render the great design distasteful to the public. It is now, at length, however, beginning to be felt, that every portion of the empire shall be regarded as a province rather than as a dependency, and be permanently united to the remainder, by being represented in the same legislature. In stating this, we are not contending against the existence of provincial legislatures for the conducting of provincial business, but, on the contrary, while these should be continued and organized with much greater care than they have ever been hitherto, we would have each large division of every colony fairly and fully represented in the Imperial Parliament, by members elected on the spot—natives, if possible—and sent over to England to explain the wants, and stand up for the rights and privileges of the provinces.

It is easy to conceive how such a scheme would tend to consolidate the various portions of the empire. If we were accustomed daily to hear that the member for Calcutta, Sydney, Cape Town, Montréal, Quebec, or Toronto, stood up in the House of Commons, and laid before the legislature the results of his personal experience, we should feel practically that the inhabitants of these places were our fellow-citizens. At present in spite of our geographical knowledge, they appear half-fabulous. Many among us have never seen them, never expect to see them, and, though we cannot deny the existence of such citizens, we admit the truth with cold indifference, and seldom apply ourselves to acquire any knowledge of their wants and wishes. It may be said, that books will remedy this evil. They will assist, no doubt, but their influence must always be infinitesimally small, compared with that of political representation, which would bring a portion of the inhabitants of these distant regions to London, mix them up in ordinary society, and compel a majority of educated persons to qualify themselves to converse with them.

Besides, the constant habit of electing members to serve in the Imperial Parliament, would diffuse through the whole of our vast empire the feeling that London is the capital of the world, the centre of civilization, the great workshop of knowledge and of the empire—and any man of liberal studies would desire to visit it as his political home. The gentleman selected to represent the various provinces, would in many cases take their families with them, to acquire English tastes, English ideas, and English patriotism. England would no longer be so much a mother country as the centre of one mighty community, greatly diffused indeed, but connected by the indissoluble bonds of opinion, of religion, of manners, and of political fraternity. To be thought highly of in his province, would satisfy no ambitious man. The ultimate aim of his life would be to distinguish himself in London, to lift up his voice in the senate, to be respected and admired there, and from that great elevation to send the echoes of his fame to the remotest limits of America, Africa, or Australasia.

MONTREAL, August 24.—Awful Calamity.—It is our painful duty to record that a most disastrous fire broke out about half-past ten o'clock last night, in some stables at the back of Craig street, completely surrounded with wooden buildings, which in an incredibly short time were in a blaze. The fire communicated first to the broom factory of Mr. Kellech, and the furniture manufactory of Mr. Armstrong, thence it spread to the adjoining buildings, and it soon became evident that a terrific conflagration would take place.

The east side of St. Urban street, from the part where the fire originated, to Craig street, is entirely destroyed.—The wind being southwest drove the flames to St. Charles st., Barronnie st., St. Dominique st., and St. Constant st. House after house caught with marvellous rapidity.

The destruction of property is very great, greater, we learn, than at the Griffintown fire. Vast quantities of furniture have been destroyed in the act of removal, by being deposited in places which were thought secure, but which the fire afterwards reached.

The total number of buildings destroyed was 181.—Amount insured, £21,765.

HEAVY MASSES OF COPPER.—We have seen passing our office for a week past immense masses of native copper, of such weights as to require two teams to a wagon, and we take from Mr. Knight's Shipping Books the weight of a few masses from the Cliff and Minnesota mines. The following was the Cliff:—4,470; 4,600; 4,696; 4,000; 4,286; 4,200; 4,300; whole weight 29,852. Every piece, it will be noticed, weighs two ton or more, and many of them are cut from masses weighing many tons. Such immense masses of pure copper were never before known in the history of mining. This truly wonderful deposit of the pure metal is peculiar to Lake Superior; and if these mines continue to increase in richness as they are opened deeper, the greatest difficulty will be in cutting these large masses into pieces small enough for shipment. This is really a difficulty, already, and this is the reason pieces of unwieldy size are shipped.

The copper is too tenacious and compact to be broken in pieces by blasting, and it has to be cut up with a long chisel, three-fourths of an inch in width, by chipping off piece after piece with a heavy hammer. By this slow and expensive process these large masses of native copper are cut up into pieces for shipment. An inventor of some machine for sawing or cutting this copper by steam power, would strike a vein of good fortune. The Minnesota mine is turning out masses of the same description and of the same great weights. Here are four pieces lately sent down:—4,727; 4,040; 3,400; 2,465; whole weight, 14,641.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

The Editor of the *Lake Superior Journal* says:—We were shown yesterday, by Capt. John Halloran, of this place, a piece of quartz rock, from Lake Superior, containing several dollars worth of pure, native gold. The gold shows itself in particles, disseminated through the quartz, the largest of which as near as we could judge from the appearance, weighs more than a dollar. He states that a friend in the mining country has discovered rocks of this description, of which this is a surface specimen, as its appearance clearly shows it to be; that there was no reason, object or chance, for deception in regard to it. He brought it down in order to have it examined, and we saw it thoroughly tested in several ways yesterday, and there is no question as to its being genuine gold.

The Railroad contemplated from Niagara Falls via Hamilton, to Sandwich opposite Detroit, is put under contract and will be commenced forthwith. From the Suspension Bridge at the Falls, to Sandwich is 240 miles, and with the exception of getting up and down a mountain at Hamilton, the grade of the road is almost a dead level. It is an extraordinary fact, that between Hamilton and Sandwich there is one portion of the road running fifty miles in a straight line. It is expected to make the run from Niagara Falls to Detroit in six hours.

We have, we find, at present in Montreal, a visitor from the Holy Land, in the person of the Rev. Father Flavians, a Maronite Monk of Mount Lebanon, whose convent was, some years ago, destroyed by the Druses, and who now visits the new world on a mission to collect the means of rebuilding it.—*Montreal Herald.*

JESUITS OF NEW GRENADA.—The Jesuits have been recently expelled from New Grenada. It appears by a statement of facts relative to their history in that country published in the *N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis*, that during the last ten years, the Jesuits have been active and powerful, that they have so managed as to control the government, and restrain the progress of liberal principles. In 1849, however, the liberal party triumphed, and elected as President Don Jose Hilario Lopez, who was directly opposed to the followers of Looahy. This was made the test throughout the election; and after the installation of Lopez the liberal majority of the House of Representatives demanded that he should expel the Jesuits from the republic. In consequence a decree was issued on the 18th of May last, for the removal of the whole order. The House of Representatives has fully sanctioned this act, and declared that the President and his ministers have deserved well of their country. The pragmatic sanction given by Charles III., King of Spain, in 1767, decreed the perpetual exile of the Jesuits from all the territories belonging to the Spanish Crown; and this, with all the laws of Spain, was adopted by New Grenada at the time of its becoming independent. It had never been repealed, and consequently the permission according to the Jesuits after the crisis of 1840-42, to re-establish themselves there, was a violation, and not an abrogation of the pragmatic sanction.

The Jesuits are often commended for their wisdom.—We think their *folly* is more conspicuous than their sagacity or common sense. In the arts and devices they have practiced to gain power, they have played their game so badly, that almost every Government and State of Christendom has expelled them as unworthy of citizenship or protection. With a very moderate share of wisdom, they would have managed better.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, August 23.—Now that the question of Railways through these Provinces is agitating the public mind, and that it seems to be a settled question that a Railway *must* go, we have been anxious to ascertain as far as possible, the different quarters from which freight and passenger traffic may be expected; and in the event of the contemplated line going to Shediac, we feel confident, taking the position of Prince Edward Island into consideration, that a considerable amount of traffic from that Colony will find its way to it, the great difficulty experienced by the people there, being the want of some contiguous market for their produce, at sufficiently remunerating prices, which they cannot be said to have at present. On this account we have obtained from the Island a few of the leading statistics connected with their trade, which we now lay before our readers. The value of their Imports, in Sterling, from Great Britain, for last year, was 38,407; from British West Indies, 228; from British North American Colonies, 60,057; and from Foreign Countries, 16,516.—the total value of Imports was 115,208. The value of Exports to Great Britain was 16,579; to British West Indies, 508; to British North American Colonies, 34,988; to Foreign Countries, 8,483.—the total value of Exports being 55,058. From this it will be seen that their Exports are only one-half the value of their Imports; but the Island being a ship-building Colony to a small extent, the difference is made up by the value of the new vessels built there and exported, but which does not appear in the account. The following are the quantities of the principal articles of produce exported from the island last year:—Potatoes, 188,780 bushels; Oats, 531,464 bushels; Turnips, 18,640 bushels; Barley, 10,974 bushels; Oatmeal, 223 barrels and 220 bags; Flour, 584 barrels; Cattle, 302; Sheep, 344; Dry Fish, 6230 quintals; Pickled Fish, 352 barrels; Timber, 7476 tons; Boards, 1697 thousand feet. One pound sterling is thirty shillings Island currency, and other coins in proportion.