THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1857. NO. 142.

LETTERS FROM THE OTTAWA.

Letter Three.

Steamer Pontiac, Deep River,
Upper Ottawa, 7th July, 1857.

DEAR WHIG—

I left Pembroke on Monday about noon, by the steamer Pontiac, Captain Bateson, one of the jolly good fellows who deserve prosperity, for Des Joachim, at the head of the Deep River. The word is generally pronounced Sashee, or something like the place was. I believe, originally called after a Colonel of that name, but there is no way that I am aware of of correctly sounding or emphasizing the word, except by a scientific sneeze. There is a good view of Pembroke from the water. The three steamers belonging to the Union Forwarding Company on the various routes between Aylmer and the Des Joachim, are all first class boats, and commanded by gentlemen who are gentlemen, and who know their duty. From Captain Cumming of the Emerald, Captain Hilliard of the Oregon, and Captain Bateson of the Pontiac, I received as much attention as ever did travelling Editor since he days of Faustus until now. The speed of these boats is an average one of twelve miles, faster locomotion not being required, but their actual speed is fifteen miles, which they can run as safely as twelve. The Pontiac is the most strongly built, being more adapted to towing purposes, though they are all good tow boats, and built with a view to being used as such. The Union Line has enjoyed a rare prosperity under the superintendence of Captain Thomas Cumming, the Company's agent at Aylmer, who having perfected the through arrangements of the Line, keeps it running with all the regularity of clock work. So much about the Line by which passengers must proceed up the Ottawa.

Thanks to the good speed of the Pontiac, the Petewawa, nine miles from Pembroke, a tributary of the Ottawa, was soon passed. A good deal of lumbering is carried on here, the huts of the lumbermen resembling an Indian Encampment; the men camping out during the delay consequent on arranging their rafts. Evidences of the fearful fire of last year are visible along the south bank of the river, the smoke from which passed through Kingston on the 24th June, 856, bearing with it the odor of burning woods and oil, and which a few days proved to have come from the Ottawa. There is no lack of Rivers hereabouts. Here are four, all tributary of the Ottawa, and all running parallel with each other—Chalk River, Black River, Petewawa River, and Deep River, (which, of course, is the Ottawa River,) up the latter of which we were in due time to witness some of the finest scenery in the world.

The most novel feature of the scenery, and wherein it differs from the St. Lawrence, is its threefold character. Independent of the main land and larger islands on both sides of the river, and the extensive range of mountains on the north side, several smaller islands, supposed to be about three hundred in number, and called the miniature Thousand Isles, suddenly break on the view, dotting the beautiful sheet of water with bright and varied greenery, and giving an effect to the already delightful scene so pleasing and unexpected, that the emotions of the tourist are suddenly enhanced an hundred fold. This part of the river is truly enchanting particularly to one to whom the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence are familiar, and by whom they are deservedly endeared. Had I been suddenly placed amongst these islands of the Ottawa, though they were ten thousand leagues hence, I would have felt even more at home than I did when thus coming on them gradually and reflectively, with a previous though recent knowledge of their existence; so strong a resemblance do they bear to some of the best groups in the St. Lawrence. And they are honored by the comparison. Were the water not so high this general appearance would be much bolder, and there would be many more of them, several being completely submerged. There is only one channel, however, through which to pass.

We stopped about an hour, to wood, at Fort William, twelve miles from Pembroke, a Chief Factor's post of the Hudson's Bay Company, most romantically situated.—Here were encamped several travelling families of the better class of Indians, far above the average samples of the race frequently met with, being cleanly, sober and industrious, and having the appearance of people who considered themselves on a par with the best of mankind. Several young squaws were very few degrees removed from the "white face," and two in particular, with heavily headed leggins, moccasins &c., and having light hair, looked very much like a couple of robust Irishgirls whose naturally fair complexions had become slightly tanned from having led a Gipsy kind of life in preference to that generally considered the most appropriate one. A young resident squaw, pretty well domesticated, had as agreeable a face as one could desire to look at—full of pleasantry and good nature.

Four miles from Fort William is the mouth of the deep River. This River is twenty eight miles in length, of great depth, as its name denotes, and taken all in all is one of the richest scenic routes on the continent. Two finely wooded points are passed on entering the River, the steamer hugging the base of the heavily wooded mountains on the north shore, which soon hemmed us completely in, affording both in front and rear several glorious panoramic views, more genial and refreshing from their greenness than any of the immediate views up the famous pass of the Saguenay. There up the Saguenay—anything approaching to verdure in the vicinity of the river is the exception; here it is the rule; and although large masses of granite are met with which refuse to be completely clothed, still they are very few in number, and there is ever a matronly disposition on the part of Dame Nature to reclaim them from their first wild condition. Up the Saguenay there are more clusters of rolling hills to be seen in the distance, for the immense boulders do not obscure the view, and these apparently well wooded; here the view is more confined, the mountains nearest the water being very high, but taking the front and rear views, with their alternate changes, there is nothing finer in the entire range of Canadian scenery. If Canada ever give birth to a good Landscape Painter, it is to the Ottawa that he must come to reap the fruits of his beloved labors, and to do full justice to the scenery of his native land. The tourist who has never had an opportunity of judging for himself, can have no idea of the grandeurs of the Upper Ottawa; as yet it is a sealed country to those whose peculiar tastes, feelings and temperaments fit them to enjoy its many excellencies; but the time cannot be remote when it will become a favorite resort, not only for the peculiar few, but for the travelling million. Mr. Hunter has given us several good views of the Lower Ottawa, and a good Panorama of the St Lawrence, but it is here, on the Upper Ottawa, that his artistic skill is needed, and where he could most surely reap the reward of his labors and connect his name with all that is great and beautiful in this region of poetry and romance. Up the entire length of the River the mountains are clothed from head to foot with massive pines, breaking out at distant intervals with heavy browed masses of granite, as before noted, while all below, to the very shore—there is no beach now, and little at low water is green and swelling with refreshing verdure. On the south side, as we proceed several beautiful wooded points jut out into the lake, and on the north the distant sides of the sloping hills in a similar office for their side of the gorge. The shores are not generally abrupt, but sloping. After passing innumerable swells of mountain and hill, a very pretty bay is come to, which, and are come to the famous Onisa Rock, in which is a cave (some say two caves) opening from the water, the entrance not visible, and where tradition asserts that the passing Indian was wont in days gone by to place an offering of tobacco, or some such suitable gift, to appease the anger or gain the favor of the spirit supposed to preside over the sacred spot. Common report says that the practice is still continued, which is not improbable, considering the proneness of the North American Indian mind or imagination to superstition. To show that they are still unchanged in this respect I will simply state that the hunting grounds bordering on Chalk River are completely deserted by the Indians, on account of a particular Devil which is still to be seen in that region, all the year round, in the shape of a huge ball of fire, with an open hand in the centre. The Indians will not venture on the River, will not hunt on the grounds in its vicinity, and have not done so for some years past. Two enterprising young men, having no fear of this Devil before their eyes, and tempted by the large quantities of fur abounding in the deserted grounds, went up last winter on a hunting expedition, and turned their journey to good account by appropriating the deserted grounds. They intend going up next winter on a hunting expedition, and turned their journey to good account. But to return to Onisa Rock, from which the legendary influence bore me for a time. This is the largest mass of granite so far seen up the River, rising perpendicularly from the water to a great height, and of corresponding width, being very broad at the base, and narrowing somewhat above. Beyond this, among the hills, is a lake, where excellent trout abounds, and which may be plentifully obtained for the mere trouble of fishing for them. Several fine views in succession occur here, the south side, which is never mountainous or hilly, being well wooded, and the mountains on the north majestically rolling far, far in front, where the passage in the distance seems to narrow to a few feet. In no place up the River, except perhaps at the Narrows, is the width less than a mile, the greatest width being probably very little more than a mile and a half, and in no instance two miles. At Baptism Point, about a mile above this Rock, the Indians used to perform a particular ceremony, for the entertainment of new hyne voyageurs, something resembling that resulted in christening the line; gumming the beard most likely being one of the principal and pleasantest features of the rite. From this circumstance the point derives its name. In proceeding upwards there is more sturdy granite observable at times, but the hills never lose their freshness, as if they enjoyed the secret of perpetual youth; their points still jutting distantly into the water—their sweeping points, rather, for in reality there are none, although one would suppose that the hills tapered to long narrow points where they pierced the River, the fact being quite the reverse. These Mountains, as I said before, are extended rather than rolling and superimpose the river—hence the effect. There are vast forests of superior timber back among these hills, and very little reclaimable land; but where there is soil to be found in the mountain ranges it is said to be of excellent quality, which is the rule in such cases. Passed the mouth of the Clarye, a tributary of the Deep River, where Mr. Egan of Aylmer carries on extensive lumbering operations. This is about twelve miles from the entrance into the Deep River. An old Indian Church and burial Ground are passed, the site of one of the oldest missionary locations. Soon the hills receded from the shore, and were replaced by reaches of well-wooded slopes, to be again brought so nigh as to hem the steamer completely in, as if she had suddenly steamed into the centre of a large natural basin. Our next stopping place was Point Alexander, nine miles from Des Joachim our destination. Above this the Mountains rolled back in graceful swells, mixed in long ranges of verdurous hills, the woods on the north shore being also densely wooded. After passing the Bloom Creek, another feeder of the Deep River, and a lumber station, of course, the hills became more highly wooded than before,—pines chiefly freely interspersed with birch and poplar, all blending their various tints with a view to the agreeable and the picturesque. We soon perceived the Des Joachim Rapids crossing the narrow entrance into the bay at the head of the River, where we arrived just as the sun was disappearing behind the blue crest of hills that rolled up directly before us to welcome our approach. Our course up the River was nearly due West, and the sun was setting directly in front. C. S.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

Dramatic criticism in Canada where the Legitimate Drama is but rarely seen and more rarely well performed, is and must be all bosh. Any attempt to criticise only provokes ridicule. In the Montreal Argus of the 17th inst. is a lamentable exhibition of this fact. The editor, or some one in his place, criticises Shakspeare's "Much ado about Nothing," in which there are three principal characters, "Benedick," "Beatrice," and "Dogberry" and after in a general way highly praising the acting of all, he thus proceeds to add:—

Of Mr. Belton's "Benedick" he says:—

"There was some want of adequate physical power, and occasionally an indistinctness of utterance that only extracts from the pleasure desired from listening to Shakspeare, where every word and syllable must be heard in order to give full effect to the author's intent."

Of Beatrice, still worse is his censure:—

"The same element was still more observable in Miss Reignolds Beatrice, which, however, was in parts, a very admirable representation. In others, she fell far short of the magnificent conception of the author. She was too much of the modern romping Miss to our taste. The scene in which she urges Benedick to avenge the wrongs of her cousin was admirable, and would have been perfect but that she more than once interpolated words of her own into the pure text of the author!!"

And of Poor Kent's Dogberry, thus:—

"We are disappointed in Mr. Kent's Dogberry."!!!

But the winding up is the climax of absurdity:—

"The play was, however, on the whole, a great success, and we should like to see it repeated."!!!!

How much better would it have been, both for manager and critic, if the latter had not said a word.

Insurrection in Kansas.

St. Louis, July 17th.

The Democrat has advices from Kansas stating the Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to the Territorial law by force, and requiring the citizens of Lawrence, and warning them now to organize under the Topeka Charter. Rumor says that 700 troops are commanded to march against Lawrence, and that it is the design of Walker to retain the army in Kansas to break up the Utah expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says the President yesterday received a despatch from Governor Walker stating that on the day previous a serious insurrection broke out at Lawrence, and that he summoned the United States troops to suppress it—the cause of the outbreak is not alluded to by the Governor, but is supposed to have originated in an attempt to collect the taxes imposed by the Territorial Law, which the Free Shell settlers have resolved not to pay.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, July 15th.

The Steamship America, from Liverpool, 9 a. m. 4 th instant, arrived here at 11 this morning, and sailed for Boston at 4 P M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. On Friday Lord Ellesborough called attention to the reduction of rule of exchange recently made by the East India Company. He heard on good authority that the mutineers had got possession of £600 000 most of which was public money and thought that such a fact indicated the necessity of great caution in adoption of changes of this kind, as otherwise the Government of India might be unable to meet its engagements.

Earl Granville replied that the Indian Government had large balances at its disposal, and there was no reason to fear such a contingency.

In the Commons Mr. Barry called attention to the necessity of taking steps for supplying labor in British Guiana. Mr. Labouchere admitted its importance, but said it was the imperative duty of Government to guard against approach to forced labor.

The Post says the Emperor and Empress of France will visit the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester in the course of six weeks.

Lady Franklin's Expedition to the Arctic Sea sailed from Aberdeen on the first. The Company owning the Great Eastern announce that she may be launched in September, but her visit to Portland will be deferred till April.

The King of the Belgians was visiting Queen Victoria.

FRANCE.

General Cavaignac is officially announced as one of the opposition candidates for Paris.

More victories are reported for the rescue troops in Algeria.

The harvest prospects are excellent.

The conspiracy of Indians against the Emperor is said to have been of a very serious character. Twenty-one persons were arrested said to belong to the same school as Pianori, and connected with Republican conspirators recently arrested in Genoa.

CHINA.

A letter from Hong Kong states that Lord Elgin and Baring Bros were to have an interview at Singapore with Sir John Bowring and the French Minister previous to which no important operations would be undertaken. Some of the French papers throw a doubt on the report that England has asked France to aid it to troops to India.

MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour dull, with slight downward tendency.

Wheat firm but dull. Corn steady. Red Wh at 8s 6d to 9s 6d; white 9s 6d to 10s. Western Canal Flour 30s 6d to 31 6d, Ohio 32s 6d to 33s 6d. Mixed and yellow Corn 36s to 36s 6d; white 39 to 40s.

The weather has been favorable to the crops.

The Brokers' Circular quotes Corn declined 6d.

Provisions.—Beef quiet. Pork dull.—Lard in large speculative reques; sales at 66s to 68s.

Ashes steady at 44s to 45s.

Tea advanced 1d to 1 1-2d. Large speculative inquiry.

Barings quote money active, with good supply.

Consols for money 92 7-8 to 93; for acc on 92 3-4 to 92 7-8.

The bullion in Bank of England has increased £ 68 000

NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The Post Office Law takes effect on the first of August. The chief alteration is, that the mails are no longer to be burdened by the immense amount of stale newspapers, sent by all classes of people to all parts of the Country, passing free of postage—they will be charged one half-penny each. The News papers which pass free of postage are those sent by newspaper publishers to their subscribers—a great boon to the Press. Consequently, when any one wishes to mail any certain newspaper to a distant friend, he must buy it, and mail at the office of publication, or bring the one he may have subscribed to, to be so mailed. Mr. Spence is the only Post Master General who ever considered the proper wants of the Press, and this may have arisen from his once being a Newspaper Publisher.

On Orangeism.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Montreal, July 16

THE FOLLY OF FANATICS.—Orangeism in Canada, if we are not misinformed, came in with the Union and Responsible Government. It was then, at least, that it received its first effective impetus. The dread of the preponderance of Roman Catholic votes and Roman Catholic influence, which the union to Lower Canada, and the establishment of a Government, free almost to democracy, were likely to induce, aroused the prejudices of those in Upper Canada who had been opposed to the Union. They believed the population here generally disloyal to the Crown of Great Britain and too loyal to the Pope. The Orange Association of which the germ had been brought over by the Protestant Irish immigrants, was accepted as an instrument of defence against apprehended encroachments. Persecution over-aids to the growth of a sect or society.—The attempt to put down Orangeism by legislation served to make its friends more zealous and more numerous. The troubles in 1849, when many grew disloyal, because of the preponderance given to French Canadians in Lower Canada, drove others, in no inconsiderable number, into the ranks of the Association in Montreal. The GAZETTE took again enrolled their numbers with a long list of those who saw in the organization a protection from similar attacks upon religious liberty. We do not propose to discuss here the validity or sufficiency of these reasons for the strengthening of this institution.—They were the reasons, coloured or not, and relied on by many worthy men. The existence of Orangeism here is a fact. It is a question for the inhabitants of Canada, not Orangemen, to decide, how they will deal with it.

That it is not an illegal society is proved by the fact that a special act was deemed necessary to put it down—one about which Lord Metcalf and his Baldwin-Lafontaine Cabinet, disagreed. Yet a really active newspaper writer has industriously hunted up a law against treasonable and seditious practices, in order to prove it so. That statute has no application to the Orange Association, yet the writer says:—"Most distinctly, the administration of the oath that binds the Orange Association together is considered a felony, punishable with twenty-one years transportation, &c."—What does the editor know about the Orange obligation, or if he has seen it, where does he find any passage which contravenes the statute referred to? The statement is simply bosh. It was drawn out by the braggadocio of some stupid Orange paper in Upper Canada, which asserted with great glee that the Orangemen had held their annual meeting this year at Quebec (which was true), and that they marched through the streets with their banners and regalia displayed (which was untrue.) At this our new city contemporary grows excited, like a bull at the display of a red rag, and demands from its Quebec contemporaries whether the statement were true or false, and proceeds to propound its brilliant legal proposition to which we have just referred. The Orange Association is strictly legal; its processions are as legal as those of the St Patrick's Society, the Fête Dieu, the St Jean Baptiste or other benevolent societies in the city; to wear an orange lily is as legal as to wear a rose, a shamrock, a thistle or a maple leaf; to wear an orange ribbon is as legal as to wear a green, scarlet, blue or white, or the cloak which distinguishes the members of the Society of Jesus. To show an orange flag from the window of the Odd Fellows Hall is quite as legal surely as the hoisting of the tricolor over the tower of the Bonsecours Parish Church. We speak now of simple legal rights, not of what is expedient or best.

The Orange Society having all these rights has a priori the right to celebrate such festivals as it chooses in its own rooms or those hired for the occasion! No one has need to take offence at it for that. For our own part viewing the Orange Association as purely a defensive and protective one we see no need for public displays and believe it better, in order to avoid all trouble, that they should not be indulged in. But the Orange Society as freemen have a right to judge for themselves. There is a principle implanted in most hearts which leads men to assert and maintain at any hazard a right which is called in question, which might speedily be discussed, if frankly conceded. The effects of such penalizations as that to which we have alluded may be easily guessed. One party conceives itself at liberty to take the law into its own hands, to attack and exterminate an illegal society; the members of that society deem it a duty to vindicate a right thus improperly called in question. Thus it follows that some impracticable hot-headed Orangeman hung out an orange flag from the window of Odd Fellows Hall on Sunday during the religious services there, and a large number of Irish Roman Catholics deemed it their duty to fire at it, and to maim at those whom they suspected of having taken part in the proceedings. Bloodshed was caused, people nearly shot wounded by stabbing, and the city kept in a ferment. The Orange Society—which should have given offence to no one—was threatened with interruption and the place of holding it changed; the police called out to patrol the streets, and the fair fame of the city endangered. And all this—now blasphemous the invocation!—in the name of the religion of peace and charity—a charity that thinketh no evil—of a religion that teaches men to return good for evil, to love one's enemies! Men grow such zealous Romanists, or such fiery Protestants, that they altogether forget to be Christians. This is the wicked folly of fanaticism. The Orangemen have rights, and doubtless will maintain them. Attacks will only win them friends, as serving to convince Protestants generally that a class of people exist who are determined to put down by the strong arm without law or right, whatever displeases or offends them. That cannot be suffered in a country which hopes to preserve civil or religious liberty. The procession of the Fête Dieu is offensive to many here, yet it has never been attacked; the sight of a Jesuit in the garb of his order is as offensive to some tastes as an Orangeman and his regalia to any Romanist among them. These are not necessary adjuncts of the Roman Catholic Church, and in many countries she has got on very well without them. And this may serve as an answer to the argument sometimes urged that Protestantism has no need of Orangeism. A few years cessation of these pseudo-religious brawls, such as occurred here on the first days of this week, would be the death of Orangeism. The more frequent are such exhibitions of violence, the more vigorous will it still thrive. The display of the flag on Sunday was an imprudence and folly, an infringement of good taste, perhaps, but of no law; the brutal assaults that followed were disgraceful crimes, for which the writer to whom we have alluded should hold himself greatly responsible.

Of the attack on the firemen, who rose from their beds at the dead of night, and who unsuspecting and unarmed, went to Griffintown to perform their self-sacrificing duty in protecting the property of others, we can only say it was a piece of brutal and dastard savagery, of deeper dye than ordinary ruffianism, without parallel in this city, and we hope we shall never hear of the like again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG.—

SIR,—I am glad to find one person, and that person of such acknowledged good taste, as yourself in these matters, asserting the superior flavor of the Canadian wild Strawberry over that of the Garden berry. I can't help telling you I have for a number of years tried to make my friends believe in their richness, but it was "to go," they snuffed up their noses at the very thought and uttered in great disdain "what, those miserable little things?" In vain I repeated the old saying, valuables are done up in small parcels. I might as well have urged (to the women) the beauty and grace of unhooped dresses.

I have tried cultivating the wild Strawberry and find they can be much improved in size, and so far as I have experimentalized, their rich peculiar aroma is decidedly to be remarked.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Port Hope, 18th July, 1857.

OB-DIT.—That Mr. Rose Q. C. intends presenting himself to the electors of Pontiac, claiming to be elected their representative in the room of the late Mr. Egan. We understand Mr. Rose leaves for England on Saturday, and we have not yet heard that the writ for the county has yet been issued.

A Compliment to Br Wadsworth.

A few days ago the Sons of Temperance in Kingston having procured a handsome Portrait of Brother James Wadsworth, (Market Gardener), it was presented to him with an appropriate address by the Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, Brother William Robsion, to which the kind-hearted recipient made a suitable reply.

DESPERATE RIOT IN MONTREAL.

Two Men Killed.

A result to the old tactics of the Orangemen rolls has been attended with the ordinary results—bloodshed and murder. On Monday evening last they had fully resolved to prevent the Orangemen in Montreal from having the Battle Field and been announced; but were forced into submission by the determination of the Magistrates not to permit any rioting at that point.—The Orangemen, however, in accordance with the advice of the Magistrates, removed from Bonaventure Hall, where it had been their intention that the Ball should be held to the Odd Fellows' Hall in Great St. James' St. The riotous mob which had already attacked and broken several inoffensive houses, then withdrew to Griffintown, and for the purpose of drawing their victims within reach, set fire in four places, to the Saw Mill of Mr. Dunglass, situated near the Wellington Bridge.—The ruse was successful, and the fire companies, composed in part of Orangemen, fell completely into the trap. They turned out with their usual activity, but had scarcely manned the brakes when they were assailed with stones, brick-bats, pickaxes, and bullets from the Mitre Hall, served out to the Volunteer Companies.—The "Union" Fire Company, against which most of the attacks had been made, being on the spot, suffered more than the other companies, who suffered very severely. Kennedy, chief of the "Union" Co, was found after the riot was over in the ruins of the fire, dead; but whether he had been killed first, and then burnt into the fire is uncertain, but he was seen some time after the men were drawn from their brakes alive. Another man of the "Union" company is also probably dead by his time. He was shot in the head, and a telegraphic message was received yesterday by a gentleman in this place, stating that he was not expected to live. His name was John Gadder, a plasterer by trade, and the most inoffensive man, perhaps, in the whole city.

It is feared that the matter will not terminate here; but that it will be followed by more bloodshed.

MEETING AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

On Tuesday evening last, according to previous notice, a meeting was held in the above church, to further the raising of an endowment for the proposed Bishopric of Kingston. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto presided. The following Clergymen were present:—Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Rev. Messrs. W. M. Herchmer, A. M., A. Stewart, A. M., R. V. Rogers, A. M., H. Mulkins, F. W. Dobbs, Harper, Reed and Mulock, together with a fair sprinkling of influential Churchmen. Appropriate prayer having been read by his Lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, the Bishop in a low but distinct tone explained the object of the meeting. He spoke for nearly an hour, and gave a succinct history of the Church in Canada, making an allusion whatever to the cause which has hitherto prevented the endowment of the Bishopric of Kingston, simply the dread of having Dr. Bethune or some other Tractarian fastened upon this community for life. Mr H. Smith, in moving the first resolution, though avowedly one of the obnoxious party, said, that he should renew his Subscription without condition, and hoped that others would do the same. Mr. Smith is however mistaken if he fancies that the Kingstonese are not as fully alive to the danger of allowing the introduction of Puseyism into the Church now, as they were a year or two ago. But he probably thinks, as we do, that the introduction of the lay-al voice in the selection of a Bishop will act as a sufficient guard against incipient Catholicism. The Resolutions passed were the following:—

1. Moved by Solicitor General Smith, and seconded by W. F. Gates, Esq., That this meeting regards with great satisfaction the law which has lately received Her Majesty's sanction, empowering the Dioceses in Canada to elect their own Bishop; and we congratulate our fellow churchmen in the Western diocese on the free election of a Chief Pastor to preside over their spiritual concerns.

2. Moved by Dr. Yates, seconded by S. Taylor, Esq., That with a view to forward the erection of the Eastern part of the Diocese into a separate Bishopric, a measure which has long been in contemplation, it is encumbent upon the members of the Church in the Midland District to raise a fund for the endowment of a See in Kingston.

3. Moved by J. B. Marks, Esq., seconded by S. Cartwright, Esq., That a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions for this object in Kingston, and vicinity, and that the Ven. Archdeacon, the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, Dr. Robinson, Gravely Harper, Esq., and the Secretary, the Rev. A. Stewart, do constitute such Committee.

Immediately after his Lordship pronounced the Benediction, a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for his able conduct in the chair, was proposed by J. B. Marks, Esq., seconded by Solicitor General Smith, and carried by acclamation.

Our opinion is, and that opinion is the opinion of a large body of Churchmen, if the Rev. Mr Herchmer, or some other well-educated Evangelical Clergyman, be the quietly avowed Candidate for Bishop, that the Fund for Endowment be at once proceeded with and raised; but if under any pretext whatsoever, the pretensions of a Puseyite be favored, that the matter remain in abeyance. Let it be distinctly understood, and no sham of any kind be suffered to exist.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—This gorgeous palace of the gourmands, which has been undergoing the process of re decoration and re gilding, was, on Monday, for the first time in all its newness of splendor, thrown open to the inspection of the public. The improvement is great, and the effect of the ornamentation is gorgeous. The mirrors and elegantly elaborated columns of crimson and gold lend an air of luxurious enchantment to the place that can hardly be described. The artists have made a greater display of colors than in the original ornamentation, which is a material improvement.

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Barn of Mr. Snider, near Odessa, (Mill Creek) was struck by lightning on Wednesday night, and entirely consumed. Mr. Snider's loss is considerable, as all his waggons, harness, agricultural implements, &c., were also burned being in the barn at the time it was struck.

SIGNOR BLITZ.

The Great Magician Signor Blitz, with whose wonderful performances the Canadian people have been long familiar, promises to give Two Entertainments next week, at the City Hall. The Hall will be crowded these nights, as everybody who has seen the Signor will go, and bring their friends along.

Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 15.

The national trial of reaping and mowing machines was formally opened here yesterday by a satisfactory exhibition of all the competing machines.

Twenty mowing machines were put to work on the first heat.

Governors King of New York and Morehead of Ky., and several delegations were present. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the President and the two Governors.

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

The Hon John A. Macdonald, Attorney General West, was in Kingston all day Wednesday, in company with the Honorable P. Vankoughnet and J. C. Cartier. They all left town at night. Mr. Macdonald leaves for England, to sail in the Anglo-Saxon on Saturday from Quebec.

The Mammoth Steamship Great Eastern.

Several incorrect statements having appeared in reference to the Great Eastern (now lying like a whale in Mr. Scott Russell's yard at Millwall, and so frightening people that they cut across the river and take refuge by scores in the houses of Messrs. Hearn and Quarrelmaine, who establishes white-bait and iced punch with the most humane promptitude.) Mr. Punch has been requested to publish the following information touching the arrangements on board the vessel.

Captain Harrison, the captain who has been selected on account of all rules observed in the public service, the proprietors of the ship having engaged him for the vulgar reason that he was unquestionably the best captain on the best line of steamers in the world, will merely attend to the comparatively unimportant duty of taking care of the vessel. He, as there are to be six hundred first class passengers, other captains will be appointed to administer to the domestic wants of the floating colony.—There will be a dining captain with great carving powers, and a butler with the flow of after dinner oratory; and there will be a flirtation captain, whose business it will be to render the brief voyage still briefer to the ladies. The former has been a Freemason, who has eaten his way into all the honors of the craft, and who will hold lodge in the main top, where the proximity of the fire from the chimneys will be highly convenient for heating the gridirons. The latter has been still more carefully selected, and is a gentleman whom his wife is about to divorce, under the new lap, for the incompatibility of his red hair with her notions of elegance, and who under the same laws, will be incapable of marrying again. He will therefore, have been a family man, which makes him respectable, while at the same time his attentions can mean nothing.

The spiritual welfare of the ten thousand inhabitants of the vessel will be duly cared for. A very handsome church in Swiss built in the after deck, and four chapels, for Methodist, Catholics, Baptists and Independents, are being erected forward. A pretty country house and garden will be placed near the wheel, but it is thought well that the voluntary system should provide for the dissenting teachers, though in case of sea-sickness during the services, the sea-headles are ordered to attend everywhere with basins, without regard to the direction of religious faith or singing up.—Births and marriages will be amply provided for, the directors of the Great Eastern undertaking to be godfathers to any addition made to the population during the voyage, [a silversmith goes on expressly to engrave the mugs,] and *bona-nuttes* may be had gratis on application to the boatswain. The captain will act as father to any young (or other) lady who may succeed, by dint of moonlight and Lord Byron, in persuading a gentleman to pay her expenses for the rest of her life, and a large young officer is now growing whiskers and a brogue, in order to act as a brother, and demand intentions on application from any manner. Cottages for the honeymoon are being fitted up, forward side, by Messrs Jackson and Graybains, and will have private telegraphs to the kitchen, nightingales, and Bell's Life.

Weather permitting, races will take place, at stated periods, and the Great Eastern Derby will be a feature in the voyage.—One around the vessel being a third of a mile, the seats will be easily arranged.—A moveable Grand Stand is being constructed by Messrs Edgington. The sashing in the vessel will afford accommodation for any number of horses, and one of the longboats (itself a large train) can be engaged for trial gallops, and be surrounded with awning and then be ordered to cruise at some distance, in order to insure privacy.

The Betting Act not applying to the high seas, and office where the odds will be given, will be under the superintendence of the purser. Other amusements will be provided, as American alley and a skittle ground being situated on the poop, and a spare boiler being fitted up as a Casino, into which boiling water will not be turned without such notice as may be practicable. A theatre is in course of erection, and an English dramatic author will be kept in the hole, with a safety lamp, to translate any French piece that may be laid down to them.

Two eminent Jews *costumiers* have contracted to supply dresses, and when not engaged in theatrical pursuits, will be happy to fill up their vacant evenings in being converted, on moderate terms, by any passenger who may be going as a missionary, and wish for practice in dealing with his benighted brethren. [Extra charge for reading of Israel.] A club room is also being arranged, and candidates for the Great Eastern Club had better send in their names. Trade moustaches, political opinions, whistling, a short pipe, the habit of asking questions, Puseyism or a pug-nose will exclude.

Cabstands will be placed at the most convenient part of the ship, and tariffs of fare and distances affixed. Incivility or overcharge will consign the offender to the cat, but the flogging will be conducted in a back yard of the vessel where the loudest bellowing fellow may bail without being heard by the public. Bath-chairs and perambulators will always be in waiting, and omnibuses will convey the humble passengers to various parts of the vessel. Previously to the show of the electric light every evening a good display of fireworks and a balloon will ascend once a week with letters for any quarter at, which the wind may happen to blow. Further particulars will be published from time to time, until the launch.

The Great Eastern will not be ready for sea it appears till next spring. The New York people are making great efforts to induce the company to select New York as the first point at which the "Great Eastern" shall touch. For this purpose they are sending a special envoy at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars. Virginia has sent out an ex-Secretary of the Navy to represent the superior advantages of Norfolk and Portsmouth as ports to secure the great leviathan for that port. We believe these journeys will prove fruitless, the arrangements have already been made between the Directors of the Great Western Railway and the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company, for the mammoth steamer to make her first voyage to Portland, State of Maine. It is stated by the London Canadian News that the "Great Eastern" will be able to bring out on her first voyage no less than 1,000 first class, 2,000 second class, and 3,000 third class, at very reasonable fares. The duration of the voyage from the port of embarkation, wherever it may be, is fixed upon to Portland, and not be more than seven days, and her speed at full power, is estimated, and be at least 18 knots an hour. Arrangements are said, are in progress to issue 'season' tickets, for which the "Great Eastern" will remain, several weeks, at Portland, will affording a most favorable opportunity, which will no doubt be extensively acted upon, for persons desirous of paying a visit to the United States and Canada.

Length,	680 feet.
Breadth,	83 do.
Do across the paddle-boxes	111 do.
Depth,	60 do.
Length of principal saloons,	400 do.
Tonnage,	22 500 do.
To carry coals and cargo,	15,000 do.
Nominal power of engines,	1,000 horses
Weight of iron used in construction—	10,000 tons.

She can carry twenty thousand people on one voyage, and ten thousand troops with their accoutrements can at one time find quarters on board.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada met in Montreal on the 8th instant, the same day on which the Synod of the Church of England assembled in London. The proceedings of the body as reported in the Transcript are now before us. The lodges were very well and numerously represented. The first important business was the hearing of an address from Colonel M. M. Wilson, the Grand Master.—The various masonic events of the year were reviewed by the Speaker. Job must have to think for a compliment paid to Colonel Wilson for the manner in which we conducted the funeral of Mr. Zimmerman. Those passing to the future prospects of the craft, the Grand Master spoke of the prospect of union, which we are happy to learn may possibly be brought about between the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada and the Provincial Grand Lodge. On this delicate subject we quote the words of the Grand Master.

Upon this essential in masonry, it is the very key stone of our arch, and should ever be eagerly sought for and carefully preserved when found, by every true craftsman.—Such a Union as I contemplate, and ardently long for, may be accomplished without sacrifice of principle on either side, if both parties are only really and truly actuated by a sincere love and regard for masonry, and by a spirit of forbearance and brotherly love.

Actuated by these feelings, on the 22nd of June last I endeavoured to explain in an official letter, written by me to Bro Richardson, the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, and I have great pleasure in announcing to you that at a meeting held by that body at Toronto on the 30th of the same month, after rescinding certain resolutions all obstacles to the intercourse between them and other Canadian Lodges, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and an official copy forwarded to me.

Copy of Resolutions adopted at a half-yearly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, holden at Toronto, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1857.

Resolved—"That the interests of Masonry require that perfect unity of the craft should be restored and maintained throughout the Province."

That this Provincial Grand Lodge being actuated by the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and accepting an intimation of an anxious desire on the part of the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada for an union with those composing the Provincial Grand Lodge, with a view to the restoration of perfect unity amongst Freemasons in Canada.

Resolved—"That the Committee appointed on the 23rd October, 1856, be reappointed, with power to take such measures as they may consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity, and to meet any Committee appointed for a like purpose by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and with them to negotiate preliminary terms on which such reunion may be accomplished and consolidated, reporting at the next meeting of this Grand lodge."

A committee was appointed by the Grand Lodge to confer with that of the Provincial Grand Lodge on the subject.

The election of officers was the last business of moment of which we perceive any record. The civilities rendered to the retiring Grand Master have been such (in many desire his re-election and he is in opinion, having been modified with that view, the point and compliment was paid to the Grand Master of re-electing him, so that he who has been at the helm during the rising moments of the storm may have the gratification of seeing a union in the craft effected and thus bring the ship safely into harbor.

The list of Grand officers for the current year:—

Col. W. M. Wilson, of Stanstead,	Grand Master.
Rev. E. Scott, Dunham,	Dep. G. Master.
—Smith, of Dundas,	Senior G. Warden.
—Rees, of Brockville,	Junior G. Warden.
Elisha Tracy, of Stanstead,	Dep. D. G. Master.
J. H. Isaacson, of Montreal,	do do
J. Wilson, of London,	do do
C. Mitchell, of Hamilton,	do do
—Simpson, of Central District,	do do
—Tully, of Toronto,	do do
Rev. J. Temple, Grand Chaplain.	
—Kinsey, Grand Registrar.	
Wm. Robinson, Grand Treasurer.	
J. Harris, Grand Secretary.	
Dr Deane, Assistant Grand Secretary.	

The following are the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, nominated by Grand Master:—

Grand Sen. Deacon, R. Henwood, Brantford.

" Jun. " Jas. Walker, Grimsby.

Grand Superintendent of Works, F. J. Rastrick, Hamilton.

Grand Director of Ceremonies, S. B. Campbell, Toronto.

Assist. Grand do. Henry Grist, Hamilton.

Grand Sword Bearer, C. R. Wilkes, Brantford.

Grand Organist,