will go farther than an equal weight of the The numbers at which we arrived, from se results of analysis, show that, taking all the these sustaining elements of the food into consideration, the coarse is our-half more nuutive than the fine. Leaving a wide margin be the influence of circumstances, let us suppose it only one eighth more nutritive, and weshall have nomenine people nourished equalby by the same neight of grain, which, when eaten as fine floor, would support only seeen. The school of the country, in other words, would an this form go one-fourth farther than of present.

A word to our Scottish readers before we senstude. We do not recommend to you even the whole meal of wheat as a substitute for we or mat-meal or your paten-rake. The out is more autritive even than the whole grain of wheat, taken weight for weight. For the growing boy, for the hard-working man, and for the portly matron, out-meal contains the materials of the quest hearty neurishment .-This it owes in part to its peculiar chemical composition, and in part to its being, as it is pared in Scotland, a kind of whole meal. The finely sifted cutowal of Yorkshire and Lancathire is not so agreeable to a Scottish taste, and Theliere, is not so nutritious as the rounder and coarser meal of the more no thern coun-

Whi'e, therefore, the whole meal of wheat i- superior to the fine Lour in economy, in nutritive tower, end in wholesomeness, and therefore, should be preferred by those who regest line upon wheat, -in all these respects the oot has still the advantage, and, therefore, concht religiously to be adhered to. You nive Iy was informed that it would not be prident is to the experience of your forefathers, for a to go through the pass, as there were 4,000 whousand years, not to forsake it.

#### "RECIPES.

Fracion, in treating of the Rospherry, "The Spren is reat to the stranberry in dire lying the test is of the teeth, and so like that fruit, it down not undergo the acctous fermentation in the promote tier are therefore recommended to throughte and gooty patients." The resplicity is also medid in the confectionary department touffer an excellent fruit for tarts, jame, and sweethursts, and when properly prepared as a surep, and diduted, makes a felicions and re-Treshing heverage, very couling and sufe in fevera

Russenst Synor .- To every quart of froit, and a prond of sugar, and L.: it stand over night, In the mering buil and skim it for half an hour; then strein it through a finnel bag and pour into titles, which must be eartfully cooked and scaled. To each bettie, add if you please a trifle of brandy. if the weather is so warm as to endanger its

The same readed answers for blackberries. Rasperent Jan.-1 lb. Louf Sugar or White Havana Sugar, to every pound of frait. Buise them together in year preserving pan with a silver server, and let them simmer gently for an hope. When co'd, got them into glam or china jure, and Leg . ver them a bit of opper saturated with brandy - then the them up so us carefully to exclude the sir. They will keep a year, and are better than if It was of no great value. . made after the old meshod, with the addition of eutrant july.

Graces Bens.-One pint molarers and togreensful ginger, put into a pail to be half filled ! with laiding trater-when well stored together. If the mil with boiling grater, leaving from for ever pint of great, which must not be put in until lick -warm. Piece it on a warm hearth for the night and bet le it in the morning. Reca. from a lady of Weathershe'd, Cont.)-

20 4 ope of the oil of spruce, 20 do. wintergrown. to Sessifian Pour tenquarte of beling water martie wite, then add eight quarte of a ld water. per pint and a half of ur loss a, and a half pint of beast. Let it stand ten hours and then bettie it.

RENNET OR WISE CUFFACIN .- Very simple, and propered in five minutes. Cut a bit of Rennet it foor inches square into stripes, which put Lettle filled with wine. It will be fit for

first warm and arrested the milk, then stir into it a ten speciful of table speciful of the remot wine, according to its streetb, and pour immediately rate a padding dish, or cups, as you prefer - pu away in a maiglace for an hour, and grate nutming on them The other, of which you can makerough, by the addition of extra wine when you propers it, is a very mourishing drink for invalids. Jonato Carron - To a gallen skinned tomatos. Ctable sponsfulassit, 4 do. black pepper, half : speciful alepice, 8 red-peppers, and a speciful mostard. All these ingredients must be ground fine and simmered stort; in sharp vinegar 3 og 4 Sours. As much vineger is to be used so to leave full a gallon of liquor when the process is over proved by age, and will keep several years. De. Rush's cure for persons who have drank im Tratly of cold water or any cold liquid when princi heated. Dores of liquid landanum proto the redence of the attack. From a

See axer and most supple accure his paragar. Boss.—Pack them decing the summer and for winter. Take a stone crock or firkin, and in a layer of sait, half an inch deep, insert regres on the small end, and cover each layer regs with a laver of salt. If the eggs are fresh n ranked, and put into a cool dry place, they keep pasketly good until the following

OIL SALVIST OR VEREZABLE OVSTERS till the will come off entity. When you have taken nextly, out the ro is into Lits as long as an or put into a deep vegetable dish a layer of of bread or crackers, a little salt and pepnutners, and a corolling of botter as this ean cut, it; then a layer of opsters till your 30 or 40 med average crosses at top. Fill the dish puised.

The comain two hours in the oven without injury.

aten in half an hour. Var MEAL CARRS - To three pints of indian zeites large as an egg, and a o, theo odd these oggs, and milk to consumency of batter. Half a tea-

Mos.—A teargranful of castar oil of enlarges; a temporaful of given whreever the cough is will aff of edicf at once, and in medy relieves the croop, however

lustra.-Take leaves of the common les) givee them, without pressing the pror good spirits upon them, and let it stand until it is required tiochere will keep for years, and affects inferior to other of resea. A will so five to impregate the atroom with a delictous actor. Comgreatly improved by a very small added to it - German piper.

TIME ESTABLISHMENT. Grosse Lile, June 25, 1817. ing medical gentlemen compose he Hospitals and Sheds at Grosse

Dong to Medical Superintendkincon, binihcit, Larocque, , Damours, Dease, in charge of Pinet, Assistant in Hospitals;

Apothecary; Mr. Cullingford. Mr. Mckay, Chief Steward; Temployed, including 10 Stew-

15 cocks, and 62 orderlies

ga's bave been erected, and 260 beds. Another capa-20, will be ready to-morrow. is experienced in obtaining can be tempted, even by k in he vicinity of the

land, capable of accommoda-

that the emigrants suffer walk through these they receive, when destitute, fresh meat, soft bread, rice, and salt pork, by order of the

Government The ressels that sailed late in Mar begin to come in, and very few deaths or cases of sickness are found in comparison with those that left in April; many of these were large vesrols, whose mesters were maccustoned to the presenger trade, and never attempted to preserve cleanliness or order in the hold; those that have arrived lately are a smaller class of vessels, and the passengers under better con-

J. L. ARMSTRONG.

### United States.

FROM MEXICO.

FIGHT AT THE NATIONAL BRIDGE-100 MESICANS AND 50 AMERICANS KILLED AND WOCHDED.

From the New York Herald, Extra The following important and interesting intelligence, was communicated to the New Orleans Della, of the 20th inst., by Lieutenand Floyd and McWilliams, of the second Pennsylvania volunteers, who came over on the stramship Galveston.

On the 8th inst., a small reconncitering parly, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men and 50 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz; This party was under the command of Capt. Bainbridge, of 3d artillery. On leaving Jelapa and getting near Corro Gordo, this par-Mexicans in the chapparal along the pass. Previous to this the officers, who had gone to the rear of the train, were fired at from the

chappared at the mouth of the pass.

The party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy, and arrired at the bridge that evening. Whilst they were bivonacking on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unahie to fusuish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge. A guard was theo stationed below the bridge and the encampanent to proxent the party be-

At this time, signal lights on the gidges and el. if were distinctly seen. Before daylight the scouting party was sent out, and also a porty to clear the bridge, which was done without any opposition.

The main body of the party then passed over the bridge. Every thing then appeared to be safe; and all danger being past, Lieut. McWilliams and Mr. Frazer were sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. As they were entering the bridge, a party of about 25 Mexicans appeared on the bridge, and fired several volleys an them .-The waggon master, and foor others, who were passing the bridge, were fired on, and give it full recommendation to the public. the whole 5-killed, and the wagon captured.

After the fire had coused, a party of lancers apprared on the bridge, and seemed to be preparing to charge, but seeing that Capt. Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, sheeled their horses and galloped eff. Capt. I. nursued his march in good order followed by 400 or 500 foot lancers, who hung upon his rear and finks for four or five miles, but at respectable distance. Thus bemined in, this the party pursued its way until it arrived his trata.

The Mexicans who had attacked Bainhridge's party, were the same who had comin Col. M.'s camp, and during the whole time very near to our sentinels. On the next day Capt Bainbridge's party

resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined even to our professional tourists; by Cant. Doperu's D. S. dragoons, who were sent back to get their berees. This company with its gallant captain, behaved very handsomely at the attack on Col. McIntosh's camp : indeed it was generally admitted that Col. M's coast of surpassing beauty and grandenr, command was saved by the gallantry of Capt. Capt. Bainbridge's party continued their

march to Yera Cruz, where they arrived in

In the meantime, Capt. Duporn's party having a long return train to gnard, and being This may be used in two weeks, but threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly "pulsed, killing many of the enemy, and suffering no loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagous were cut off, specuful to near a table specufui has been given and the drivers taken prisoners. Capt. Daperu arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost in all, three killed and three wounded.

On the day Capt. Bainbudge's party- left McIntosh's camu, Gen. Cadwallader arrived, with a force of 800 men and two bowitzers, and pushed on towards the National Bridge. On approaching the Bridge, General C. occupird the heights commanding the Bridge, from which the enemy had fired upon Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans posted on the ridges and in the chapparal, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours-the | men, and when you read of them, it is always Mexicans losing more than 100 men, and Gen. Cadveallader losing some 15 killed and some 30 or 40 wounded; the Mexicans were re-

The bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadnallader, who was on his way to Jalapa. The estimated loss of Col. McIntush's party was about \$4,000. The road for miles was strewn with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been cantured by the enemy.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army respecting the command which had charge of the train. There will be a court of inquiry on the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa bas heen broken up by order of Gen. Sent; and all the sick and government stotes have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has bad a road opened from Perote to Tospan, from which, a fetore, all our stores and men will be sent,

preference to the old road. The success of the attack on McIntosh's command has given great confidence to the gnerillas, who are awarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all our parties, large and small.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Capt. Be met, the Paymaster, that the specie wagons in charge of the party were saved. He was in one of them himself when he wagon was attacked, and fought like a

There are about 1000 men encamped at Vera Cruz. General Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to on him at Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the capital; all the odds and ends of the army are collect- without charge, including Puition or books, poorly armed, and are miserably provided for. There was a small pronunciamento at the tity of Mexico. It was early put down by General Bustamente; it was got up by factions of the populace party, and of the Gomez | Education. I sick under treatment on Santa Anna," but the President ad interam will not be opened till early in Antumn, in 830, and on board of vessels | still maintains his power and influence.

> We have about six thousand men at Puebla, under command of Worth and Quitman, Gen Sontt will remain at Puebla until he is reinforced.

the capital Since the above was written, we have leatned that in the affair between General C:dwallader and the Mexicans at the Nationny The healthy from vends al Bridge, the company of Lient Blakely, of the newly raise! volunteers, with two howit-ge, at these tents, where, pontryaz for a few days, with a few discharges from the howitzers. so board the steamers for In passing through, however, Lieut Blakely received a heavy fire from the enemy on the ridge which commands the road, by which he enclained loss of one killed and four wounded,

guerillas, who kept up a continual fire on his

At Cerro Gordo, it was thought from reports of heavy firing, that the enemy had made a stand, in great numbers, though no apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Cadwallader's command, who was moving in a hold and steadymanner-the only way to deal with the Mexicans.

Captain Gates' company of 3d dragoons was sent by Gen. Cadwallader to the reat, to reinforce the guards of the bain, who were ittacked by a large body of lanceve which hey repulsed with considerable loss. : -There is much sickness in Vera Cruz, but

very litt'e in the Castle. Gen. Cadwallader is much praised for the en ergy and promptness of his movements to the rescue of Col McIntosh, and for the bravery and skill with which he scattered the swarms of guerillas, grown confident by the success of into Committee to consider the expediency of heir previous enterprise. Gen. Shott was at Puebla at the last ac

Santa Anna had a second time sent in his resignation of the Presidency. Congress had not, up to that time, accepted it. He had also made formal resignation of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the army, which,

d in abey nce. Five Movican generals, whose names are not given, have been arrested and sent to the lifferent States for confinement. The gallant Capt. Walker has commenced

his work of retaliation on the guerillas. On the morning of the 8th inst., he started with his command from Perote, on an expedition some distance into the interior. During the Bills, xpedition he succeeded in capturing nine merillas and an alcade. He has employed hem in clearing the streets and sinks. A letter had been received in Vera Cruz on

he 15th inst., previous to the sailing of the Galveston, direct from the headquarters of Gen. Scott, stating that Gen. Scott had issued orders for the removal of the prisoners from Vera Croz to Tuspan. This change was said Cruz, and because communications could be Puebla, than between the latter place and quiring notice of any motion he discussed. Vera Cruz.

"LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS."

The publication of this valuable paper has seen removed from Copper . Harbor to St. Marie. It was discontinued during the Winter months, but it is now resumed and edited with even more than former vigor. John N. LECERSOLL is its sole Editor-

mankind. The first number of the new series of the aper is now before us, distinguished for erary and mechanical excellence.

We learn from it that books for the subcription of the capital stock for the completion of a Ship Canal around the Sault are the Imperial Parliament, in rendering 175esnow open, and that there is every probability the whole amount, \$200,000, will soon be taken up; the completion of this enterprise will give us 500 miles more of Lake navi-

We find also from the paper that the Julia Polmer-stauch steamer and true-will make one or two pleasure excursions during the months of July and August upon this greatest where Colonel McIntosh had encamped with of Lakes, the noble Superior and we cannot ducted, be had no aversion; but he thought too urgently advise all who are tired of the that one like the present one, burt, riber dust, the turmoil, and extravagant heat of than benefitted the country. He was not incrowded cities, and who sicken from the dull, clined to support the present motion, unless he neart-disperiting conventionalities that charaforcements. The party remained that night acterise life therein, to seize the bits with derived from it. their teeth, and basten to scenes where they the Mexicans kept a continued fire on the can see Nature in all her untutored freshness wanthers weeks. To make your cust and | comp, approaching with the greatest boldness | and grandeur. Hear what our eloquent contemporary of the Lake Superior News says of the mighty basin of water so little known

"Situated between latitudes forty-six and hundred yards above the level of the Ocean, and a depth reaching far below that level-a more than twelve hundred miles in extent, and ahounding in geological phenomena, varied mineral wealth, agates, comelian, jasper, onal and other precious stones-with its rivers, bays, estuaries, islands, presque isles, peninsulas, capas, pictured-rocks, transparent lakes, teaping cascades, and bold highlands, limned with pure veins of quartz, spar, and amethystine crystals, full to repletion with minetal riches; reflecting in gorgeous majesty the sun's bright rays and the moon's mellow blush; o'er-topped with over verdant groves of fir, cedar and the mountain ash; while the background is filled up with mountain upon mountain, until rising in majesty to the clouds, distance loses their inequality

resting against the clear vault of heaven." Here you will find man too more like his original nature-the Sons of the Forest, disdaining factitious tastes and superfluous attire. and maidens, unskilled in coquetry, with toilettes innocent of the comb. The accommodations of the "Julia Palmer," too, are excellent, and too much cannot be said in praise of her gentlemanly proprietor, Col. W. F. Porter Taylor. You don't often see such on the last page of the book, where they put the best things !- New York Semi-Weekly Tribane.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

OFFERS OF PEACE REJECTED !-- ADVANCE OF GEN-ERAL SCOTT TO BIG PRIO.

There has been another arrival from Vera Cruz, with several days later news. Gen. Scutt is reported to be at Rio Prio- a city only two or three stages from the Halls of the Mon

He was met at that point by a deputation from the Capital, bearing peace propositions—the nature had taken credit for what the Government had of which has not transpired; but they were of so done; but the result of the enquiry which exceptionable a character that General Scott felt was now being made by the committee, of

mund to reject them. The deputation, and others, represent the people of the Capital as strongly anxious to secure an adjustment of existing difficulties, and a return of

Now that Gen. Scott has advanced on near the Capital, an attack cannot be much longer delayed. From indications in the neighborhood, the garrism at Tampico were in daily expectation of being attacked .- Albany Journal.

NORMAL SCHOOLS. Dr. Egerton Rverson has issued a circular to the Wardens of Districts in the Province, in which he gives the resolutions of the Board of Education, in regard to the rules of admittance of scholars to the Normal Seminary. We can merely give the subtance of them. Every scholar over 16 years of age, having

certificate of good character, from a Cle:gyman of the Denomination to which he belongs, knowing, what somebody or other celled, the three R's, Reading, Riting and Rithmetic, and this country in a proper manner. He would who declares in writing that he intends to devote himself to teaching, shall be admitted to all the advantages of the Normal School, ed in the city, about 20,000 in number, but | and they shall be allowed the sum of 5s. per week towards the expenses of their board. Other students not intending for Teachers, to be admitted to the School at such rates as may hereafter be determined by the Board of

Bank. consequence of the non-arrival of the Master Congress had refused to except his resigna- from home; also that £100 has been placed at the disposal of that gentleman to buy apparatus .- Toronto Globe.

LF A Boy CHRAIGO OVER NINGARA PALLE -Welgern from Col. John Fiek, that a melanaholy Gen. Eraro is in command of the army at accident occurred at Ningara Falls on Sunday last. A fine hal, of the name of John Murphy, aged about thirteen years, in the employ of Judge Parter, in organg to Chippewa in a cange, was drawn into the repide on the Canada side, and into the Great HorseShoe Full, When he was first discovered, he was beyond the reach of all the Bank of Upper Canada. There was cartbly assistance; and although the little fellow one thing which he thought was wrong in the with a few discharges from the howitzers, holding bisslight some for nearly twenty minutes, almost stationary, and when tired asture gave up contending longer, with the wind and current both against him, the little fellow plunged over-

## Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. FRIDAY, June 25, 1847. From the Montreal Herald.

13 Petitions were brought up. - - -The following Petitions were read: Of the Montreal Canadian Agricultural Society, for an Act of Incorporation. The Committee on Printing preserved Report recommending that the tenders of

Messrs. Lovell & Gibson for the Sectional Printing, and Messrs. Campbell & Perrault for the Journals, (which are to be communced immediately) be adopted-Report consirred On motion of Mr. Merritt, the House went

removing the Duties on Agricultural products, on certain conditions. To sit again on Wed-Mr. DeWitt-Bill to Incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Rulroad Company. Second Rreading on Thursday. Mr. Chauveau-Bill to Incorporate the

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Conpany like his resignation of the Presedency, remain- of Canada. Second reading on 6th July. Mr. Lafontaine-Bill to Incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association. Second reading on Wednesday. Bill to amend charter of Montred Gas

> The Bill to amend the Act Incorporating the Banque du Peuple, was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Pivate The Bill to Incorporate the Canada Intual Life Assurance Company was read the second

> time, and referred to the Committee of Prirate Bills. The Bill to amend the law of imprisonment for debt was read the second time, and refered. As the House was about to proceed withe orders of the day,

Mr. Sol. Gen. CAMERON moved the the be partly owing to the sickness in Vera House do resolve that a Petition be presented to Her Majesty on the subject of Emigation, more easily kept up between Tuspan and and that the standing orders of the House redress home by the mail which was to lege on Monday next. The hon, gentleville, in making the motion, said, that all the members were aware of the vast amount of sickless, destitution, and death, which had occifred, and that it was therefore unnecessaary fo him to say anything to show the necessity of thing such a step. The petition set forth these non of various character-one whom it is facts, and called upon the Imperial GSFmnecessary to know, to form a proper estimate | ment to take into consideration the state in which the emigrants left, to which the present lamentable state of things was to be attribled, with a view of preventing the shipmed of emigrants in like circumstances again; and also to re-imbuse the Provincial Government for the large expense which it had been fat to, over and above the sum already grantu by sary support to the poor ad destitute emigants.

Mr. PALDWIN seconded the motion. Mr. Hatt wished to know if they the power to prevent English landlord, afte they had cheated, oppressed, and mined the poor tenantry, transporting them to this contry? He wanted to see a large emigration fring place to this country, but not one of pairers. And even to one of paupers, if properly con-

Mr. CAMERON (Lanark) agreed with "" of what had fallen from the member for Itler. borough, but notwithstanding, he would shipport the motion, he was glad to see a delland made for repayment of money expended by the Provincial Government, which ought, thought, to be borne entirely by the British Barrent Sair Ha hard that the sair of Emigration would be taken up by the House,

during the session. Mr. Gowan was very sorry to hear the remarks which had fallen from the member for Peterborough; he (Mr. G.) thought that every man, who, with a strong arm and good health, emigrated to this country; was a benefit to it. Let him be ever so poor, the poorest emigrant made the hest settler, whilst the most wealthy were generally the worst. He was not pleased with the Government, which he thought had not done all that they should have done; they should not have waited until the emigrants had arrived before they took steps; it was their duty to have anticipated their arrival. and to be prepared for them on their arrival. He would admit that much was to be allowed for the great amount of sickness engendered by famine in treland, and which could scatcely have been anticipated. He could not support the Address, as he did not see any good could

be derived from it. Mr. Hatt explained he did not say anything against the emigrants, but against the landlords in Britain, who had them sent out. Mr. Attorney General SHERWOOD hoped that the address would be unanimous; he defended the Government from charge of neglect; it was not possible, he said, to have anticipated that so much misery and distress would occur. They knew that a large-emigration would take place, but they did not and could not anticipate that so much si-kness could occur amongst the emigrants. It the Government had spent twenty or thirty thousand pounds n erecting hospitals as it had done, and they were afterwards not required, there would have been more outery against the Government, for wasteful expenditure, than there was now for

neglect. The Government had done everything in its power. Mr. Avewer said that the bon member which he was chairman, would show that the Government was highly culpable. About the result of the petition, he thought them called upon to make representation with respect to the present manner of shipping the emigrants, and to complain against their crowding the vessels, with such large number of passengers as at present, notwithstanding the law and the appointment of agents by the British Government in every sea-port, to watch over emigration. So long as vessels were crowded with such a large number of Emigrants, disease and distress must occur; he was sure their representation would have some effect on this point. With respect to the remarks which were made against landlords, he thought they were just with respect to some, their power to make the emigrants comforta-

support the address. After a few other remarks, the resolution was unanimously carried. The Address was then submitted and ap-

proved, and ordered to be delivered to His Broellency for transmission to England. The Bill to increase the Capital of Bank of Montreal was read a second time.

whole of the present Stock was su Mr. Morratt replied-Yes. Mr. Susawoop-Well if it was, it was not all called for a for he know by the newspapers that the Directors were just calling their an increase of capital.

banking system, that was, the charging of & per cent, discount here on notes payable at the

mandamade upon it at any office. The cost of transporting specie was very great, and the discount the Bank charged for transporting The Bill was then read a second time. A. long discussion then took place on the second reading of the Bill, to amend the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Act, which resulted in the Bill being carried by 87 against 10:

A number of other measures of a local nature, relating to Upper Canada only, occupied the House to a very late hour.

MostDAY, June 28. The House adjourned for a short time at 4 clock, in order to present to His Excellency the Address on the subject of demigration,

voted the day before :-Must Gracious Sovereign? We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Co amons, of Canada, in Provincial to the necessity of having the same laws for BRITISH WHIG present the apprehensions which we entertain from the unprecedented influx of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution, starvation and disease, unparalleiled in the history of the Province.

We venture humbly to state that the arrangements for the reception of the sick at Grosse Isle, the Quarantine Station, although made on an extensive scalo, have proved wholly inadequate to the unexpected emerthat station have been converted into hospitals, and still are insufficient for the numerous sick; that the island itself, which is three miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. has been reported as not sufficiently extensive to receive all those who, by the regulation of difference between the laws of Upper and the Health Officers, are required to perform quarantine; that the apparently healthy have consequently been forwarded without being subjected to the usual preception; and as a further consequence, that fever is shewing itself among the inhabitants of the populous cities of Montreal and Quebec; and, in addition, that the progress of the emigrants into the interior is marked by disease and death.

We feel bound to declare to Your Majesty. that while we believe that this House and the people of the Province are most desirous to welcome to the Colony all those of their fellow subjects who may think proper to emigrate from the parent country to settle among them, we are convinced that a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place, is calculated to produce a most injurious effect upon our prosperity, unless conducted upon a more systematic prin-We beseech the interference of Your Ma-

jesty under the infliction with which this land has been visited, and is still further threatened, not to permit the helpless, the starving, the sick and diseased, unequal and unfit as they are to face the hardships of a settler's life, to embark for these shores, which, if they reach, they reach in too many instances only to find a grave. We humbly pray Your Majesty that mea-

sures may be adopted by Your Majesty's Go-vernment, that the Emigrant Ships may be large and ziry, that ample space may be altotted to the emigrants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is now fornished, with sufficient medical attendance, shall be always provided on board. We humbly inform Your Majesty, that in

the opinion of this House, an unusually large expenditure must be made in this Province in the present season to meet such unexampled could be done. Now, there were well informed jority of at least four the first day of the destitution and distress; and we assure Your persons, who said this would be an improve- Session, and that they had good reason to Majesty of our confident belief that the jus- ment, which no body on the other side had to count upon the votes of certain loose fish, tice as well as the liberality of the Imperial yet contradicted. Neither had any one at-Government will provide for this expenditure from the Imperial funds.

On the return of the Speaker to the House, Mr. LATERRIERE inquired if Ministers were prepared to recommend a grant for the road to Chemin des Cars. Mr. CAYLEY said that £1500 had been al

ready voted by the House for that improvem it, or which about £1000 had been expended. The engineers feared that the remaining £3M would not be sufficient to complete the wok. Ministers, however, were not prepand at that moment to promise to recommend any further appropriation; but he would not say that they might not do so, when the general estimates came down. Mr. LATERRIERE-Ah! They are both in

Mr. Gowan then gave notice of his intenior to move an Address to the Governor Ganeed, praying for an account of all Public Works in Canada, distinguishing the cost resperively, of those in Upper Canada and those in lawer Canada; in order that it might be sem whether the repeated assertions made by theother side on this subject were, or were

It then, in pursuance to notice, put several quations to Ministers, to which the following insvers were returned :bt .- The subject of King's College was under consideration, and Ministers would be prosered to state their intentions on that subectin the course of a week.

2.- Ministers had made certain representtion to the Home Government, recommending thata certain extent of freedom of navigation should be afforded on the St. Lawrence, and recommending also that Montreal should be mait a Free Port. Until an answer should be preived on these points, it was thought that it would be premature to ask a greater con-

from this answer being given, Mr. Gowan suggested the importance of having the represenution of the Provincial Government backed by an Address from the House.

3d .- No measure relative to the Registration in Upper Canada would be submitted during the present Session. 4it .- It was intended to remodel the Crown Lanis Department; but it was not thought

necessary to ask for any additional authority from the Logislature. 50 -- It was not intended to introduce any bill which would enable District Councils to pledic the public credit, by the issue of debentices; but undoubtedly every facility would be accorded for the completion of works

alresiy undertaken. Mr. Malcolm Cameron's metion relative to the Frown Lands Department, and Messrs. Merrit and Ermatinger's motions relative to

trad, and commerce, were postsoned. Mr. Attorney General Sugawood in moving the second reading of the bitt to amend the faw relative to consignments by merchants to axeats said, that at present in this country, much litigation and less ensued from the present state of the law with regard to sales but not just to others. A large number of made by agents. Thus, if an agent received portions of it that ought to be introduced into of business to be a diagrace to the pineteenth landlords be knew, had taken every means in goods with instructions to sell them in a particular manner, and he sells them by auction. ble on their passage, and to settle them in or treasfers them as security or in any other way than directed by his instructions, the compelled him to vote against the Bill. person purchasing from him, even although he any siher than the agent, would be compelled lawyers from both parts of the Province. sever-ly feit in England, and several laws by accident or negligence to recover damages better. Mr. Morrar moved the second reading of years to remedy the evil by these laws. Mr. Sol. Gen. Canthon moved the introthe Bill to increase the Capital of the City The agent is held to be the true owner as duction of a section enabling the families of against a bone side purchaser, upacquainted persons killed in duels to recover damages Mr. Sugaroop wished to know if the with include of the goods belonging to any from the parties concerned as principals or other nerson than the agent. The bill before seconds. the Hause contained a transcript of the English enactments. The bill was much needed in Upper Canada, where many cases occurred Juries to acquit any person charged with in which purchasers had been obliged to pay murder as having killed agother in a duel, on feet trie howards on Wadnesday agoing and a further section of fifteen miles to M. If you can be in the month of August following.

The remaining distance to Actor being com-Capital in, and until the Hank showed that for goods a second time, when they had bought all its capital was paid up, and that it needed from an agent, in consequence of the agent him in order to enable the widow to get dam- der the command of that old Jubile favorite, more, he thought it had no right to ask for not having strictly followed his instructions. ages than it would be to convict him, and Capt. Wm. Rowen. The Passport is a splen-The law would prevent honest purchasers

> tended to Lower Canada. Mr. Suramoon said, that he drew up the He thought that legislation was necessary to

was an amendment to the English Law, which was not in force in Lower Canada, and therefore it was not applicable to that part of the Province. In Lower Canada, commercial cases were governed by the Civil Law; they had only the Law of England as far as regarded the rules of evidence in commercial

Mr. Bapoler thought the measure a good one for Lower Canada. There was a great necessity for having the same system of Legislation for both Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Balowin had no objection to the Bill as far as regarded Upper Canada; he also was of opinion that the Commercial Law of both Upper and Lower Canada should be as-

similated as far as possible. Mr. Mossatt thought the present measure was absolutely necessary for Lower Canada. He also agreed with what had been said as [Mr. LAPONTAINE made some remarks

which we did not hear very well. What we

understood him to say was, that it was not desirable to introduce English Laws into Lower Canada, as the Civil Law of France was infinitely superior to that of England.] Mr. BADGLEY said that the haw of France had often been changed since 1673, while we still retained the Law which existed at that time. He, for one would not allow it to regency, that the entire range of buildings in- main always in the same state; he would do tended for the use of emigrants generally, at all in his power to amend it-and, if any measures proposed for Upper Canada, conta'ned clauses which he thought would improve the Law of Lower Canada, he would endeavor to extend it to the whole Province. He could not understand that there was any Lower Canada, as to the principle which regulated contracts and commercial questions -the difference was only as to tenures and successions. He would do all in his power to assimilate the Laws of Upper and Lower Mr. CHAUVEAU characterised the present

measure as an attempt to destroy the Civil Law of Lower Canada, by means of a majority of members from Upper Canada, and threatened if it passed to agitate the country. Mr. Ducoan would be very averse to interfere with the Law of Lower Canada, unless he was clearly of opinion that the measure was to benefit Lower Canada; he thought that since the Provinces were united, their commercial law should be assimilated; and although he would not support any measure to alter the law of Lower Canada, he would support a measure to amend them. He would have no objections to extend any part of the Civil Law of Lower Canada to Upper Canada, if it would improve the Law of Upper Canada. The Law was a good one for Upper Canada, and if any part of the Law of Lower Canada would be improved by it, he would support the measure. Mr. CHAUVEAU said that the reason why he

bjected to the Bill, was that it altered the litt'e. Law of Lower Canada; and the member who ntroduced it, was unarquainted with the Law of Lower Canada, and could not judge of it effects; if the members opposite were thus going to force laws on Lower Canada, he felt that something must be done to prevert it: and if they would not listen to the Lower Canada members in the House, the country would equire to be agitated in the matter.

Mr. HALL had no desire to impose laws noon Lower Canada; but he wished to amend the law of any part of the Pravince, when it tempted to show that it would do any imm, The one and sole objection was, that it was altering the law of Lower Canada; well, every Act of Parliament aftered the law .-He deprecated the attempt made to influence the House, by threats of agitation. Here was the minority threatening a lattle rebellion, every time the majority carried a bill. Such anduct was most abourd. Did the Conservatives take that course, when they were in the minority ! (Cries of yes.) No, they did not they waited fill electio s came round, and then did all they could, to carry their point; but they never committed the gross indecency of threatening the House, with something that was to be done outside the doors. Mr. CHRISTIE agreed with what had been

aid about the necessity of having the same commercial law for both parts of the Province. He had heard two of the highest authorities in Lower Canada approve of the Bill - the one was the Attorney General, the highest legal authority in the House, and the other was the honorable member for Montreal (Mr. Moffatt) who was one of the greatest comtherefore, support the Bill. With regard to breadth of the land. what had been said about members of one section of the Province legislating for the other section, he (Mr. C.) felt himself free to legislate for both parts of Canada, and would do so, if he was convinced that he would benefit

either section of the cuuntry. Mr. DRUMMOND deprecated any attempt on he part of members for Upper Canada, to alter the Law of Lower Canada. The Bill contained some things that might be advantageously extended to Lower Canada; but it would require to be amended before it couls be introduced into that part of the Province. | cial information, I have no doubt, that under He could not support measures to alter the Law of Lower Canada, emanating from per-Mr. Prayer would support the Bill, so as to Committee the objections against the Bill be- look upon him as as a youngster, and unable ing extended to Lower Canada. With regard to the remark of the bon, member from the

County of Quebec, (Mr. Chauv sau) who said that the Upper Canadian members were desirous of legislatidg for Lower Canada, he (Mr. P.) would assure him that they would not do so, unless they were convinced that it was for he benefit of Lower Canada. Mr. DRUMMOND asked if Mr. Attorney Gen. the Bill to a Select Committee of lawyers,

so with pleasure, after it had passed the second reading. Mr. Month would oppose the Bill, as he did that it could be ameaded in a satisfactory manner by the Committee.

The question whether the Bill should

Mr. Sheawood replied no. 11c would do

from both sections of the Province?

read a second time, was then put and carried -aves, 33; navs, 16. Mr. DRUMMOND voted against the bill, and a doing so, said, that he did not vote against the principle of the bill, for there were some law here is considered by all intelligent men Lower Canada, but the situation which the members from Upper Canada placed him in by their attempts to legislate for Lower Canada,

was warvere that the goods did belong to referred to a Select Committee, consisting of to par to the owner of the goods the value of The House then went into Committee of the them a second time, although he might have Whole on the Bill of Mr. Attorney General lightened views, a change will be effected previously paid the agent. This evil had been Sherwood, to enable families of persons killed this Session. Any change must be for the

> Mr. McDanald (Kingston) opposed the in- Iron Steamer, the Passport, has taken her from Montreal, in the month of May next; troduction of the clause as likely to influence place in the Royal Mail Line, between hing- and a further section of fifteen miles to St. the ground that it would be better to acquit

Mr. Meanire said, a Bank could not have from being defrauded; and, if the agent from him.

too much capital; if it had, it would only burt itself, for it would depreciate its Stock.

In proof of this, he would refer the House to the Bank of Upper Canada. There was the Bank of Upper Canada. There was

Mr. Pack congratulated the Sol. General for his courage in introducing such a measure. bill for Upper Canada only, but that since prevent duelling, and the provision to compel Branch in Apper Canada and vice versa. The doing on, a learned friend of his had informed one man killing another in a duel to support hon, gentleman then made some reference to him, first it would be a very advantageous, the widow and family of the murdered man,

all prevent the crime, to introduce the subject and friends by a visit to ber when in port.

Mr. Moans said that the present measure in a separate measure, as it was contrary-to the principle of the Bill before the House. Mr. BALDWIN did not think that the clause would increase the difficulty of obtaining a criminal verdict against a man killing another in a duel. He approved of the clause, The only fault he had to it was, that he did not think that it went far enough; but he would give his hearty support to it as it now

The clause was then put and carried ununinousiv. The other clauses of the Bill were carried

After going through a good deal of business of a local and unimportant character, The House adjourned about half-past 11, M., until Wednesday, at 3, P. M., Tuesday being a Fele d'Obligation.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor." KINGSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1817.

COUNTRY LETTERS SINCE OUR LIST. N. S. Waddingtop, N.Y.; R. C., Montreal; J. R., Belleville; E. H., Philadelphia; J. S., E., nestown; E. M., Predericksburg; T. A., Toronto.

There is very little exciting news from Montreal. The Ministers, after their hard fought battles, are reposing on their laurels, scanty and withered as the latter are. Such cease talking and get to business, seems to e exhibited on both sider.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Cameron has promised to one would think, that a firebrand, like Mr. Cameron's Bill, should be the last thing cast before the House. Wise men would avoid

# MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, July 1, 1817. DEAR WHIG-There is so little news of moment stirring in this Frenchified British City, that in order to

for a month, and in consequence of much talking on the part of the Opposition Members, who seem to think it necessary to take up as much time as possible in bearing their own sweet voices, the business as yet transacted is trifling and unimportant. The Ministry, however, are not to blame for this, as it was well known by the whole House that they had a fair masuch as the gallant Col. Prince and some others, who have hitherto supported the Min-Your old friend, the Receiver General, has

been winning golden opinions from all sorts of men, by his urbane and obliging deportment, toth in and out of office. He was unquestionably the most fitting person in the House to be selected for the responsible situation acknowledged excellent business habits; and from his peculiar facility in acquiring commerhis management, the credit of the Province will not be diminished. His appointmer & has excited here and elsewhere much give the House an opportunity of hearing in envy on the part of certain oldsters, who therefore to perform the duties of the office as well as they flatter themselves could be done by them. The House bowever, is of a different opinion, and I have no doubt the country will sustain it. One of his chief merits is, that he does not take up the time of the country in useless talk, by expressing his sentiments Sherwood would have any objections to refer all occasions, but is ever attentive to business, and never shirks a vote. In short, give Mr. Macdonald fair play, with some care, and a little more experience, and he will soon rank

second to nome in the Province. I have been unxiously waiting to see whether Mr. Sherwood, now that he is a Cabinet Minister will exert the power of the Government, for the much desired repeal or modification of the Usury Laws. The country loudly calls for it, and the present state of the century. I am not sure that the House is ripe for the desired change, as our learned legislators are not in advance of the age on The Bill was then read a second time and this subject, but it is to be hoped that by the exertions of Mr. Sherwood, Mr. McDonald and some others, who entertain liberal and en-

THE PASSPORT.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton's much-talked of first trip apwards on Wednesday evening, unprevent the widow from getting any support did vessel, unquestionably the most elegant engines and cars in Montreal, and negotiathat flouts on the British waters In America. In size she is as capacious as the Canal Locks admit, being 160 feet in langth, with width proportionable; while in speed she has no competitor, being a sixteen miles per bour boat. ft is wholly out of our power to do justice to her himents, being the most unime and gor-

The good people of Kimpston Will enjoy a highly intellectual treat in witnessing the histronic performances of the great actor, whose name heads this article. Mr. Wallack is no ordinary man. Nature has endowed him with faculties, physical and intellectual, which have long been the admiration of England and America. He is the handsomest man of the age, and by far the very best melodramatic performer that ever tread the stage; while as a tragedian; and light camedian, Le ranks second only to the highest names on secord; and even then has admirers, who place him in the front rank. In sceing bir. Wallack, they will not be offended by the bad ecting of his supporters. There is no single actor, lady or gentleman, in Mr. Skerrett's Company, who does not possess real merit, and who is not well known in the profession; and they all speak English, which is no ordinary recommendation in Canada, is too

often inundated with American performers, woo

will not give themselves the trouble to speak

correctly. The following slight biographical

sketch, we take from the Montreal Courier :-

" Mr. Wullack, then, was been in the vicinity of

Lord on (in Lands th, we believe.) wenewhere

about the year 1794, thus in date; hun, at this pre-

MR. WALLACK

sent writing, 53 years of age. To him nature has been peculiarly bount fall, in grout books and syncmetry of person, advantages twitch have added bills as have been introduced are advancing places for his deserved improve continue in the higher appearance at a very carly ago in London, and at man extension from the javenile toronty and options and at and option and hence, a branch of the hanne. nic art in which Le has always about without dren Mr. Sol. Gen. Cameron has promised to an appeared to a a College. From the known opinions of this gentleman, this bill must give rise to great the extensions married,) which is continued until diezensions in the House of Assembly, and the rebuilding of the Theatre—on under taking perhaps in the Ministry. Feeble as the latter which was completed in time for the communecement of the usual Theatread Season in the Octoare, not standing firmly on their feet, and but of 1812, on the Philad which month being the hardly daring to call their souls their own, opening night, Mr. Wellack played "Listing in "Hambet." This performance was at oncapro-n unced by Haz at, and all the critics, to be ab-solutely faulth air and, from that moment to this, he has steadily rises in public estimation, until he non been proclaimed at the very hood of fulfiles fession. For stage knowledge he has not his per-olf I, and his peculiar accomplishments in this way secured his services as Stage Manager of Dray Lune in its primitest days. Mr. Wallack, however, has all his life seemed to have an itching for trans-Atlantic reputation; since we find him, we know not how many times, crafting the "big drink," to delight his American freeds, and we may safely say that, with the exception of George Frederick Cooke, they never had an great fill a decent sized sheet, I must generalize a Wallack erected the splendid building known as the National Tuestre of New York, but fire terei-The House of Assembly has been in Session ed the pile, and with it ping Wallaca's fortenes-Hovever, great us was the calamity, telepits like his most always procure chappelence,—and we see happy to believe that Mr. Wallack has cutifull retrieved has leases.

"Mr. Wallack is, we are informed, the father of three mas; one of whom, Captain Wallack past-ly distinguished himself in the trenches of Sabraso. (We speak under correction, but we believe such to be the fact.) We shall not failed avail ourselves of the treat which Mr. Sherrett is about to affine us, to perpetrate a duity criticism, upon, 18c, W luck's acting."

On Thursday, the expected Cricket Match took place on the Government Parado Stound here, between the Kingston and Coburg Clubs. istry; but as soon as they thought it would fall, The day was hercely fine, and the excessive went over to the other side like rats from a heat consequently kept a great many persons sinking ship. They also had some private at home, who would otherwise have desired motives for opposition not very creditable to to witness the display. Still there was a their patriotism. The attempt to throw the goods sprinkling of spectators, who steed the ministry into a minority at the commencement | beat tremendously well, considering. It has of the Session, when it was well known that been so long and so universally conceded, some of their chief supporters were absent, that the manly game of Cricket is one of was contemptible in the extreme, and worthy the noblest and most sensible recreations of of "honest Robert Baldwin." That gentle- the English people, that it would appear man and his supporters lost the confidence of almost like profanation to doubt the fact .the country by their base subserviency and De gustibus non est disputandum, and we truckling to French influence, on the Seat of have the temerity to doubt it. That a parcel Government question, and it will be long ere of Highlandmen should gut together on a the Upper Province forgels or forgives the cold frosty day, and in ender to circulate their traitors who betrayed it. Upper Canada becombed faculties, amuse themselves with vomited them forth at the last election, and strong exercise on the ice, in the shape of their very names have since stunk in the nos- Curling, Golf or Shinty, is all natural and mercial authorities in the country. He would trils of the people throughout the length and quite conceivable; but that men of mature age, and in their soher senses, should expose themselves for hours to the fury of a breiling sup, to see which man could strike a ball the farthest, or see which man could run the quickest between two sets of sticks, at a time when his physical energies are lessened by heat, is so wholly incomprehensible, that it which he now holds, from his well known and must be witnessed to be believed. Nevertheless, as we said before, there is no disputing about tastes, and we must be content to let the matter pass, having succeeded in exciting no other sentiment in the minds of every English reader of this article, than that of the most profound pity for the writer.

The match commenced at five minutes before ten, A. M., the Kingston players being put in when the following score was made:

	mid 00 :
FIRST INNINGS.	FIRST INKLINGS.
Gildersleeve	2. ButtanL
Paul 2 Reves 0 Geefly 2 Worte 5 Bre 7 Wide balls 10 —	9. Miller 10. B suglad 11. Usivey
1 84	4

BECOME INMINES 6. W.do ...... 4. 6. G. Burk ...... 1. 7. Vivy ...... 2' 7. Howard ..... ... 8. I'nul ...... 2! R. Hanky ...... 1, 9. Reeves ..... 4 9. Miller (0 tierth.y ..... 7. 10 Broughel ..... 0 11. Manis. ..... 3, 11. Hatery ..... 1 

The game was win by the Kingston Club by

OUR RAILROAD.

From the Sherbrou'ce Gazette. We have the pleasure to announce to our easters; that the works on the St. Lawrence and Athoric Railway are to be vigo outly proscented during the present coason. We are informed that the Directors have resolved The remaining distance to Acton being completed the same autumn.

It is also, we understand, the intention of the Directors to contract for the necessary This will, we are sure, offord the most lively sutisfaction to the subscribers to the railroad or avincing a disposition on the part of the Directors, to retain within the Province as large a proportion of the cost of the under

To our friends in Stanstead County, it will geons longituable; and nothing that we could how under contract to Actou shall have been walk through the strong wounded in the stron In operation exer ting between our Road at