Quebec, 22d December, 1886.

WOOD & GRAY.

To the Editor of the Chronicle and Gazette.

hand in this Port, for publication, if you think it will be acceptable to your Subscribers.

2578

81.5

0.29

.0.8 22

194.5.2.20

C4 C4 20

300

WO

2 Inch Plank.

Ash Oars.

Siz.-We take the liberty of sending you the annexed Copy, of the Stock of Lumber, on

We are. Sir,

Respectfully.

Your obt. Serv'ts.

30 0.0.

97.7.1. (

200 363 000

thought he spoke against the Roman Catholies; but he said not one word against them. he respected them much; and if he did not mention their venerable patriarch and patriot, as he had been justly called, it was because he was aware that his services to his country were too generally known and acknowledged to require any commendation from him. He make but a poor return to Dissenters, who assisted them in their struggle for emancipation in the old country, if they came to this country and by their votes in that house deprived them of equal rights and privileges; and such no aspersion he said had not in his soul one spark of the genius of his country. They had been told that they would get a share of the but turned to ashes whenever the beholder attempted to plack it.

ly met, and completely answered. The subleands than himself-as able as the hon, and

had to do with the question of disposing of the

great deal about the connection between keeping up an equilibrium between our own as hon, members seemed to dread, he would ity had never been attached to a state, without being corrupted by it, when he heard such a sentiment fall from that hon, and learned gentleman, he really doubted that he was of tythes, unquestionably it was.

fore the Committee was merel, whether the is-lyes unedurated. the Church of England of their support, to de- of the Clergy Reserves to be debated. the hon, and learned doctor himself, unless that learning were founded upon proper religious principles, it would go for nothing, (hear, hear.) He might be able to astonish and amose, he might strike us with wonder and with awe, but destitute of religion and its powus then place our children under the tuition of those who will imbue them with a correct and proper sense of religion, or let them be unedubers were sincere in stating that they desired from him, and which was so necessary, in or- he would ask his bon. friend if he believed not this bill word for word the same as that had been already advanced in favor of divert- were me established churches, (hear.) he would which passed the late House, and was rejected | ing the lands which have been set apart for say there was no religion at all, (hear, hear.) by the Legislative Council. Was that hon, the support of religion to other purposes .- He but did they not see the very sabbath disgracbody differently organized this year? If not, was it at all probable that the hon, and learned gentlemen who compose that Assembly had changed their minds. If they were to pass the and his flowers of oratory were concerned, but heard it asked, though he had listened more in bill, what would be the fair presumption? of he was, he would confess, most grievously pity thun in anger, what harm will such discourse, that it would come back to them and disappointed, so far as his reasoning and argu- cussions do? they will only tend to elicit truth, remain for another year unsettled. He was ments were concerned. The hon, and learned and efficiently most necessarily triumph. aware that he was open

would ask, wherefore pass such a Bill.

adjourned. Friday, Dec. 16. Mr. Prince continued his speech which had possessing aspiring talents, and a silvery been able to discover that his learned friend | heart that he did not display that at xicty for Mr. Prince then rose and observed that he looked for from a gentleman of his knowledge pleased and instructed by it, but at the same | bon, member of that House would stand up in he had not been able to glean sufficient, from | despoiled of her rights. The moment had arcould not see what the life or death of Socrates | and secured to them the Protestant religion.

Mr. McNab said he rose with considerable embarrassment to speak upon this great ques-

ed the Bill would not pass. He would now put it to the Committee | Methodists believe in it? How then were christian religion than to any other cause. phistry, and intended to blind the eves of the they not be doing mjury to others equally de- on were his to voluntary contributions for the Committee. As long as these R serves exist serving, would they not be throwing a fire- acquirement of that learning which would fit there could be no tythes, but if they were taken broad among them? yes, and one which would them for the discharge of those high and holy away from the Church, tythes must be colle to not be easily quenched. They would divide duties. It was necessary for ecclesiastics to ed, and he cared not how som. (hear, hear.) still more the minds of the people, and create drink deeply from the fount of religious instruc-Let us be taxed an hundred fold, rather than I such an excitement as would not be easily al. I tion which it was impossible to suppose every let our Ministers of religion depend upon the layed. He was determined to vote for the man coul devote himself to the attainment of: voluntary contributions of the public. Let B.H. because he believed that if they afforded and would not his classic friend adout that the conceived that the remarks of the tare, and to receive education, they would be re-placed level of low and grovelling thoughts was highlearned Doctor was altogether beside the question a more advantageous situation than if their Iv necessary in a minister of the church of

for him to endeavour to show that the elergy lence to the speech of the hon, member, that might ampart it to others. How was it that and not education ought to be regarded in dis- nothing of sentarian animosities ought to be he was able to confure the argument of the posing of these reserves, unity would be the introduced into the discussion of this question, hon, and learned Doctor as he hoped he had pledge of the sincerity of hon, members in the neither as regards the dogmas of their religion | been (Hear, hear,) because able and learned bill before them was to strip the ministers of but on its own merits only ought the question (Schicitor General) possess the silvery tones.

(the Solicitor General) had not certainly been ed by the holding of meetings in the public disappointed in the speech of his hon, and halls by avowed infidels, where the truths of learned friend, as far as his powers of language | christianity are openly despised. He had gentleman had attempted to prove (if he right- He (Soil. General) heartily wished he could be-

those remarks it appeared some hon, members | another branch of the Legislature, they would with the state, were, in all eases projudicial to much to meet together Sumay after Sunday for be abandon ng one of their constitutional prive the interests of religion. But when the hon, the discussion of these surjects. What chrisileges, but in the present case, they had a Bill and toward gentleman endeavored to estab- trun country but would probable the discussion before them, containing nonew neuter, and he lish the fact, that the cause of religion was in- of such propositions as have been discussed would take on broaself to assert ther if they jured by this appropriation of lands for the within a bundred miles of this very city, that should pass it, it would be returned to them support of a Protestant Clergy, he seemed on- it is an infringement of the Constitutional liand even if it should be parced by the Harry modely an fact. He commenced by staring that berty that the Legislature should require that the assent of 14 stext dency the Lieutenant evils resulted to the heathen nations, from the one day of the seven should be kept holy; and Governor would now be obtained, because he interference of the secular power in the gove that an oath should be required from a witness said further, that Roman Catholies would is a friend of religion, (hear, hear.) Then be ernment and discipline of their churches, and called to give testimony in a court of justice, attempted to show that from the moment Cin- , because taking an oath implies shat the person The Speaker took the Chair, and the House | stanting adopted the Christian religion, and believes in a Supreme Belig, and a future state took it under his protection, that from that of rewards and punishmens. This discussion moment it deteriorated. It did occur to him, actually took place at Rochester. No such fand he was very glad the debate had been ad- thing would be tolerated where religion was been abruptly broken off last night by the ad- journed, as it afforded him an opportunity of recognized. In England it was well known journment of the House. The Clergy Re- referring to the authorities.] that the hon, and that attempts to blasphene had been punished. serves, as they were familiarly termed, might learned Doctor had adverted to that which was Clergy Reserves; but they would never get be looked upon as a simple gitt from his late not at all favorable to his argument. Long one acre. It was only a bait held out to them. | revered Majesty, Geo ge III, to the Protes- anterior to the time when Constantine became one acre. It was only a bait held out to them. revered Majesty. Geo ge III, to the Protestand it would be like the fruit on the shores of tant Church. His object was not to make coverted to the Christian Religion, there were the dead sea, which looked pleasant to the eye. | the Church dominant, it could not be so. It | bishops and priests belonging to the Christian would be found a very moderate provision | Church, and they had fallen into practices not indeed for the Protestant Church of this coun- o ly abhorrent to the feelings of religion, but Mr. Solicitor General was desirous that the try, when it comes to be established as he of human nature itself. And if the hon, and question should not then be pressed. The hoped it would be ere long in its pristine glory, learned gentleman had gone a little farther in lateness of the hour would not allow him to and slender as the provision was be hoped it his research, he would have discovered, that reply to the very able and elaborate speech of would be secured to them. He considered from the period of Constantine's conversion, the hon, and learned member for Norfolk. himself very unfortunate that he did not hap and of his taking religion under his special York. Every hon, member who had heard his speech, pen to be present at the commencement of the protection, from that moment it flourished, and must admit, that they had heard a most heau- hon, and learned Doctor's address yesterday, extended itself widely, and it was also owing titul discourse upon ecclesiastical subjects; but though he had not the opportunity of hear- to this circumstance that religion was enabled but with regard to its bearing upon the question his exordium, he had heard sufficient to ena- to emerge from the obscurity in which it was before them, he would acknowledge he had ble him to say, that a more eloquent and gen- previously enveloped. To show that he (the heard no argument which could not be prompt- tlemanly address has seldom been heard with- Solicitor General) was not mistaken in the in the walls of that House. But while he ac- matter, he would read a few passages from ject had been discussed by other and abler corded to the hon, gentleman the credit of the work from which the hon, and learned Doctor had quoted. They would find that aflearned Doctor from Norfolk, and he had not tongue, he lamented from the bottom of his ter the ecclesiastical order had undergone certain changes, it is stated-(Here the Sothe Doctor, had thrown any new light upon it. the religion of his forefathers which was to be livitor General read from a work be held.) They knew it was a matter of history, whether regretted exceedingly, he had not been in the and discernment. If a man were destitute of true or otherwise, that Constantine declared House, at the time the hon, and learned mem- | a true and diep regard for religion, his tones | he had seen a sign in the heavens, in the form ber commenced his speech. As the hon, and may be melodious and his address eloquent, of a gross intimating that if he desired to learned Solicitor General intended to take ad cantandum, nay, he may talk with the conquer he must advance against his enetime to reply, he (Mr. P.) thought he could voice of Augels,-yet is he nothing more than mies under that sign. There was no doubt not do better, than occupy the remaining sounding brass, a tinkling cymbol. He hoped that in his army at that time there were great quarter of an hour, before the hour of adjourn and believed that the House would not be led numbers who were favorable to christianity, ment, by making a few observations. It was away by the eloquence of the hon, and learned and in gain them to his cause he declared himagreed on all hands, that the hon, and learned Dr. engaged as it was in a bad cause. He self a convert to the christian religion. The member, had delivered his sentiments, in an bel'eved the Committee would concur in re- Sol. General here quoted several authorities eloquent, and gentlemanly manner, and in one jecting the preamble, if the Bill were carried, showing the beneficial consequences of the conwhich had done him infinite credit. He (Mr. it would be signing the death warrant of the nection of the Church and state, under Con-Prince.) would confess, that he had been Protestant Clergy. He trusted that every stantine. This was a matter of history which was familiar to every one, that at the time time, with all that instruction and edification, defence of the Church, and not allow her to be Constantine took the christian religion under his ofprection it was in such a state that its the learned gentleman's speech, to induce him rived when she must either stand or fall, and influence would doubtless have been checked to fall into his views, upon the question before he confidently hoped that by their vote that for centuries (hear hear.)-When they talked them. The hon, and learned gentleman had day they would enable after ages to look back of the connection of church and state it was told them a good deal about Socrates, both how upon the page of history and say, that it was in the early ages of christianity, and in doing he lived and how he died, but he (Mr. Prince) the thirteenth Parliament which supported so they would find that it was to those individuals who were described as pampered priests were they indebted for all the information they possessed upon Scripture history. He would The hon, and learned Doctor had told them tion, arising from mability to do justice to it. ask the Hon, member to say whether they were country generally. But he thought it was due to the constituency not indebted for the reformation itself to the It may be asked, how selarge an amount of mo-Church and State, and the consequent uphold- which placed him in that seat, that he should circumstance of religion being connected with ney is to be raised? We asswer, that even part of ing of a dominant Church. He (Mr. Prince.) make known his sentiments as well upon this the state. - During the period he had referred the present statute labor communed, together with a was not aware that the appropriation of the subject as upon all others on which he would to the Kings of the earth were not the head of Clergy Reserves in the way pointed out in the be called upon to vote. As far as he was con the church, they were never admitted to be so. Constitutional Act, would have the effect so cerned, he was under no pledge or promise. It was the Roman Pontiff who was at the head much depricated by the hon, and learned If others were so, of course they would vote of the church. So that in point of fact it must member. This Province was so essentially accordingly. He thought they ought not to be admitted that the church received the state different from the old country, then he did not consider whether such and such a mea- under its protection instead of being received *approve of what they called toryism, and his sure were popular or otherwise, they should by it. It was of very little moment to enquire great objection to it was, that it tends to sup- exercise the judgment and discretion which what were the motives which led Henry the port ac union of Church and State, (Hear, Providence had bestowed upon them, and dis- Eighth to throw off the power of the Romish hear.) But when a gift was made for the sup- charge their duty conscienciously and fear- church. If that power had not been tyranniport of religious teachers, for the purpose of lessly. To the Bill before the Committee be cally exercised, as a matter of course the King never would give his assent. He never would would not have interfered. What was the and the Catholic Church, which possesses agree that the ministers of religion should be course pursued by the King. He declared to more wealth, he could see no danger to be ap- deprived of their subsistence, and compelled the then sovereign Pontiff. I will adhere to the prehended from it, if he could discover a pro- to travel from house to house. He was decid- religion of Christ, but I will not suffer you to bability, if its leading to an undue coalition. | edly in favor of keeping the Reserves for reli- | dieinte to me the course I shall pursue. Henry gious purposes, but he did not wish to confine the Eighth was the instrument in the hands at once vote against it. (Hear, hear.) The them to one particular denomination of christ of the Almighty, and it was a matter of little hon, and learned Doctor stated that christian- tians. He was in favor of allowing even hand- consequence to inquire what were his immedied justice to be done to all. He sincerely hop- are motives for throwing off the voke, whether he did so on account of his religious feelings, church, of a new material for road making, which Mr. Cook, hon, members might talk about or from motives of personal aggrandizement, or robbing the Church, but what did our Saviour from the worst of evil passions. He declared listening to the language of a countryman of say, when he was tempted by the Devil, did himself head of the church within the Kinghis own. What, would that hon, and learned he fall down and worship him in order to ob- dom, and in all the dependencies which should gentleman affirm, that since the connexion of tain possession of the Kingdoms of the earth, thereafter belong to England. But it was un-Church and State in England, there has not which the tempter offered him? no, get the der Edward the Sixth that the protestant reliexisted many-very many pious and learned | behind me Satan was his reply. I dispise both | gion was acknowledged to be the established men, who had laid down their lives in the you and your gifts, and so ought the Ministers religion, and from that period to the present cause of religion. Bishop Burnett, the almost of religion to treat those who would corrupt the English dominions have remained under divine Heber, the admirable Tillotson, and them in like manner. And as for the scheme that religion. Had this not taken place, what many others he could name, were illustrious of division he would like to know how they would have been the condition of telegion, at examples. An allusion had been made by the were going to bring the four Churches into this day? it would have been in that state mittee of the House of Commons on the subjet of hon, and learned gentleman, to the state of union with each other. Has not the Protes- which anthorised bigo ted and sanguinary Ma-Ireland, no one was more ready to admit that | tant Church declared that the Church of Rome | re to bring to the stake those hely and pious the scene which disgraced that country, was is antichrist, that she is the scarlet whore of men who specified all they had on earth and horrible in the extreme. Nothing was more Bibylon? (heir, hear.) Does the Church of sought 4 recompense and reward in heaven. abhorrent to the feelings of the Roman Cath- Rome acknowledge the King to be the head of This would have been at this day the condition olies, than the payment of tythe. But how the Church? (near, hear.) Does the Church of the heistian religion had it not been for the did that apply to the present question? Was of En land acknowledge the power of the connexion of church and state, as established not the present reservation of Clergy Lands in- l'ope? (hear, hear, hear.) Does not the Ro- by the statute of the first Elizabeth. The tended to do away with the abominable system | man Catholic believe in transubstantiation, | world owed more to the connexion of Church and does the Episcopalian? (hear.) Lo the and Some for establishing the purity of the whether the nosition of the hon, and learned they to be formed into one body, composed of Would the hon, and learned Doctor affirm gentleman, was not altogether wrong, and material so entirely dissimilar. And if they that there would be any improvement in the - whether his reasoning was not full of so- | gave the Reserves to the four Churches, would | erudition of the world if the ministers of religi-

them not be placed in such a position. He a proper assistance to the children of the poor expansion of the mind and raising a above the Province. tion, when he recollected that the question be- menisters were kept in affluence, and them- christ. Why were Books published? why 15th instant, about 3 o'clock in the morning, were l-arned discussions sent forth by learned Reserves should be sold. It would be sufficient | Mr. Manahan would observe with refer- men? It was, those who had acquired learning disposition of these lands. The object of the nor the principles by which they are governed, men had written for his learning. Did be causes and origin of the causes and com- of Oswego, via the Welland Canal, to which the classical attainments, and the ability of prive them of that which the beneficent inten- Mr. Solicit r General said, he was sure, if his hon, and learned friend he might dwell uptions of their late revered monarch George the there was a subject which required more than on this subject, but he would merely ask him, positing the ashes of the various fires in the Fourth secured them. It was contended that another, the careful deliberation of the Legis- how is it that establishments which he denom- building in the cellar, and which being a pereducation required the assistance of public en- lature—a legislature constituted for the purpose | inates coalition of church and state, were injudowments rather than religion, he would ask of discussing subjects of human happiness-it | rious to religion. Was learning an injury to

what was education unless founded upon reli- was the one before them, and it became them religion? Was it not of greater importance to gion. He (Mr. Prince) cared not what a to meet it with all possible decorum, and to possess learning in matters of religion than man's education might be, he cared not if he divest their minds of all rancorous feeling, any other whatever. The Church possessing were ten times more learned and eloquent than He had so frequently a ldressed the House of ample means of subsistence affords an opportu-Assembly, and the country at large, upon this nity to men to turn their attention enclusively all, or nearly all, saved, exertions having been topic, that if some of the arguments which he to the acquirement of that knowledge so essen- made for their safety from nearly the first mowas about to make use of, were somewhat tial to the holy office of priesthood. Go to ment of the alarm; but a mass of papers, &c. trite, he must only crave the indulgence of those who have labored for the benefit of the belonging to the office were destroyed. Not that hon, house, in listening to this repetition, souls of others, and ask them whether they any thing was saved from the Patent Office or It was very important, that in considering would desire to see the constitution by which the City Post Office, the volume of the smoke press your desire to have my opinion of it, and erful influence, it would be of little worth; let this question, they should determine to act | they had acquired their instruction, to be over- preventing any body from penetrating the lat- such suggestions as may occur to me on the with moderation and calinness, indeed it was thrown. It was beyond the extent of the crethe only means by which they could hope to dulity of the human mind to suppose that they come to a satisfactory conclusion. The hon, would for an instance consent to any such sa- in the preceding article the destruction of all cated altogether, let them rather be seifs of and learned Doctor from Norfolk, in address- crilege, (hear, hear.) He would make no rethe soil than be learned by irreligion, (hear ing the House, had given them that display of flection upon those who would throw a nation hear.) He (Mr. P.) had no doubt hon. Mem- eloquence and erudition which was expected into confusion on the subject of religion, but to see the question at rest, but was this bill cal- der to give a shadow of propriety to the side that the Almighty would look down with saculated to effect the permanent settlement of he advocated; but he altogether failed to ad- tisfaction upon such proceedings. What did 'this much vexed and agitated question? Was duce any new argument in addition to what they see practised in the United States, there

To be conjuged.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1836.

We have nothing later from England. It appears there are notless than eight European Packets now due at the port of New

Our New York dates ore to the 21st inst., inclusive. The latest dotes from Washington give rather an unfavorable account of the President's health.

Important from Washington .- We learn from a private source, that a motion was recently made in the House of Representatives, to repeal the duty on Bread Stuffs, Coal, Salt, and Iron, and that it was very probable, that the duties on these articles, would be taken off during the present Session of Congress.

Santa Anna .- General Houston, the Presideut of Texas, has not only liberated his prisoner, Santa Anna, but despatched him on an embassy to Washington.

We are harpy to learn that the Casual and Terriorial Revenue is to be forthwith surrendered to the Province on the condition of a permanent and suitable civil'list being granted by the Legislature to His

Grant for the Improvement of Roads and Bridges .-The Resolution of the House of Assembly granting £500,000 for this purpose, is perhaps one of the most interesting measures that has engaged the attention of the present Session. A good Macadamized Read from one end of the Province to the other, would contribute in a singular degree to enhance the value of property, and to rose the character of the

portion of the casual and printorial revenue, would be amply sufficient for the purpose, and the introduction of a judicious sysem of levying tells upon the proposed great thoroughfare, would not only secure the interest of the morey expended, but much more, rendering the investment finally a source of profit to the Province. The Yonge-street Road has opened the eyes of many and we hope yet to see the day when all prejudies against the levying of tolls on the Highways will stally disappear. Tolls are absolutely necessary in a new country.

On the subject of Read naking, we copy the following article from a recent number of the Emigrant -and if any reliance is to be placed on the circumstances there a mention d, even MacAdam's system may soon get out of fashiot.

ing male in the Whitech pill read, opposite the was about twelve months ago in roduced on the Vauxiall road and Keening on Common, where it has sustained every variety of talke with perf or success. The compositions termed bituminous la-Vi, and formed of litumen lime, and salies, in certain proportions adapted to the nature of the traffic or limate, which are formed into a homogeneous mass by heat, in partiable firmees employed on the Gazette that His Excellency the Lieut. Governroad, and when in a fluid stile the mix are is poured to a depth of from three to four inches, and when dry presents a compact, un form and durable mass. Samples of the read were ashib ted before the Comturnpike roads, on which occasion the Reports of the clerks of the several districts on which it has been employed, were highly satisfactory.

On our first page will be found, the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, to which was referred that part of His Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the Session, which relates to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. It will be observed that the Committee has reported, that the time has now arrived, in which provision should be made for holding the Courts of Assize, and Nisi Prius and Over and Terminer, twice in each year, in many if not in all the Districts. A second circuit has been long and loudly called for in the Province.

The Committee also recommend the establishing of a Court of Common Pleas, within the

Destructive Fire at Washington .- On the a fire broke out in the public buildings at Washington, and totally destroyed the General Post Office, the City Post Office, and the Patent Office. An inquiry was immediately in- New York. The circular showing the comstituted in both Houses of Congress as to the parative merits of the Buffalo route and that mittees appointed to investigate the matter. he refers, will be found on the first page of this It now appears that it was occasioned by de- day's paper. quisite of some of the minor officials, these ashes were allowed to accumulate in the cellar till called for by purchasers.

From the National Intell gencer. ter, so as to save any thing.

Kingston" will be attended to.

y understood the tenor of his arguments) that lieve them. If it were found to have only this and Anthony Manahan, Esq. are unavoidably wirch establishments, when in connexion effect, how was it that such multitudes conti- postponed till Saturday.

541,848 45.250 214.475 277,189 46,968

00 Ci - 00

20220

79=29

80000

310 91 368 257

ed in the said offence.

and was, on Wednesday last, sent up to the Legis-

lative Conneil for the concurrence of that Honora-

ble House-and there is no doubt cutertained of its

We are further happy to announce that the Re-

coiver General Mr. Dunn, is already authorised to

subscribe half a million of the Cap tal Stock of the

The Weather .- We have had very sharp

frost the last two days - and the Bay and River

in front of the Town is now frozen over .-

Some foot passengers crossed to Long Island

peet an uninterrupied communication with the

American shore. A little more snow would

We have much pleasure in publishing the

following extract from a letter received by us

a few days since from a highly respectable and

intelligent gentleman residing in the State of

from Utica, I found your agreeable tavors of

the 6th and 12th inst., with the Chronicle con-

Welland Canal, also the Chronicle of the

14th inst. with the Bill for establishing a Loan

You say that the Report of the Welland Ca-

nal Committee is a spirited document, and ex-

As to the spiritedness of the Report I per-

fectly agree with you; it is such as I should

expect from the energetic character and the

intelligence of the Chairman, the only one of

the Committee with whom I have any ac-

quaintance, but I could have desired that they

had extended still greater liberality to the pri-

vate Stockholders, by recommending "that on

the transfer of their Stock to the Government.

debentures for the full amount it cost them with

the interest added thereto, should be issued to

them, bearing immediate interest of six or

seven per cent. per annum,-for whatever

mismanagement may be justly laid to their

charge, yet, when we consider the limited in-

formation which existed at the time when

these high spirited and enterprising men un-

derrook that (for private men) stupendous

work, and then reflect, what they have actual-

and Trust Company within your Province.

reader the sleighing excellent.

James Macfarlane, E q. Kingston.

subject.

this morning, and in a few days we may ex-

Improvemen's in Road making .- A trial is now be-

The books of the General Post Office were

The City Post Office .- We have mentioned the contents of the City Post Office. All the mails of the night and morning (including letters received by other mails for distribution by those mails,) except the Warrenton [Va.] and Port Tobacco [Md.] mails, had been sent off before the fire occurred. All the mails received the preceding evening and in the night for delivery at this place were destroyed, including, of course, all the letters for members of Congress, different officers of the Government (and editors.) The transmission of mails from this place will not, we understand, he for a moment interrupted by this catastrophe,

To Correspondents .- " A Well wisher to

The Letters of the Honorable Peter M'Gill,

O . the night of the 4th instant, the Store of Adam Hubbs, Esq. of Hallowell, was set on fire, it is supposed, by an incendiary-and we are happy to observe by the last Official or has offered a reward of £100 to any person giving such information as may lead to the apprehension of the person or persons concern-We are happy tolearn, that the Loan and Trust Company Bill, published by us in a recent number of State of New York at their command! the Chronicle, has passed the House of Assembly

> Government will not only make the Welland Canal its own, but complete it gradually on a corresponding scale with the improvements now in progress on the St. Lawrence, I would again suggest that the looks be made of wood, with the exception of the abutments, whiel ought to be of stone—to sustain the wood work I would employ on each side as many cast-irou uprights or rips let into the bottom sills, as may be requisite to sustain the pressure-the imber under water would last for ever, and that necessarily exposed and therefore liable to decay, might at any time be easily removed and other timbers put in their place, -a lock of 200 feet in length would probably require H to 20 cast fron rips, 8 or 10 of a side, each weighing about a ton; -I should suppose tha by reviving the Marmora works, such casting could be furnished at \$50 per ton-this would make the cost of the iron for each lock not ex ceed \$1000, and I calculate that a saving c more than \$10,000 would thereby be effected on each lock, and the repairs at the expiration of six or seven years would be but triffing when compared with the amount of interes saved, it would besides produce the additiona benefit of bringing those rich iron mines again into successful operation, and thereby open an

other source of wealth for your Province. With regard to the proposed Loan and Trus Company as reported to the honse, it can have no other than the most beneficial effects, ancannot fail of greatly contributing to the pros My DEAR Sig. -On my return last evening perity of your Province, and with the example of this State before you, ought to obtain the sanction of your Parliament. Banking inst. taining the Report of the Select Committee of Julions are and ought to be generally restrict your House of Parliament on the affairs of the ed to loans at short date, to aid the commercia enterprize of a country,-the farmer can then fore derive little benefit from them over an above what it gives him indirectly through a active commerce, brought into existence b their loans to the merchant, which enable him to purchase the farmers' produce and at ry it to the best market, but it requires looms ! a long date to enable the farmer to clear h land and stock it properly. What bas mac the States so prosperous, but the credit system know a family in one of our oldest settle counties, who inherited a very large farm b partially cleared and cultivated,-the farm worked hard and was economical, but beit adverse to going into deht, he was barely at to raise sufficient to bring up his numero family and give them a decent education; wh his sons grew up to manhood, they penged him to raise a sufficient sum of money or to and mortgage on his farm, to enable them clear more land, stock it, &c.,-the can quence was, that in a few years be was only enabled to pay off his debt, but to # each of his sons a good farm, and is now nually laying up money, which he leads ! neighbors at a moderate interest!

At the time the Eric Canal was comme ly performed and accomplished at a sum not there was perhaps not a farmer alth greatly exceeding £400.000,-we are involun- | whole line out of debt ! Now there are tarily struck with admiration, and cannot re- sands, who are not only free of debt, bef?

fase them our esteem! What would these men not have accomplished, if they had possessed the information, experience and monted facilities of the present day? Your Province, and we of the U. S. living on the borlers of Lake Ontario, &c., owe them a heavy debt of gratitude, and as a New-Yorker, I feel proud to think, that this great work is chiefly owing to one of our own citizens-I mean the late J. B. Yates, Esq., whose gigantic mind planned and successfully undertook to accomplish, with private means, what New-York's most celebrated statesmen shrank from as almost impossible, with all the mivers of the great Taking it for granted, that your Provincial

.400

120