

Upper Canada, and he had no doubt that three fourths of the population were opposed to it. He hoped the Committee would now rise; as he was fully persuaded that when that resolution was well considered it would be adopted by a very large majority.

Mr. Sherwood.—The hon. gentleman from Wentworth had charged him with dealing unfairly, and taking the Committee by surprise in moving that Resolution. Before the hon. gentleman from Russell (Mr. McKay) had moved his resolutions, he (Mr. S.) had showed him the resolutions which he intended moving, and explained to that hon. gentleman that it was not by any means with a view of opposing those which he was about to bring forward. He (Mr. S.) hoped that the Committee would rise, that hon. members might have time fully to consider the resolution which he had proposed, that it might be included in the same Address, which would embody the other resolutions. Could it be desirable that we should be joined to Lower Canada, where we should be placed in the power of a numerical majority led on by a man—Mr. Papineau, who did not conceal his hatred to every thing British, and whose every wish was to subvert the constitution of the country in which he lived. When we knew that such a union was contemplated, it would be blameworthy apathy on the part of that House not to express their decided opposition to it. He hoped that the resolutions would not be rejected by the House, as the negative might, at home, be taken as an admission that we were not averse to the union.

Mr. McNab observed that many hon. gentlemen seemed to suppose that if we applied for a seaport, His Majesty's Government would think it necessary to unite the Provinces. He did not see that at all followed. The difference would be that if the Resolutions were allowed to go without the last one added to them that they would be carried by a very large majority, otherwise there would be a bare majority of three or four. He certainly thought that the hon. gentleman from Brockville, had taken the Committee by surprise, he had however, taken him, (Mr. McNab) by surprise. The Resolution which he had proposed, he thought quite foreign to the subject at that time under the consideration of the Committee. He did not apprehend that the evils which the learned Solicitor General seemed to anticipate from a union with Lower Canada, in that case the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament would no doubt protect them from a French majority, and the French language would then no longer remain the language of the law.

The Hon. the Speaker thought that the resolution of the hon. gentleman from Brockville was intimately connected with the subject of the Resolutions offered by the hon. member from Russell (Mr. McKay)—namely, knew that the British minority in Lower Canada had long been extremely anxious for the union, but it was for them to consider whether it would be for the advantage of Upper Canada. They would then indeed have a minority, but the British would still be in a minority and be governed by a French majority. Their situation with regard to Lower Canada was not very comfortable, they now returned our trade, but it was better to put up with our present lot, than rush into evils we knew not of. Could we expect that the English Government would take away the very heart of Lower Canada to give to Upper Canada a seaport, and if we ask for the Island of Montreal, and do not at the same time express our opposition to a union of the Provinces, it would be the most likely thing for the English Government to decide upon. Some twenty years hence when British feeling should predominate he would not feel the same apprehensions from a union of Upper and Lower Canada, nor would he now, were the present majority composed of an educated population. He (Mr. McLean) thought it highly important that an expression of their disapprobation of a union, should accompany the resolutions which had been adopted by the Committee.

After a few more words the debate was adjourned to the following day.

REPORT

On the Welland Canal, by the Committee of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable Mr. Morris from the Select Committee appointed to inspect the works of the Welland Canal Company, presented their Report and it was

Ordered, That it be received, and the same was then read by the clerk as follows:

Report of the Select Committee appointed to inspect the works of the Welland Canal.

Members.—The Honorable Messrs. Baldwin, John Kirby, and Morris.

By the Honorable the Legislative Council.

The Select Committee appointed to inspect the works of the Welland Canal, from Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, beg leave to inform your Honorable House that in compliance with the desire expressed in the resolution of the 15th instant, they proceeded to the harbor at the mouth of the 12 mile Creek, now known as Port Dalhousie, from whence they followed the towing path wherever it was practicable to the summit level at Port Robinson, examining the several locks within that distance. Your Committee found many of the Locks in good order, and apparently as well able to bear the pressure of another year's use, as they ever were. But being constructed of timber which has already undergone the exposure to the weather, of eight or ten years, they cannot be expected in the common course of things to endure a great while longer.—Seven of the locks were under repair, and such is the state of dilapidation into which they have fallen in consequence of the perishable nature of timber exposed to all waters in this climate, that it is necessary to raze the work to the very foundation, and how many other locks will become as unfit for use it is impossible to foresee, but the condition of those which are undergoing repair or rebuilding leave little ground for hope that any of the wooden locks on that important communication will continue serviceable for more than two or three seasons at farthest. The estimated expense of the repairs now in operation is £14,000 but as the work had necessarily to be undertaken after the close of the navigation, and it must be carried on in the depth of winter, your Committee cannot believe that it is possible for the Engineer to substitute workmanship of a permanent or durable kind without encroaching on the season for navigation, the consequences of which the directors of the Company are laudably anxious to prevent.

This heavy expenditure may therefore be considered in no other light than a liberal sacrifice of money to protect the shipping interests of both Lakes and the Commercial as well as agricultural prosperity of the Province, for it cannot be denied that unless immediate steps are taken to construct stone locks in place of those now in use, the navigation of the canal from the top of the mountain to Lake Erie and the Grand River will be lost to the public.

From Port Robinson your committee proceeded by a packet boat to the harbor at Port Colborne, and they have great pleasure in stating that the Canal is every where in excellent order, and the harbor far more convenient and safe for the entrance of vessels than they had previously any idea of. It however appeared to your committee that if the inhabitants are long permitted to use the towing path as a highway for wagons and carts, that serious injury will be done to the Canal.

After looking at the works in this quarter, your committee returned to that part of the Ca-

nal which is connected with the cut to the Grand River commonly called the "feeder," but which in reality is a spacious canal of 40 feet wide at the surface, 4 feet deep and 2 1/2 miles long, running in a direct line to the Grand River at Dunnville, where a village of considerable extent has already sprung up destined at no distant day to be a place of great commercial importance.

The dam thrown across the Grand River at this place not only raises its waters to the level of the Welland Canal, but gives a good navigation up this river, a distance of 24 miles to the village of Indiana, thus forming a level of upwards of sixty miles, perhaps the greatest on this continent. Here the Grand River Navigation Company have erected a substantial stone lock of 11 feet lift, and excavated a canal of 2 miles in length. Your committee considering the improvements on the Grand River intimately connected with the Welland Canal as they in fact continue the navigation fifty miles through the richest lands in the Province, to within a short distance of Brantford, resolved to ascend that stream and understand by personal observation the manner in which the locks have been constructed, by the Grand River Company in order to ascertain how far it might be prudent to build locks of a similar description to ascend the mountain, should the Legislature see fit to recommend the undertaking of a work of such magnitude, at the public expense; and your committee find it a gratifying duty to bear testimony to the satisfactory appearance of all the locks, dams, and other works which they examined on that beautiful river, and there cannot exist a doubt from the durable nature of the materials and the substantial manner in which the work has been executed, that the stockholders will ere long derive a pleasing return for their outlay, and the trade of that part of the country be benefited to an incalculable extent.

Your committee forbear giving any opinion as to the expediency of making the Welland Canal wholly a provincial work, but choose rather to reserve any further observations on this important subject until the accounts recently submitted for the consideration of the Legislature have been more fully examined.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) W. MORRIS,
Chairman.
Committee Room, Legislative Council,
25th November, 1836.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1836.

By letters from Toronto, we learn that Robert Carter, Esq., Commissioner for the Court of Directors for the British and North American Bank, has arrived in that City, from New Brunswick.

We understand that Mr. Carter will apply in this Province, for an Act similar to that granted to the Company in England, that is to say, to have the right of suing and being sued, &c.

We learn, that Mr. Carter, is a very agreeable and affable gentlemanly man. The Scotch system of Banking, it appears, is the one which he intends in a great measure to introduce, and that under the exercise of sound discretion, the Capital employed in the Provinces will be unlimited.

THE ANNEXATION OF MONTREAL TO UPPER CANADA.

We have in this day's paper commenced the publication of the debate in the House of Assembly on this question. The House, as mentioned in our last number, has passed the Resolutions brought in by Mr. McKay, for addressing His Majesty for an alteration of the Boundary Line between the two Provinces so as to include the County of Vendreuil and the Island of Montreal in Upper Canada.

The justice of taking from the Sister Province so valuable a portion of her territory appears to us extremely questionable, & we should be much inclined to think that the Imperial Parliament would pause before granting to the Upper Province so important a boon, especially when that cannot be done, excepting at the expense of others.

We find the following remarks in Neilson's Quebec Gazette on this subject, and it appears to us that the writer takes a very correct and sensible view of the matter.

Lower Canada is in the position of a family nearly ruined by intestine discord, with all its neighbors looking out for a share of its possessions. We suppose that Vermont will claim a part of entry at Sorel; New Hampshire at Port St. Francis; Maine at Point Levi or Riviere au Loup; and New Brunswick will find it convenient, no doubt, to have both sides of the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspe to prevent smuggling. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, have a population of double that of the Canadas on the waters of the St. Lawrence, and will claim, probably, the free passage of the river, and both sides of it for the same reason. They have, indeed, stronger reasons to urge than Upper Canada, for the latter has the free passage of the river and trade, and a division of duties, regulated by Act of the British Parliament, which has been in successful operation for fourteen years, without remonstrance by either Legislature.

We are apprehensive that the Upper Canada Assembly has committed, in this instance, the usual fault of those who desire an apparent immediate advantage. They overlook the distant consequences, which often make the contemplated advantage worse than useless. The regulation of trade, and the imposition and collection of duties for that purpose, belongs neither to Upper Canada nor to Lower Canada, but to the Imperial Parliament. The St. Lawrence, for all these purposes, is already under one and the same Legislature.

Setting aside the faith of the British Government pledged to the French Canadians, and their wishes on the subject of the proposed annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada, we shall suppose that it is adopted; a line of Douaniers on the south shore, from St. Regis to the lower end of Lake St. Peter, and on the north shore from St. Peter's to the Ottawa would be necessary to prevent smuggling for a distance of two or three hundred miles, or a division of duties collected at Montreal must still be had; unless, indeed, the Upper Canada Assembly contemplates the most monstrous injustice of taking the duties paid by the consumers on imported merchandise, to be applied neither by their own representatives nor for their own use.

The only real subject of complaint on the part of the Upper Province, is the dilatoriness of Lower Canada in meeting the improvements for both Provinces, and for which Upper Canada has engaged in an expenditure of £400,000, while in three or four years, Lower Canada has spent about a thousand pounds for surveys, having the appearance of a mere pretext for a delay, ruinous to Upper Canada; but we apprehend a remedy for this may be found by the supreme authority of the British Parliament, without dismembering the Province and producing greater evils than the one intended to be remedied.

The Union of the Provinces.—Mr. Draper on the 21 instant moved the following resolution, on the discussion of which the views and feelings of the House of Assembly on the union question will doubtless be elicited and fairly ascertained.

That it be resolved, that in the present posture of the affairs of Lower Canada, it is not unreasonable to apprehend that among the remedies likely to be suggested for the difficulties under which that Province labors, a Legislative Union with Upper Canada, may be viewed as one of the most feasible and the most likely to succeed.

That the difference of feelings, language and civil institutions, present as great obstacles to the Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, as existed in the year 1791, and that the reason which influenced the Imperial Parliament at that time in giving separate Legislatures to the two Provinces, have gained rather than lost strength since that period.

That the sentiments avowed by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and communicated by their Speaker to the Speaker of the late House of Assembly in this Province, afford additional reason for believing that, as was anticipated by Mr. Pitt in 1791, if the Legislatures of the two parties, British & French Canadians, were united in one, a perpetual scene of altercation would succeed, and in the opinion of this House, an irreparable evil would thereby be inflicted on Upper Canada.

That, in the opinion of this House, such a Union would not remove the evils under which Lower Canada labors, nor afford that aid and relief to our fellow subjects of British origin in that Province which we heartily desire they may obtain, but would be attended with consequences injurious to our general interests, and in a high degree dangerous to those principles and institutions which, as British subjects, we revere and are determined to sustain.

That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

RAIL ROAD FROM BELLEVILLE TO MADOC AND MARMORA.

We find an interesting Communication on this subject, signed "Public Spirit" in a late number of the Belleville Intelligencer from which we make the following extract.

The distance from Belleville to the Iron Works of Messrs. Pendergast and Seymour, in Madoc, is twenty-five miles, in a direct line; and there is no part of the County in which the surface of the land presents greater facilities for the building of a Rail Road. The route is level, or so near it as to require no inclined planes or stationary engines, except at one elevation—the Oak Hills; and even here, I am informed by an intelligent gentleman conversant with the route, the obstructions can be overcome by a short detour through a valley of the Hills—in which case, the road would be level throughout. The materials for making and working the Road are convenient. The cedar sills can be obtained along the track; the rails and other iron may be made at either of the Iron Foundries, as well as the cars; and whenever the business of the Road will warrant the introduction of Steam Engines, they also may be supplied on the spot.—Thus, it will be perceived, the whole expense of constructing the work will be laid out among ourselves, without a resort to foreign assistance in the materials.

It is estimated that the Rail Road, with two tracks, can be laid at an expense of £1000 per mile; but as some deviations from a perfectly straight line may become necessary, and to make ample allowance for an under estimate, we may state that the road to Madoc will cost the sum of £28,000—an expenditure which is, in my view, comparatively trifling, the more I reflect on the very great advantages which would ensue on the opening of the route. This sum of money might be raised by the assistance of Government, or by a joint stock company, or through the agency of both. If a company, it would only be 1120 shares at £25 each. My present purpose, however, is not to show how the money might be raised, but to prove that it may be profitably employed in the work in question, and thus to lead to a survey of the route.

The extensive Iron Mines in the rear part of the County of Hastings, would become a mine of wealth to Belleville, if the Rail Road were made. They are, I believe, the richest in the world, yielding 80 per cent. and sometimes 85. The only obstacle to their being successfully worked, is the formidable land-carriage, over new and rough roads. The principal cause of the failure of the Marmor Iron Works may be attributed to this heavy expense; and this has all along been, and continues to be the reason, why the mines are not extensively worked. Once open an easy method of communication, and hundreds of forges and furnaces, would start into operation, and Belleville would soon become a miniature Birmingham.

From a calculation I have made, it may be safely stated that £75,000, or three hundred thousand dollars are annually sent out of this Province to the United States and Lower Canada for castings, such as Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Pots, &c. &c. Every description of these wares may be manufactured at Madoc and Marmor as cheap, if not cheaper, than the foreign article. There are no better castings, than can be made of this ore, as has been fairly tested by the Marmor Wares. They are fully equal to the best Three Rivers Scotch; and the Bar Iron from the same beds is considered by many Blacksmiths even better than Swedish, as it is quite as tough and more malleable. When the first Foundries are established, it is probable that castings will be principally made, but as the working of the ore increases, the manufacture of Bar Iron will be entered into. This branch of trade, alone, would be of the highest importance, when the superior quality of the metals considered, and the high price at which Iron now is and will continue to be. There are thousands of pounds expended every year for Swedish and other Bar Iron, which might be saved to the Province if the Hastings Iron could be brought into market.

The Welland Canal.—Our readers will find in our preceding columns, the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, to whom this subject was referred. This document does not appear to us equally spirited with that which emanated from the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

The great question of the Clergy Reserves is now before the House. The following Resolutions, for which we are indebted to Anthony Manahan, Esq., were proposed by Mr. Draper.

1st. That the diffusion of religious knowledge and instruction throughout the community is a matter of the deepest importance to the best interests of the Province.

2nd. That in the opinion of this House it is neither wise nor prudent to leave the Christian religion without any provision for its dissemination throughout the Province, or for the support of its ministers other than voluntary contributions, but that such provision should be to a certain extent at least secured by law.

3rd. That the Clergy Reserves afford the means of making such a provision, and that the application of them to this exclusively religious purpose, will be consistent with the object for which the Imperial Parliament most wisely designed them to be set apart.

4th. That it is not expedient to confine the allotment and appropriation of those Reserves, to one Church alone, but that it will more conduce to the welfare of this Province, and to the religious instruction of its inhabitants, to apportion them among the leading Churches or bodies of Christians therein.

5th. That the distribution and specific appropriation of the funds to be derived from such allotments should be left to such body or bodies, person or persons, as by the Canon's Constitution, Ordinances, and Discipline of each of the said churches, are entrusted with the government and control of such churches, subject to no limitation or restriction other than that they be devoted strictly to religious purposes, and that an account of their expenditure be annually rendered to the Legislature.

That the continued changes taking place in this Province by immigration, render any mode or principle of distribution founded on the present state of the different churches or religious bodies unsatisfactory, and that it will be more expedient to resort to the Mother Country, from which our population by emigration is derived, for data upon which to base such distribution.

For the benefit of all publishers of papers, who live, like ourselves, far away from the seat of Government and the loaves and fishes, we copy the following Petition from a contemporary Journal in the hopes that they will profit by the example thus shown by our neighbor of the "Whig."

The following Petition has been recently forwarded to Toronto. As our brother editors are begging for grants of public money, which will doubtless be granted, we fear that unless we push forward our claim in time, that we shall be overlooked.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of E. J. BARKER, of the town of Kingston, Fellow of the London College of Medicine. HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioner is a worthy and pains taking man, and publishes the British Whig, (a most loyal and sensible newspaper,) in the town of Kingston, not so much for individual gain, as to benefit the public weal.

That your petitioner observing with satisfaction to himself, that Messrs. Cull, Dalton and Gurnett, of Toronto, and the Widow Thompson, of Kingston, all publishers of provincial newspapers, are petitioning your Honorable House for pecuniary assistance, none of whom have any legal or legitimate claim thereto, but all trusting to the generosity of your Honorable House, is emboldened to request that you will be pleased also to present him with such a sum of the public money as your Honorable House may see proper, to be applied to the support of his business with more comfort to himself and advantage to the public—the said sum of money not to be less than five hundred pounds provincial currency.

That your Honorable House will be pleased to bear in mind, that your petitioner has published, and occasionally put into correct English, the Honorable Speeches of your Honorable House, for five successive Sessions of Parliament, during which time, unlike his brother publishers in Toronto, he has hitherto never received a single farthing of the public money, in remuneration thereof.

That your petitioner every confidence that your Honorable House will grant his modest request, inasmuch as the money will not come out of your honorable purses, but out of the humbler pockets of your constituents.

And in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.
Kingston, Dec. 12, 1836.

We learn that our humorous, eloquent, and somewhat eccentric townsman, Mr. Robert Jeffers, has at length consented to deliver a course of Lectures this winter, on a variety of interesting subjects.

Among the subjects selected by Mr. Jeffers are the following, viz:

The Origin, Foundation, and Progress of Society. On Knowledge. On Education.

The Upper Canada Farmer—a paper devoted to Agriculture and general Improvements in Upper Canada, is about to be issued from the press of the Cobourg Str. The following is the plan of the work, and we should suppose that a paper devoted solely to agricultural purposes ought to meet with substantial support and encouragement in such a country as this.

Plan of the Work.—The work will contain, besides original articles, extracts from the best publications of the kind—the latest improvements in agricultural and farming implements—statistics of general public improvement—Reviews of the European and American Markets—Tables of Weather, &c. &c.

The mechanical arrangements will be as perfect and unique as possible. Advertisements will be printed on a colored wrapper, with which the work will be covered. It will contain 16 pages of matter, comprising 32 columns closely printed small type, upon the best double crown paper; and great care will be taken with the illustration department. The Specimen Number will be ready at the period above stated, and if there should be a sufficient number of subscribers within a fortnight from the time of its appearance, the first regular number will be issued in the beginning of March following, and the publication will be continued regularly on the first day of every month afterwards.

THE UPPER CANADA FARMER will be published monthly, at the Star Office, Cobourg: price 7s. 6d. inclusive of postage, or 5s. delivered at the office, payable in all cases in advance.

N. B.—Subscription Lists will be ready in a few days.
Cobourg, Nov. 23d, 1836.

The President's Message.—From the press of other matter, we are unable to give any extracts from this document. The venerable President gives a most satisfactory expose of the internal affairs of the union, and goes at great length into the financial condition of the country.

There appears to be upwards of forty-one millions of Dollars, of surplus money, now in the Treasury of the United States. The President disclaims all interference on the part of the United States Government, with the affairs of Mexico.

We have received a copy of the "Report of the Engineer upon the preliminary Surveys for the London and Gore Rail Road." We shall take an early opportunity of making some extracts from this interesting work.

Since our last publication we have had very cold weather; and during last night and this morning, snow has fallen to the depth of at least six inches.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

Sir,—In the Gospel Messenger of the 3d inst. is the copy of a letter transmitted from St. Denis, Upper Canada, to the New York Churchmen, detailing the proceedings of the late meeting of the Clergy of Upper Canada, at Toronto, in the comments upon which there occur some inaccuracies which I feel concerned to rectify.

There it is said that the "anguishing and uncertain state of the Church, moved a pious and zealous Presbyter of the Diocese to address a powerful appeal to his brethren." Before proceeding with the question, I have to remark that the expression "anguishing" therein employed is not only contrary to fact, but in opposition to the recorded and unanimous sentiments of the meeting alluded to, as embodied in their address to the Lieutenant Governor; an ad-

dress to which an unqualified assent was given as well by the pious and zealous Presbyter mentioned above, as by the learned Presbyter recently from Ohio." With the term "uncertain," especially as applicable to the future and permanent ministrations of the Church, I am not disposed to quarrel.

But I proceed with the Letter. We are then further told that this appeal from the pious presbyter spoken of, "stirred up the energies of his brethren, and even the venerable dignitaries of the Church were pleased with the new idea." To the word "supine," as here introduced, I have a most decided objection, because it is as incorrect and inapplicable as it is offensive. Neither on this nor on any other topic connected with the general interests of the Church have the clergy, as a body, been supine; nor was the idea, ascribed to the already mentioned presbyter, by any means a new or an original one. As about to be made applicable to the Church of England in Canada, it clearly owed its origin to a "venerable dignitary" of the Church in this Province; and as a proof that it was not by any means regarded with suspicion or indifference, it formed the subject of a grave and lengthened discussion by the body of the Clergy in the presence of their venerated Bishop, in 1832, and it has since been the theme of the anxious deliberations of various clerical associations in both Provinces.

I have, indeed, to remark,—for doubtless the correspondent of the Churchman, from St. Denis, will be happy to receive correct information on this subject,—that the late meeting at Toronto owed its rise to a resolution adopted by the Western Clerical Society of that city, and that in connection with anxious deliberations at various preceding times.

I am willing to concede to the Pamphlet in question every merit to which it is entitled, and have no hesitation in avowing my belief that its estimation by the body of the Clergy was highly creditable to the zeal and good intentions of its author. Still, I am desirous to see facts correctly stated, especially where inaccuracies are accompanied, as in the present instance, by expressions—unnatural and perhaps unbecomingly derogatory to the zeal and energy of the clergy at large. Nor can I dissent from the expression of my surprise that any gentleman, whether clerical or lay, should have given to a document chargeable with such objections, the means of so extended a circulation. If ignorant of the facts of the case, he should have abstained from comment, and left any needful observations upon the subject to those better acquainted with its history than he obviously appears to be.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
A PRESBYTER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
December 10, 1836.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

A WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE.

A late New York Albion contains an account of a musical festival, held at Norwich, England, which was the most splendid affair of the kind ever got up in that country; the extraordinary effect produced is attributed to the particular adaptation of the building in which it was held, to the performance of four hundred of the most scientific musicians of the kingdom, to the judicious selection of the masters of Handel, Mozart, and other gifted masters of the olden time, as well as to the beauty and fashion of the soloists. These were doubt very powerful adjuncts but I am surprised that the writer of the article, who seems so perfectly to understand the subject, had not discovered the true cause. Reader, the festival was held in the St. Andrew's Hall, where the Tutelar and miracle working Saint of Scotland presides, throwing the mantle of inspiration over all, until honest beef-eating-bull forgot his natural propensities, and became an ethereal instead of an eating being; and for a time enjoyed a new existence upon sweet sounds and true falanarion. Just as I came to this very satisfactory conclusion, I glanced my eye over the Montreal Gazette, the words St. Andrew, presented themselves—the effect was magical—I went on to peruse an account of the Saint Andrew's anniversary, held in that City. The Honorable, wealthy, witty, and learned President of the day, laid before the society, in the most ingenious manner the virtues and glories of the Scotch in the olden time; and did not forget the worthies and heroes of latter days, he alluded to Tecumseh; (Quebec, was he Scotch?) and so general was his remarks that he did not forget our grandmas—but when he came to propose the health of our revered monarch, he, with the most perfect justice in my opinion, attributed his magnanimity, the unparalleled prosperity of his reign, the peace and plenty which every where pervades his dominions, to the Scotch blood which flows in his veins; and it is a well known fact that His Majesty values his title of Duke of St. Andrew's above all his other honors. Now is it not most wonderful that the inspiring genius of St. Andrew should have equally descended upon the St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, England, and Rasco's the City of Montreal, and with the same happy effects.—Can such things be, and pass over us like a summer's cloud, and not excite our special wonderment?

It appears to me that if His gracious Majesty were the fountain of all power and honor, were he to command his province of Quebec, British North America, to be made Scotch, that should take themselves off—we should have no more frosty summers, and snowless winters—peace and plenty would overflow the land like a mighty stream.

Our worthy and energetic Governor Sir F. B. Head was in Edinburgh for some time and that accounts for the ability with which he conducts the public affairs. The plan has at least two great modern recommendations, novelty and cheapness; the English and Irish with whom I have conversed have some objections—they are afraid of oatacakes and the itch; the first we know to be most nutritious food, and the latter is nothing when used to it; these are but trifling objections, when the many advantages from the change are contemplated. George IV. of blessed memory, on entering Edinburgh, asked for the rabble, he was told his Kingdom of Scotland gave birth to none; indeed said His Majesty in his most gracious and sincere manner "a nation of gentlemen, what a pleasure for a monarch to behold."

The Honorable the President of St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, has the following "with all that warmth of feeling which Scotchmen ever manifest to the fair sex"—

"What is life, when wanting love?"

Mr. Editor, I consider it unnecessary to give any more reasons for the change—I look upon it like the improvement of the River Trent, a thing understood by the meanest capacity, and only to be brought under the notice of the proper authorities, to be at once adopted.

C. D.

LETTERS CONCERNING PROJECTS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.—BY JOHN GALT, Esq.

LETTER IV.

From the Cobourg Star.

Sir,—Colonization having been long my hobby, it is not to be supposed that I neglected the details by which it may be effected. What I have now to state refers to the mode of effecting settlements; and which was submitted to the Directors of the Canada Company, and acted upon by me when the superintendent of their operations in the Province. I believed that I had their unqualified consent to every thing I did,—considering their instructions and covenants with Government as my warranty.

Though it may be expedient to possess the power from the proprietors of the Company of making advances to settlers, the directors ought to be extremely cautious in the exercise and management of it, as being at all times very hazardous; for the only profitable assistance which can be safely given to facilitate settlement, is by opening roads and laying down the rudiments of a village in some eligible situation. According, and with reference to what has been successfully done in the western territory of the State of New York, I would suggest for the consideration of the Court, that in locating Blocks the operations should begin,

I. With the erection, near a stream fit for mills, of an Inn or Tavern, in order that settlers may be accommodated until they shall have provided themselves with habitations.

II. The construction of a smithy and a mill are also indispensable, but individuals may be found who will undertake them.

III. The establishment of a store of all sorts of necessaries. Individuals may also be found to do this.

IV. The erection of a temporary Church and School house.

Around this nucleus of a town great care should be taken, so to dispose and arrange the sites for building as to induce that class of settlers to fix there, who would become purchasers of lands in the adjacent country.

From the village a road should be opened to the most convenient place of access by water, or to the highways of the old settlements. With these facilities the increase of society will soon work out the desired effect.

But in drawing attention to the subject of settlements, I should observe, that in the early undertakings of the great American purchasers the system was confessedly not judiciously carried into effect. The taverns in some places were of the most preposterous magnificence. The Hotel at Geneva, in the Genesee county is said to have cost originally seven thousand pounds! All the inns along the line of road from Utica to the banks of the Niagara, are, with few exceptions, equal in point of style and accommodation to those upon the great road between London and Edinburgh. Builders, however, much inferior will supply everything required. At the same time, it is proper to observe, that the American speculators have never addressed themselves to needy emigrants, but on the contrary have uniformly laid themselves out for persons of a more affluent description; and it is perhaps on this account that they have sacrificed, in the beginning of their towns, more to show than might now seem to have been necessary. As their system, however, has been successful in attracting settlers, possessed of capital, the Directors of the Canada Company should still bear it in mind, when deliberating concerning the expediency of similar undertakings.

Sir, it will probably occur to your own recollection, that this is the system I pursued at Guelph, and I have yet to learn in what it was erroneous. By and by I shall have to show that I acted according to impressions made on the Government. In one word, I am not, after so many years, disposed to think the system was wrong, nor that the Canada Company Directors manifested either the absolute wisdom or inspiration when they recommended it.

I am, &c. &c.
JOHN GALT.

Greenock, 1336.

An Affair of Honor.—The Sandusky Clarion gives an account of a disastrous duel that was fought on Hog Island, near Detroit, on the 13th inst., between a Mr. Richardson of Detroit, and a Mr. Rankin, of Sandwich, U. C. The Parties proceeded to the Island in a canoe from Detroit, accompanied by two young men, not more than 18 or 19 years of age, who acted as seconds. They fired simultaneously and Richardson fell, wounded, as was believed, mortally. Rankin, after asking the forgiveness of the wounded man, fled to the canoe, accompanied by both seconds, and escaped to Canada, inhumely leaving Richardson alone in the field. He was, however, subsequently found by a person who happened on the Island, and was conveyed to Sandwich.

Among the passengers in the packet ship Toronto, which sailed from New York to Liverpool on the 11th instant, we notice John Macpherson, Esq., of Montreal, and Mrs. Macaulay, of this place.

The President's Health.—Letters from Washington, received at New York state, that the President's Health, is rapidly recovering. He sits up with his family, and was expected to resume his official duties on the 12th instant.

BIRTH.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. Jacob Reiter of a Son and heir.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Archdeacon of York, W. H. Buxton, Esq., to Mary Jane, third daughter of Samuel Ridout, Esq.

At Toronto, on the morning of the 3d instant, in St. James' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Grassett, Wm. Leady Perrin, Esq. of Liverpool, England, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Poyntz Patrick, Esq., of Toronto.

DIED.

In this town, this morning