COLONIAL.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA. Let Labrador and Newfoundland constitute one Province or State. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton another. New Brunswick and Gaspé, a third. All Lower Canada, south of the St. Lawrence a fourth—to be called perhaps Champlain, with the Capital at Sherbrooke. The north side of the St. Lawrance, bounded by the Saguenay and Ottawa, a fifth. Upper Canada, from the Ottawa to the River Trent, a sixth—to be called, perhaps Ottawa with Kingston for its capital. All Upper Canada west of the Trent, a seventh—to be called, say Ontario, with Toronto for a Capital. And the North west territory, from Lake Nippising to the Red River, for an eighth, under the name of Assineboine or any other that may be preferred; and let the Island of Montreal be the Federal Territory for the eight States—constituting the Empire of Canada—something after the model which has worked so well among our neighbours, always excepting every element. We would have a confederation formed upon correct principles, leaving Education, Banking, Judiciary, and Local improvements to the Legislatures of the several States, and only attending through the Federal Government to the foreign relations of the whole, an Empire might grow up, the freest, happiest and most prosperous the world ever saw. But inasmuch as everything is going on at present as favorably as could be hoped or wished, there is no need for hastening in any way a change which time must sooner or later bring about. Had we, however, such a confederation of States, the Railroads from Halifax to Sarnia, and from Quebec to the Georgian Bay, would become necessities.—to which the Federal Legislature might well devote the requisite amount of public lands for the benefit of all the rest.—*Montreal Witness.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Express* of 24th ult. relates the death of the Rev. Mr. Boland, a clergyman of the Church of England under the following painful circumstances. Some time in the early part of March (the day is not exactly known) Mr. Boland went to visit a parishioner near Sandy Point, the place of his residence? and not returning when expected, search was made for him and he was found dead within a mile of his own house. It is presumed that having incautiously gone alone, he had lost his way in a drift, and yielding to cold and fatigue, had sunk into that fatal sleep in which the vital powers are soon extinct. Mr. Boland was for several years a scripture reader in London; he was learned, able and zealous and is much regretted.

In the same paper is a long letter signed "Cyrus W. Field," which, in advocating St. John's as a port of call for ocean steamers to America says, that the present steamers pass Cape Race to and fro 416 trips per annum or more than one a day and that calling at St. John's would only delay them four hours, that is two hours in the harbor for coaling, transaction of business, &c., and two hours running the extra distance (ten miles) in and out.—A trifling period compared to the gain in speed which would ensue from steamers departing with less coal and in lighter trim, and to the increased amount of income from extra freight room.

The *Express* records the death on the 14th June, of Erasmus Augustine Kullihiua a young Esquimaux who was taken by Captain Ommaney from the coast of Greenland in 1851, to act as a guide in search of Sir John Franklin. He was taken to sea, and, owing to stress of weather could not be landed. He was with his own consent taken to England, educated, and brought up in the Christian faith with the intention of his one day being useful among his people as a missionary. He was sent to St. John's in October last year, where he was admitted to the College of the Theological institution for further training. During the winter he showed signs of a disease of the lungs. His last illness was short and he died at the College on Saturday the 14th ult.

THE FISHING LIMITS.—Our Washington correspondent alluded recently to the labors of the joint commission appointed under the first and second article of the Reciprocity Treaty. It consists of the Hon. M. H. Perley, N. B., Commissioner, and George Hayward Perley, Esq, Secretary and Surveyor on the part of the British Government; and of Gen G. G. Cushman, of Bangor, Commissioner, and R. D. Cuts. Esq., of Washington, Surveyor on the part of the United States. Last summer they visited various rivers and harbours in the British Provinces, without arriving at any conclusion.

This summer, the Commission has had its head quarters at the Tremont House, and yesterday documents were signed establishing the fishing boundaries of the following rivers:—The Piscataqua, Merrimac, Ipswich, Taunton, Seekonk. At the same time it was decided, that it was not necessary to treat on the Saugus, Charles, Mystic Neponset, and Acushnet. The commissioners have visited these ten rivers, and their decisions were made after due consultation and deliberation.

The Commission adjourned yesterday, to meet at Prince Edwards Island in a fortnight, to examine the various rivers and harbors there, and return here in September, Gen. Cushman left afterwards for Bangor; and Hon. Mr. Perley will return to St. John by the next steamer.—*Boston Jour., July 2.*

MR. CAIRD'S SERMON.—RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

When the Queen ordered the publication of this Sermon, she could scarcely have anticipated the circulation it would attain or that she would thus virtually become a tract distributor on so large a scale. Her judg ment of its merits has been sustained by that of the people of Britain and America. In Britain 60,000 copies were speedily disposed of. In the United States, several editions have been published, and in Canada, this Sermon, which appeared in our last issue, was republished by the *Toronto old-Country Man* newspaper by one of the Quebec papers and also in Montreal by the *Montreal Witness.* The last paper has issued, as we learn from its columns one edition of 16,000 copies and another of 5,000 copies. May its perusal be productive of good, and may our common life be more and more pervaded by true religion.—*Presbyterian.*

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—Take earnestly hold of life, as capacitated for and destined to high and noble purpose. Study closely the mind's bent for labour or a profession. Adopt it early and pursue it steadily, never look back to the turning furrow, but forward to the new ground that ever remains to be broken. Means and ways are abundant to every man's success, if will and actions are rightly adapted to them. To sigh or repine over the lack of inheritance, instead of inheritance, is unmanly.

Every man should strive to be creator instead of inheritor. He should bequeath instead of borrow. Let every man be conscious of the power in him and the Providence over him, and fight his own battles with his own good lance. Let him feel, that it is better to earn a crust than to inherit coffiers of gold. This spirit of self-nobility, when once learned, every man will discover within himself under God, the elements and capacities of wealth. He will be rich in self-resources, and can lift his face proudly to meet the noblest among men.

No one would take you for what you are, said an old fashioned gentleman, a day or two ago, to a young would-be dandy in Brighton, who had more hair than brains. "Why!" asked Joe, immediately. "Because they can't see your ears."

An inventive genius intends applying to patent a machine which he says, when wound up and put in motion, will chase a hog over a ten-acre lot, catch, poke and ring him, or by a slight change of gearing, will chop him into sausage's work his bristles into shoe-brushes, and manufacture his tail into a corkscrew.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday. July 16, 1856.

ON Saturday last, the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the case of Bourke, appellant, and Murphy, respondent, relative to the Charlottetown Ferry, was delivered by Mr. Justice Peters, before whom the appeal was tried. In giving this judgment—which was, as all judgments which involve the decision of legal principles, should be, in writing—the learned Judge took an elaborate view of the case, and we trust that the parties concerned will take some pains to have an accurate copy of the judgment procured and published. In the meantime, we will state for the information of the public, the case summarily.

Murphy, the respondent, as the wharfinger at Minchin's Point Wharf, and in that capacity summoned Bourke for the sum of £ as the wharfage due from him for landing and taking away persons at and from the said wharf, and for wharfage for the boat, pursuant to the following regulation of the Governor in Council:

"7th. Any Boat or vessel employed or used by any person or persons, except Henry Pope Welsh, the present licensed ferryman or licensee of Hillsborough Ferry opposite Charlottetown, or his successors therein, in systematically ferrying for or without hire, Passengers, Horses, or Vehicles over the said Ferry, and landing or taking off the same from the said wharf, to pay the rate of one shilling for each and every Passenger, Child, Horse, or Vehicle landed on or taken off said wharf; and also the rate of two shillings and six-pence for every time such boat or vessel shall touch at or land passengers at said wharf, to be paid by the parties owning or employed in working such boat or vessel."

The learned Judge went into the question fully as to whether the wharf at Minchin's Point was a public wharf or one devoted by the Statute to the use of the ferry, and after a clear elucidation of this point, and a comparison of the Statutes with others of the like tendency, came to the conclusion, that it was a public wharf, free to all Her Majesty's subjects to land at or embark from. Then came the question as to how far the Lieutenant Governor in Council were warranted in making the regulations in question. By sec. 12 of the Act 15 Victoria, cap. 34,

The Public Wharf at *Minchin's Point*, opposite to *Charlottetown*, on the Ferry of the *Hillsborough River*, shall be under the management and control of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who shall have power to establish the Rates of Wharfage to be paid for the same using the same, and to make such other Rules and Regulations for the management of the said Wharf as he may think fit from time to time.

The Court were fully of opinion, that under the term vessel, there used, that boat could not be intended, and among other reasons, from the expression used in the Charlottetown Wharfage Act, where vessels under ten tons only are not made liable to wharfage dues. The Court adverted to the tax on persons, and decided that it could not be sustained. Had the wharf in question been a ferry wharf, all persons could have been excluded from using it, and penalties might have been imposed on those attempting to use it. As it was clearly a public wharf, it was equally clear that no person could be charged with wharfage for either landing at it or going from it. The judgment in the Mayor's Court was reversed.

This is a very imperfect outline of the decision, for we are not in a position to take notes, but, as we have said before, we trust that the whole will be printed, as it deserves to be, and we will then give the judgment entire. In the meantime, we would observe, that it is very important decision, and one that will have the effect of greatly establishing a confidence in the integrity and firmness of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It will be a caution to the members of the Executive Council not to attempt to wrest the plain words of a general Statute into a means of serving the purposes of an individual. When we first read the regulations in question, we were not surprised, but we experienced a feeling of indignation mingled with sorrow, that an Administration calling itself a liberal, constitutional and *responsible* government, could have been guilty of an act of undisguised and unqualified tyranny, one that makes us ashamed of having to submit to the control of men who could be so ignorant or so regardless of the rights and liberties of the subject as even to conceive of an act so thoroughly repugnant to all correct and constitutional ideas of justice and freedom. Of all species of tyranny, there is none so direful in its effects as that which is attempted to be perpetrated under the forms of law, and with the sanction of Courts of Justice, and it becomes every tribunal, even the most humble, to look with great caution into the acts of Governments where they are restrictive of the liberty of the subject, or are the means of imposing taxes and burthens that are not warranted by the strict letter of the law. It is the first time that we remember of the Government and the Law coming into collision, and we are proud, that in the conflict, the latter has triumphed.

Joint Address of the Kirk Session and Trustees of Saint James's Church, Charlottetown, to the Rev. William Snodgrass:—

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

The sacred tie which lately bound us together having been so recently formed, we naturally cherished the hope that it would have subsisted for many years to come;—it was, therefore, with feelings of no ordinary regret that we received the announcement, that your pastoral connection with the Congregation of St. James's Church had now terminated.

The circumstances which have led you to form such a determination, as explained by you, we are very willing to believe, were of such a nature, as to render your leaving us a matter of conscientious duty on your part. But before you entirely sever another country it may possibly be some satisfaction to you to receive our appreciation of your services while you continued to labour here, permit us, therefore, Rev. and Dear Sir, to assure you, that it affords us much pleasure in bearing testimony to your unwearied zeal in the discharge of the duties of your high and honorable calling as a Minister of Christ, from the time you undertook our spiritual superintendence until now, a period extending over three years and a half; during which, it is but due to you to state, that you have at all times exerted yourself to the utmost, to advance the prosperity of St James's Church, and the spiritual welfare of its adherents.

We cannot allow you to depart without offering our united and earnest prayers for your welfare, both here and hereafter, and in these, all who have had the pleasure of your acquaintance will, we have good reason to know, most cordially concur.

We indulge the hope, too, that in the more extended sphere of usefulness which you are henceforth to occupy, you will sometimes think of those who loved you and wished you so well; and if, in the good providence of God, it should ever be in your power to revisit this, the scene of your first Ministerial connexion, we feel it scarcely necessary to add, that you will be received with the same respect and kindly regard which, it is consolatory to reflect, have so uniformly characterized our intercourse.

We now bid you, Rev. and Dear Sir, an affectionate and final farewell,—and commend you to the God whom you serve.

Signed, on behalf of the Kirk Session,
J. MACKIESON.
On behalf of the Trustees,
H. D. MORRISON.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 1st, 1856.

REPLY.

To the Elders and Trustees of Saint James's Church, Charlottetown:—

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you from my heart. I attach the highest value to your present consideration of me, as manifested in this parting token of your affectionate regard. The sincere pain which I feel in leaving this my first charge is greatly soothed by the testimony you now bear concerning my labours among you and the assurance you now give, that your earnest prayers and best wishes will follow me. While reciprocating all your kindly desires, I beg you to accept my word, that I shall ever take the warmest interest in your welfare. It will do me good hear from time to time of your prosperity. Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

W. SNODGRASS.

POLICE COURT.

July 2—Michael McCormack and Andrew MacCormack, for violently assaulting policeman McQuillan; convicted and fined £10 each with costs, or be imprisoned 60 days, and to furnish security—themselves in £50 each, with two sureties in £25 each—to be of good behaviour for twelve months; committed. Richard Cahill, for rescuing a prisoner from one of the police; not proved.

4—Hugh Sheridan, for challenging Thomas Hughes to fight; settled out of court, Sheridan paying costs.

5—Joshua Allan, drunk and disorderly; fined 5s. or be imprisoned 48 hours; paid.

7—Daniel Fraser, drunk and disorderly, fined 5s. or be imprisoned 48 hours; paid. Thomas Cannon, for assault on Jane Young; settled out of court, Cannon paying costs. Pierce Lacy, for using profane and lewd language and behaviour towards George Hix; convicted and fined 10s. with costs, or be imprisoned 48 hours. Charles McNeill, James Webber, Ronald McLeod and Christopher Bolts, seamen, late of ship Majestic, for assault and battery on Thomas Foley; fined Charles McNeill, for assault on and threatening the life of James Conners; settled out of court. Margaret Fitzgerald committed to take her trial at the Supreme Court in January next, for stealing a pound note from Ellen Hayden.

9—Thomas Baileul, drunk and disorderly; fined 2s. 6d. with costs. John Gardiner, trespass on policeman White, tearing his clothes; ordered to pay costs.