

Provincial Parliament of UPPER CANADA.

Thursday, 18th February, 1836.

Table with financial data: Capital Stock paid in £100,000 0 0, Bank Notes in circulation £100,875 and upwards £100,875, Bills and Notes bearing interest, etc.

Table with financial data: Rate of 1/2 yearly dividend to the 1st Dec. last, being 4 per cent on the capital stock, Rate bonus paid 15th Dec. last, 6,000 0 0, etc.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON TRADE AND COMMERCE.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in provincial parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty that the depressed state of agriculture in this province is in a great measure to be attributed to those laws, ordinances, and instructions for the regulation of trade, by means of which the industry of the Province is held in subservience to the interest of the commerce and shipping of the United Kingdom—and from your Majesty's paternal care and enlightened views we entertain a reasonable expectation that a more liberal policy, suitable to the wants and more permanent interests of the Colonists, will be henceforth pursued, and their foreign trade encouraged and promoted as being eminently conducive to the prosperity of the Province.

We further humbly submit to your Majesty that we have always shewn great willingness to consume the goods and Merchandise of the United Kingdom and its colonies according to our means of payment, but that if the restrictions which embarrass our commerce were removed, and we permitted to direct the labor of our hands to the industry of our choice, to employ the cheapest and most convenient means of transport, and to carry the products of that industry to those markets in which they could be disposed of to the greatest advantage, our means of purchasing British goods would be thereby increased, and our capital and labor employed beneficially in diffusing wealth and enjoyment through the colony.

Situated as Upper Canada is, at a great distance from the sea, the communication with which by the St. Lawrence is interrupted for a great part of the year, our interests would be best promoted by the adoption of such commercial regulations as would enable our agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers, to obtain free access to the ocean through every channel, by means of which they could safely convey those articles of which this province possesses a superfluity, to the best markets, and through which they might bring back to the goods and merchandise of other lands according to their means, without such imports being subjected to the present heavy tariff of discriminating duties, the operation of which is, to add materially to our many natural obstructions incidental to our inland situation, and to retard the settlement of the waste lands of the province by the more wealthy, intelligent, and persevering class of emigrants, who are induced to settle and invest their capital in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York, the citizens of which have at all times the free choice of three markets, namely, the St. Lawrence, Foreign States, and their own seaboard, and the markets of the Southern States, while we of Upper Canada are restricted to the channel of the St. Lawrence only.

We humbly request that your Majesty will be pleased to cause such representations to be made to the Government at Washington as shall appear to be best calculated to induce Congress to admit the goods and merchandise of Great Britain or other nations to pass through the United States into Upper Canada, payable within this province, and without being liable to the payment of any tax or impost in or to the said States, and also to permit the goods, wares and merchandise of this Province to be transported through the said States to other countries beyond the said Province, and subject only to such regulations as may be found necessary for the prevention of infractions of the revenue laws of the American Union.

We also humbly submit to Your Majesty that lumber is admitted duty free into this Province from the United States, the government of which States exact very heavy duties on the lumber we export thence, and that the exaction of these duties gives cause of complaint to all who are largely engaged in carrying lumber from the Western settlements of this Province to the said States—and we trust that your Majesty's government will enter into such negotiations as may have a tendency to place this important branch of Canadian industry on a footing of perfect reciprocity in the market of the neighboring Republic.

Although the prices of wheat and flour, two of our staple commodities, are frequently higher in the United States than in this Province, we are prevented from obtaining the full advantage of the increase of demand consequent

on such prices, our wheat being subject to a duty in the United States' ports of about fourteen per cent, on every bushel imported, with a proportional tax, on Canadian flour, while to the people of the said States our markets for their wheat and flour are always open duty free, by which regulation they are at all times enabled to avail themselves of such favorable changes as may happen in the markets of Canada.

We humbly request that your Majesty would cause such representations to be made to the government of the United States, as might have a tendency to place this interesting branch of Canadian commerce, on a footing of reciprocity in the two countries; which principle of reciprocity, if it were extended generally to other descriptions of goods admitted duty free into the Canada under late Colonial Trade Acts, would confer many additional benefits on this Province.

And we also humbly request that in consideration of the great and increasing consumption of the merchandise of the United Kingdom in Upper Canada, your Majesty would be pleased to recommend to your Parliament to admit the flour, meal, grain, beef, pork, and other staple products of this Province into the ports of the United Kingdom on the terms at which the staple agricultural products of the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union are, by a late British Act, authorized to be admitted into Canada—or subject to as reasonable rates of impost as are now levied at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, on the staple products and manufactures of the United Kingdom when imported direct from Great Britain and Ireland by sea.

We would humbly represent to your Majesty, that the entire abolition of the several duties now levied in our parts upon articles of the growth and manufacture of other countries, which come not into competition with the industry of this Province, would have a tendency to increase and diffuse capital here, besides affording a protection to labor by enabling the laborer to live cheaper, and the farmer and manufacturer to compete more successfully with the skill and industry of other countries.

The article of Tea, which is consumed in large quantities in this Province, is taxed at Quebec, and prohibited on our frontier, but admitted free of duty into the United States, to which it is brought direct from the place of its growth. The free importation of Tea into Canada would interfere with no article of domestic manufacture either in Great Britain or her Colonies; although Tea is prohibited from being imported hither from the United States, where it is obtained much cheaper than we now obtain it in Montreal and Quebec. The opinion prevails that it is extensively smuggled from the United States, and it is well known that the seizures made by the officers of the Customs sometimes prove ruinous to those persons who are tempted to engage in the traffic, hence the complaint is preferred with very great reason, that laws are enacted in England, where we are not represented in Parliament, prohibiting the people of this Province from purchasing the commodities they require, at the best and cheapest markets, and compelling them, if they purchase at all, to uphold a grievous monopoly by buying at the dearest market, both to the merchant and the consumer, although in preventing the Canadians from purchasing Tea in the United States, the government cannot urge the usual species plea, that it does so to encourage some domestic productions either of England or her Colonies.

We are of opinion that the following articles, when imported from Great Britain or from any other country into Lower Canada, or into this Province from the United States, should be imported free from all duties, namely, Teas of all kinds, Coffee, Cotton Yarn and all Cotton manufactures, Bur Blocks, Bolting Cloths and Screens, Books and Papers of all kinds, Printers' Presses, Types and Ink, Molasses, Tin in plates and block Tin.

Our close neighbourhood, for many hundreds of miles to parts of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, renders it a matter of difficulty for the trader who will not smuggle to compete with him who will, in all those articles which can be purchased cheapest in the markets of those States, on which a duty is now levied, sufficiently high to cover the expense and risk of smuggling them across the lines.

We are of opinion that it would be expedient to repeal the laws imposing seven and a half, fifteen, twenty, and in some cases thirty pounds of Customs duties on every hundred pounds value of many articles of goods which are of the first necessity to an agricultural community, when imported into Lower Canada by sea from countries not under the dominion of Great Britain, or from the United States into this Province, by land or other conveyance, while in some instances no duty, and in most cases a duty of only two pounds ten shillings on every hundred pounds value is exacted on the same descriptions of goods and merchandise if imported from Great Britain or her Colonies by way of Quebec and Montreal, and that in lieu of the said discriminating duties or other regulations, only two pounds ten shillings on every hundred pounds value, should be levied on such goods whether they be imported by sea from parts abroad, or by land, river or lake conveyance from the said United States, so that a fair competition may be allowed in our markets to other nations, and our limited capital and population employed to the best advantage.

And that it is expedient to repeal the statutes under authority of which train oil and oil of all sorts, fish, dried or salted, and books which are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, are prohibited to be imported into this Province from the United States or other foreign countries, and to allow the people of this Province to buy oils, books and fish in whatever market such articles are sold cheapest.

And we would further humbly represent to Your Majesty that in case the revenue that would accrue to the Province from the customs duties and other sources under the changes contemplated in this address, should fall short of the sum necessary to carry on the Government, and defray the interest of the public debt we have already contracted, the difference might be raised by a judicious apportionment of taxation by the Legislature of this Province on those imported articles which are generally regarded as luxuries, or which come directly into competition with the staple productions of the Colony; and that where, by giving a temporary encouragement, by means of moderate duties to certain species of domestic industry, a reasonable expectation might be entertained, that the articles so encouraged, would soon be able to compete on equal terms with the products of the skill and labour of other countries, so that the tariff would no longer operate as a tax, we would not be unwilling to impose such duties; and we feel it incumbent on us further to represent to Your Majesty, that as the timber trade of the Canadas has been for many years encouraged and fostered by the commercial regulations adopted in England, and as a large capital is now vested therein, any act of the Imperial Parliament, with which the present scale of duties levied on foreign timber might be reduced, would be attended by very injurious consequences to many inhabitants of this Province, engaged in that important branch of our commerce.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. LOWER CANADA. SHERBROOKE DECLARATION. The Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association for the Southern Division of

the County of Sherbrooke, met at Sherbrooke on the 12th inst. and adopted the following DECLARATION.

The state of public affairs in this Province has lately assumed so threatening an aspect, that the Constitutional Reformers of the Southern Division of the County of Sherbrooke have been prompted to follow the example of their brethren in other parts of the country, by enrolling themselves into an Association, to watch over their rights and privileges as free subjects of Great Britain, to preserve intact our connection with the Parent State, and to guard against any encroachments upon the Constitution as by Imperial Legislation established.

No rational doubt can be entertained that a measure of this kind has become highly necessary at the present moment, and many powerful reasons can be adduced in support of the assertion.

When the crisis has arrived in which the Speaker of the House of Assembly promulgates treason hitherto that House and in public address advocates revolution in undisguised terms, and a weak Executive allows such conduct to pass with impunity.

In which the public Revenue of the Province has been expended by the illegal combination of two branches of the Legislature with the interference of the third, and in direct violation of an essential principle of our Constitution.

In which the local Administration of the present day has shown itself partial to the revolutionary party of the Province, and thus apparently participating in the national prejudices and enmity of the majority of the House of Assembly, forgetful of the enlightened character of the source from which it derives its authority.

In which the servants of Government have been deprived of the full remuneration for their services for the last two years, in breach of common honesty and good faith, while large sums have been lavishly expended upon the professed supporters of Revolution.

In which a number of public officers have been accused by the House of Assembly and condemned without being allowed the most valuable privilege that a free people can possess, that of being heard in self-defence, or of being specifically informed of the charges to be brought against them, while the fact cannot but strike every observer of passing events, that among them there does not appear one name of French origin.

In which the share in the representation of the Province allotted by the House of Assembly to the Eastern Townships is so unequally divided, that in point of extent of country and of population, they enjoy a very small proportion in comparison with their more favored fellow-subjects of French origin.

In which the inhabitants of this District have been refused the privilege of making roads upon their application for a charter for that purpose, even though at their own expense.

In which the abolition of our local Court of Judicature is threatened, by which we shall be compelled to resort to some very distant tribunal for the ordinary and daily process of law, amounting, in fact, to a denial of justice.

When, we repeat, the alarming crisis has arrived, in which these grievances rise up, we maintain that we are called upon by our regard for the Parent State—by our desire to remain connected therewith—and by the sacred impulse of self-defence, to form ourselves into an Association, to oppose as far as in us lies the revolutionary attempts of the enemies of the Government.

While it will be a primary object with this Association to preserve the Constitution in its present form, in conformity with the determination expressed by the inhabitants of the District of St. Francis upon several occasions, and in particular at a public meeting of delegates from the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Shelburne, in 1829, yet we cannot but feel with anxiety and apprehension, that when the majority of the Representative branch, formed almost exclusively of French origin and unacquainted with the principles of enlightened government, commence the work of undermining the Constitution of the Province, with the avowed design of separating it from the Mother Country, and that that majority is unheeded in that design, by the Executive of the present day; the time may come, in which we shall no longer be a dependant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Though we most earnestly deprecate so lamentable a consummation, and trust and believe that the intelligence and power of the Constitutionalists in the Province will be sufficient to prevent it, yet we hereby declare that should such an event ever occur we will never submit to remain subservient to a French government, under which the feudal tenure and an antiquated Civil Code, incompatible with the present enlightened age and repudiated by the people from whom it was derived, would be jealously retained.

SAMUEL BROOKS, Chairman. J. S. WALTER, Secretary. Sherbrooke, Feb. 13, 1836.

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The most respectable and numerous meeting of Irishmen we ever witnessed in Quebec, took place on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Hotel.

The Meeting was called by a requisition, numerously signed, for the purpose of forming a Saint Patrick's Society—at eight o'clock there were 500 Irishmen present—when Mr. Pemberton was called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions unanimously adopted:

Moved by W. K. McCord, Esq. seconded by Lieut. Waller.— That we do now form ourselves into a Benevolent Society, to be called "The Saint Patrick's Society."

Moved by G. H. Parke, Esq. seconded by J. McDonald, Esq.— That the following persons be appointed officers of the Society for the ensuing year:— President.—George Pemberton, Esq.—Vice Presidents.—Wm. King McCord, Esq., and Wm. Power, Esq.

MANAGING COMMITTEE: J. U. Ahern, E. Bowen, J. Burton, W. Burke, H. Caldwell, E. G. Cannon, C. Colford, G. B. Cullin, T. Curry, D. Daly, Wm. Downes, C. Gethings, J. Hamilton, Paul Lepper, J. McDonald, J. M. Muckle, J. P. O'Meara, G. H. Parke, H. Pemberton, W. Plunkett, Wm. Pentland, Thomas Ryan, L. Waller, R. N.—Treasurer, P. Lawler, Esq.—Secretary, D. Dickenson, Esq.—Assist. Sec. J. P. Bradley, Esq.—Physicians, Dr. Grasset, and Dr. Rowley.

Moved by Judge Burton, Esq. seconded by Paul Lepper, Esq.— That in order to effect the object of No. 9 Article of the Constitution of St. Patrick's Society, the officers now nominated for the ensuing year, do constitute a Committee to make arrangements for the due celebration of Saint Patrick's Day, by public Dinners—such Committee to report to an Adjourned General Meeting of this Society, on Monday next.

Moved by W. Plunkett, Esq. seconded by Lieut. Waller.— That this meeting do now stand adjourned until Monday evening next, to receive the Report of the Managing Committee, relative to the celebration of Saint Patrick's Day.

Mr. Pemberton having left the Chair, G. H. Parke, Esq. was called thereto, when the thanks of the meeting were, upon the motion of Mr. Waller, seconded by Mr. Henderson, unanimously given to Mr. Pemberton for his

proper conduct in the Chair, and for the interest always manifested by him for the welfare of his countrymen.

During the meeting a person who had not been present when the Constitution was read asked the Chairman whether the Society had any political character.

The Chairman then again read Article No. 2 of the Constitution, by which all religious or political subjects or discussions were strictly prohibited.

This was received by the meeting with great cheering.

When the 3d Resolution was put Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. W. Robinson, moved an amendment.

That the officers of the Society be now chosen by ballot.

It was urged in favor of the original motion that there was so short a period between this and St. Patrick's day, that should the amendment be carried, one of the objects of the Society, "the Celebration of St. Patrick's Day," could not be effected, in consequence of the delay which would necessarily occur. It was also stated that pursuant to the Constitution all officers should in reffer be elected by ballot, and that the course adopted was at the present unavoidable.

It was then proposed that the Chairman should put each name separately and take the general sense of the meeting as to each individual, which was done, when there was not a dissent.

The meeting then adjourned at 1 o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABLE OF THE BAPTISMS, BURIALS, AND MARRIAGES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, DURING THE YEAR 1835, AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE RETURNS MADE BY THE PROMOTORIES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Table with columns: Births (Male 4880, Female 4291), Marriages (1636), Burials (Male 1762, Female 1352), Augmentation of population (5257).

We are sorry to find by the message of His Excellency that there are not adequate funds to make improvements of any magnitude in the roads and bridges. If the present dullness of business, and public and private apathy continue a little longer our farmers must one and all emigrate to some country where a different regime prevails, and where the march of improvement, if not aided by public facilities, is not retarded by a horde of useless retainers on a civil list, immensely onerous to the shoulders of the poor Johnny Raws who have to pay.—[Halifax Recorder]

Freshet.—Extract of a Letter from Triuro, dated 2d Feb.—"We have had a tremendous Freshet—ice and water have been thrown out over parts of the country, never overflowed before. Cells have been filled, and houses rendered uninhabitable, and their inmates obliged to flee to higher ground, and take shelter under neighbor's roofs. Bridges in many places have been carried away—fences without number swept off; and one of our Farmers has suffered a loss of upwards of fifty sheep that had strayed into the marsh."—[Nova Scotia]

UPPER CANADA. Militia Court Martial.

The officers appointed to compose the Court Martial for the trial of Col. Covert, for charges preferred against him by Capt. Cochrane, met at the Court House, Amherst, on Wednesday last, when the Court was organized and its members sworn in. It sat again on the following day, when it adjourned to the 19th of April to meet in the same place. We refrain from all notice of its proceedings.—[Cobourg Reformer]

RAIL ROADS.—The spirit of enterprise is wide awake in this part of the Province; and we are every day hearing of the contemplation of some great undertaking which is not only to enrich the persons immediately concerned, but likewise to pour streams of gold through all parts of the province.

The year 1834 an act was passed, incorporating a number of persons to make a rail road from Burlington Bay to the town of London, and to the navigable waters of the river Thames, and also to Lake Huron. For some reasons not apparent, the charter was just about to expire, by non-use, when several of our enterprising townsmen took up the matter, and have determined to commence immediately this great work. On Tuesday next, therefore, the ground will be broken in this town for the railroad between London and Hamilton, as will be seen by a reference to an advertisement in this day's Express. The vast advantages to be derived from this route must be apparent to any person who will take the trouble to look at the map. But there is another object which will be attained by instantly proceeding with the work, which should not be overlooked. A number of American capitalists are now in Toronto, preparing for a charter to make a rail road along Lake Erie, commencing at Berrie, on the Niagara river, and extending to Detroit. Should this company be incorporated, the Americans will monopolize the entire trade of the west. The folly of allowing foreigners to get possession of our sources of wealth, is no reason why such a thing may not occur, and we are therefore the more anxious that the Gore and London railroad should commence operations, and every person who wishes prosperity to the country ought to unite and put down this most barefaced attempt to swindle them out of their property. We find by the London newspapers that the people there have taken up the business with an earnestness that must ensure success, if promptly responded to.—[Hamilton Express]

Prosperity of the Town of Hamilton.—The population of this Town when taken, as we learn from the Town Assessor, in 1834, in September, was 2101; and when taken in the year following, in May, 1835, it was 2600; showing an increase of 500 in seven months; the population is now probably about 3,000.—The census in 1833, as taken by the Township Assessor, was about 1,400. The amount of the Town revenue in 1834 was, including Police taxes £270, and the expenditures nearly the same.

The amount of the Town revenue in 1835 is, including the Police taxes, £430 or thereabouts; shewing a very great increase in the wealth and prosperity of this Town.

It is probable more buildings will be put up in the ensuing summer than has ever before been put up in this Town. Several of our most opulent merchants are making preparations to erect large brick buildings in King street. The contractors are taking advantage of the sleighing, by removing the old frames

of houses to clear the lots for more permanent buildings.—[I. b.]

FOR THE CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,—I have had the pleasure of receiving the new numbers of "The Zodiac," published monthly at Albany, and devoted to Science, Literature, and the Arts. Its pages are full of interest; it contains much valuable information and agreeable reading, but deserves especial notice on account of the typographical execution, which is not surpassed by any similar work in America. Among the original articles with which this valuable periodical abounds, I cannot avoid mentioning a series of Lectures upon American Literature, delivered at Albany by S. De Witt Bloodgood. These Lectures, it is plain, were prepared with some care, and will repay the reader for an attentive perusal. They contain much scientific intelligence and historical truth; and although they are on the whole highly creditable to the author, yet there are parts in which, it appears to me that the sense is not clear, nor the sentiment as just, nor the arguments conclusive as might have been wished. Be this as it may, the lectures have been published, have become public property; and may be justly regarded as a legitimate subject for free remark and candid criticism. It is by no means my intention to dwell upon the style of these lectures, or to attempt a general review of the opinions advanced. I shall merely content myself with a few remarks upon the following extract from the number for September; and will leave it to the intelligent reader to determine which contains the most truth, the original opinions, or the accompanying strictures.

Our Author says,— "The portraiture which naturally our estimates of ourselves and those dear to us, has an influence we cannot resist. We have entered sometimes into controversies with foreign critics, anxious to defend ourselves *totò celo* against their attacks, when perhaps with more deliberate opinions formed by accurate observation of the past, we should succeed by the exhibition of facts, in an irresistible overthrow of their crude theories! Let us not pretend to equal Shakspeare, though we have the glory of possessing the only Franklin. There were more difficulties in the way of our Ancestors, and yet more literary merit among them than has been generally imagined. We must not forget their peculiar position, their melancholy abandonment of their father land, their sufferings ere they reached the country of their adoption, their long and bloody struggles to retain their foothold upon

"The grey rocks towering above the sea!"

"Foreign critics seem to have left every mitigating circumstance out of their estimate. Determined to judge, and judge harshly, they made no allowance for the early difficulties of the first settlers, and the actual condition of the country in which they sought a refuge."

In these dozen lines the reader will readily perceive a dozen absurdities. Indeed had the author used his utmost endeavors, he could not have crowded in so small a space, greater indications of weakness, or stronger proofs of his want of argument and want of thought.

It may be true that the Author while forming an estimate of the talents of his countrymen, is controlled by a partiality, the influence of which he cannot resist. This, however, forms no desirable subject for self-congratulation; and is but a sorry recommendation of his judgment as a critic, his taste as an author, or his candour as an historian. He may think that it appears mighty fine to affect a show of enthusiasm in relation to his country, and to scrutinize its productions only through the medium of romantic approbation. He should, however, have remembered that although in the retired and unpretending this may pass as a weakness peculiar to narrow minds, and more deserving of sympathy than censure, but that it is not to be tolerated in an author who assumes the dignified and responsible character of an instructor of the public. From one of such pretensions, we have a right to expect something better, and being disappointed in the expectation, no apologies of the author can atone for the deficiency. This absurd and grovelling partiality towards their own productions, is a weakness of which the Americans have long been accused. The imputation, whether true or false, doubtless took its rise from the fact that many American writers of but ordinary merit, are ever officiously praising others who are in advance of themselves in the march of mind, and strive to drown the consciousness of their own insignificance, by incessant outcries about the superior excellence of the literary efforts in which they profess to hold intimate, though in truth but short-lived, communion. It was one of these beings that lately declared that *William* was as good a writer as the immortal Addison; and that was another of the same class, that while attempting to play the critic upon English customs, proposed giving that nation the benefit of a *Yankee school-master at ten dollars per month, to correct their imperfections!* To look for anything better than the grossest illiberality and the vilest egotism, from such ephemeral scribbles, would be like expecting figs from the thorn, or grapes from the thistle. But there are American writers, who have extended their observations beyond their own domestic circle; and who, having seen things as they really are, are neither blind to the defects of their own country, nor insensible to the merits of another.

That the author's ancestors, the early settlers of America, had far more literary merit among them than has been generally imagined, I do not care to dispute, but why does he not place that literary merit to its proper account? Were they not indebted for it to the same source through which, even to this day, the Americans continue to derive much that is valuable in every department of literature? From England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany continued gleams of intellectual light have poured abroad, and even in America have contributed, silently but irresistibly, in the diffusion of science and the promotion of literature. The libraries of Europe have been open to the Americans, and with a commendable degree of industry they have toiled in translation from thence the germs of every science that now luxuriates in the western climate. The literary spirit of the old world has operated powerfully in forming the character of the new. It has enriched the minds of their statesmen; has prompted the enquiries of their philosophers; has given power and pathos to their orators; has lighted up the celestial ardor of their poets; and has taught the public mind to aspire after universal excellence. It has been said that America has ever been the home of the migrant and the asylum of the exile. Granted, but often has the exile been one of whom any nation might well have been proud to receive. Often has it happened that the forlorn emigrant to whom they have extended their hospitality has been the boasted student of foreign schools, possessing a mind stored with every kind of knowledge and a soul formed of original and grand designs. Individuals of this character, of whom we might name not a few, have made America their home, and have contributed to the mass of its citizens, literary edifice which is now the nation's boast. In mentioning the assistance which American literature has, thus, received, I am not actuated by any desire to undervalue their improvements. Give tribute to whom tribute is due. Literary greatness is not denied, but when we find zealots like this author, making arrogant assumptions of self-importance, and talking about the *crude theories* of foreigners, it may not be amiss to expose their ingratitude, by re-

mindings them where they obtained most of what they have that is worth possessing.

That "foreign critics" have been "determined to judge, and judge harshly" of American productions, is far from being true. The unusual severity complained of is at most to be considered a few solitary instances. That the reviewers may have sometimes ridiculed the vanity of conceited authors who regard every thing as *crude*; but their own; that they may have lashed the peculiarities which distinguish the American character; and exposed the defects of some of the early productions of that country, with more license than candid criticism would seem to permit, may indeed be true. But it is equally true that great indulgence has of late been shown by the British press towards American literature. That their works have necessarily had to pass through the ordeal of a strict but fair criticism is admitted, but *where's the treason?* Have not the productions of British authors been invariably subjected to the same scrutiny? Why should an American writer be so very sensitive, so ridiculously vain, as to whine because his productions cannot be palmed upon the European literati without free examination? In truth we never hear complaint from authors of talent because they fall into the hands of a rigid critic. On the contrary, they esteem it a privilege to have their works thus canvassed, well knowing that while their faults are exposed, their merits will be confessed; and that there is no better and safer path to popular favour. There exists at this moment in the public mind at home the strongest possible prepossessions in favour of American literature; and although the vain will ever meet contempt, and the assuming receive chastisement, yet the meritorious will be countenanced and approved. The warmest eulogy that I ever saw upon Washington, was from *Cornwallis Phillips*. This does not look like *protection*! And the severest rebuke that *Mrs. Trollope's* vile slanders upon the American character ever received, was from the *Penny Magazine*. This does not look like a *determination to judge harshly!* But it is useless to pursue a subject upon which no unprejudiced reader can entertain a doubt. Suffice it to say that although it may be perfectly in character for the author of these lectures to inveigh against foreign critics, yet that these complaints come with an ill grace from one who, with more vanity than reflection, denounces the theories of foreigners as *crude*, and liable, with the most ordinary means, to be *irresistibly overthrown!* Such effrontery is intolerable, such vanity pitiable, and deserves no other notice than may be necessary to ensure merited odium and contempt.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, arrived on Sunday last at New-York, from Liverpool, after a short passage of twenty-three days, bringing London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th February. The ship Chatham, also from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston, from which she sailed on the 21st January. No news of any prominent interest have been received by these vessels.—The conservative party in England seems confident of possessing a majority in Parliament, but it is more generally supposed that the Melbourne administration, with the help of the O'Connell party, will be able to carry their measures during the Sessions by small majorities. The French Ministry have been, unexpectedly defeated on a clause of the Address of the Chambers of Deputies in answer to the King's Speech, relative to Poland. The original Address was not explicit on this subject, and a member moved the following amendment:

"This auspicious harmony gives us the hope, that in union with Great Britain and the powers whose interests are connected with our own, you may be able, sire, to restore the equilibrium of Europe, so necessary to the maintenance of peace; and that the first pledge of it will be the preservation of the ancient nationality of Poland, consecrated by treaties."

The Duke de Broglie opposed the amendment, but it was carried by a large majority. The following extracts contain the only other news worth noticing.

Sir Christopher Poyps and Mr. Bichersteth were sworn in on the 16th of January, the former as Lord Chancellor and the latter as Master of the Rolls. Both were raised to the peerage, Sir Christopher by the title of Baron Colclough, and Mr. Bichersteth by that of Baron Langdale.

Accounts from Barcelona to the 12th of January, state that tranquillity had not yet been restored in that city, and that manifestations of an insurrectionary spirit had broken out in Reuss and Turragona, neighboring towns. At Reuss, the Carlist prisoners were saved from destruction by the interposition of Lord Innes, of his B. Majesty's ship Tyne, who received them on board his vessel.

Some speculation was excited in England and on the continent by the sudden departure of Prince Charles, third son of the King of Prussia, for St. Petersburg. The most prevalent rumor was that the prince had a special mission from his father to the emperor Nicholas, for the maintenance of pacific views and policy. An approaching rupture between England and Russia was much talked of.

Singapore papers to the 22d of August had been received in London, announcing, among other things, the arrival of an order in Council, declaring Singapore a free port, and open to vessels of all nations.

From the Liverpool Journal of January 21. Trade in Bolton.—The muslin trade in almost every description of cloth, whether plain or fancy, continues brisk, and low priced quilts and counterpanes are in very great demand. A new style of work in quilts has been invented; it is woven with a jaquard; the figure is worked in relief on the surface of the cloth, and is as firmly bound as in counterpanes. The quilt we saw was in Messrs. Greenwood and Wilkinson's warehouse, Little Bolton. It was 13-4 wide in a 40 reed, and could be purchased for 18s.; whereas a counterpane with a similar figure, and worked in the common way, would cost 30s. for the weaving alone. A few American buyers have made their appearance in the market, and if the loss occasioned by the disastrous fire in New York is satisfactorily settled, we may calculate on extensive orders to replace the goods consumed. A slight advance has taken place in the wages of hand-loom weavers on some fabrics, and a farther rise is anticipated. Fine yarns are looking up, and the mills in constant work. Mechanics of every description are fully employed, and the prices of provision still continue low, consequently there is a degree of comfort and prosperity throughout the town, never surpassed at any former period.—[Manchester Chronicle]

Trade in Manchester.—Yarns have been in brisk demand during the week, and at a small advance. Cotton has also been in great request at a small rise; and stout calicoes have been sold rapidly. The super makes are not much sold at this season, although in them there is no decrease in value.—The print trade will remain dormant for a few weeks. The silk manufactory is going on prosperously.