institutions of England over this immense continent, and give them a duration which may exceed their duration in the old country?

All these things are now realities. The country of their first trials and exertions, indeed the whole of the Atlantic coast, is but a small part of the conquests of their industry and enterprize, and is declining in comparative importance. The countries on the waters of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence will soon contain a population greater than all the rest of the American Union; and where the population is intelligent, industrious and moral, there will be power, and that power will be used for the common advantage.

The St. Lawrence and the Mississippi rise nearly at the same spot several thousand miles from the ocean, and carry the waters from the rocky mountains and the highlands extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Winnipeg, to the ocean, leaving the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies and the White mountain ranges but a comparatively small space on the map. The trade of the countries on their waters will be carried to and from the ocean by these great rivers. The St. Lawrence will have the advantage in the trade with the western coast of Europe, the Mississippi with the West Indies and South America. It is easy to foresee which will eventually predominate. Man can avail himself of natural facilities, but he cannot make them; he can neither equal them nor destroy them. Although he may neglect to turn them to the best advantage, others will when the time comes.—The fitness of the western portion of the valley of the St. Lawrence for agricultural productions, the facilities of transportation afforded by the great lakes, and the almost uninterrupted navigation of the St. Lawrence itself, the timber on its waters, the abundant fisheries in the Gulf and on the Banks of Newfoundland, the coal and gypsum mines of Nova Scotia afford the means and facilities for an immense internal and external trade, the whole in a climate renowned for its healthiness.

Even ignorance, jealousy, or ill-will cannot prevent the growing greatness of the countries on the waters of the St. Lawrence, or finally arrest its progress. In a few years the vessels of Nova Scotia, of the Banks of Newfoundland, and the lower St. Lawrence, will penetrate into Lakes Superior and Michigan, and the shipping from those Lakes will be met with on the Atlantic, while rail-roads will let off the superabundance of the great stream of trade on the St. Lawrence into the adjacent parts of the Atlantic coast to the southward, and form an additional outlet to the ocean at all seasons of the year.

A little energy and a little intelligence will hasten this result, but come it must; and we have proof that it will meet with no obstacle from the only Government which has the power of retarding the trade of the St. Lawrence. We wish that Government had its improvement entirely in its own hands.—[Neilson's Quebec Gazette.

Canadian affairs—The river Trent. The debate in the Provincial parliament of Upper Canada, on the report of the Committee on the subject of improving the Trent, and the report itself, are of high interests to this State, and particularly so to the citizens of this country. If the navigation of the Trent is improved, connecting the chain of lakes and that river by canals with lake Simcoe and lake Huron so as to admit of the running of Steamboats as is proposed, Kingston will become the most important commercial place in Upper Canada; and from thence to the New York market, communications must necessarily be had thro' Oswego, or the Cape Vincent and Watertown, and the Watertown and Rome rail road. The latter is the shortest and most natural route. The proximity of Cape Vincent to Kingston—but 12 miles—brings the termination of the road, as it were in the latter place, and consequently, there will be less risk and delay than by the lake navigation to Oswego. A glance at the map will show that from New York to Huron the most direct route is through this country to the proposed improvements in Canada, and the distance between the two places about 600 miles less than the route usually travelled.

The question arises, will our Canadian neighbors make the proposed improvements in the navigation of the Trent? Judging from the feeling which seems to prevail, both in and out of parliament, the favorable report of the committee, and the data upon which that report is based, the improvements will be speedily commenced. The Canadians are alive to their own interests, and they wisely contrast their own condition with that of the people of this state, and are stimulated by the comparison to put forth their energies, and to secure like beneficial results.—[Watertown Eagle.

A Mammoth Heifer.—Mr. Ball, a practical and enterprising agriculturist, and importer of foreign breeds, at Hoosack Falls, has now on his farm a Durham heifer, twenty months old, weighing 1064 pounds, obtained without any extra feeding.

More Banks.—Two more new banks are to be chartered in the new state of Arkansas, one with a capital of $1,000,000, and the other with a capital of $2,000,000—all in—land! The Governor of Missouri recommends the incorporation of a state bank, and the Governor of Virginia is calling loudly for more Banks in the ancient dominion.

The bachelors of Chester county are about forming anti-tight-lacing-silk-stocking-prunella-shoes-in-winter-society.

Loss of the Bonnets o' Blue Steam-boat.—The Steam-boat Bonnets o' Blue, Capt. Jones, ran foul of a snag in the Alabama river, while on her passage from Montgomery to Mobile, and sunk with several hundred passengers on board. All saved.

Breach of Marriage Promise.—Nancy McClennan recovered $500 of Israel Ayres, Jun. at the late Sussex Common Pleas, in this state, for a breach of promise of marriage. The delinquent appears to have beguiled his victim into an unreserved surrender of herself, and after nearly two years' intercourse, and when she was led to preparations for a wedding, deserted her. The Newton Register says the girl was industrious and prudent in her habits; of a reputable family and respectable connexions.

Maple Sugar.—But few persons are aware of the extent to which this native manufacture is carried on—especially in New England and the Western States, in the former of which the Falls River (Mass.) Monitor says, there will this year be produced no less than a 100,000 pounds.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday week, while cutting chambers on the first section of the Reading and Philadelphia Rail-road, the bank caved in and buried three of the workmen under it. Two of them were saved, and the third was taken out dreadfully mangled and lifeless. The unfortunate man who lost his life was an Irishman, named John Drumm. The other two are on the recovery.

Rail Road.—The Detroit and St. Joseph rail road will, it is believed, be completed as far as Ypsilanti by July 4th of the next year. The rich valley of Washtenau, and the shores of Huron, will then be brought into immediate contact with the capital of Michigan.

Surplus Revenue.—A bill was brought into the Legislature of New Jersey, by the Council before the adjournment, to be acted on in January, making provision for the distribution of the surplus revenue to the several towns of the state.

Orthography.—The following very perspicuous entry appears in a book kept at a rail-road office for the remarks and observations of passengers.

"By exadent Comin on the railway the sparks from the ingen burnt 2 humberelos."

Liability of Register, &c.—A legal question of no small importance is in train for decision by the Superior Court, and probably by the Court of Errors. The question will come up, on a case made, after a verdict of $3,000, by consent, against Wm. P. Hallet, Esq. clerk of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Manning and Philip N. Hoffman. These gentlemen purchased, in 1831, some real estate, having first obtained from the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate that but two judgments existed as liens upon the same. Nevertheless there was another, upon which execution was levied, subsequent to their purchase, and they brought their action against the clerk for the damages sustained by his negligence. The only defence offered was, that he had used ordinary care and diligence in making the search—that the omission to note the third judgment was purely accidental—and that he therefore was not liable. We should suppose there could be no doubt of his liability, for if there is, we cannot see what is the use of docketing at all.

Provincial Parliament.

CLERGY RESERVE BILL.

(Solicitor General's Speech, continued.)

He never could be brought to believe, that the gospel was as likely to be preached in its purity, if left to voluntary contributions for its support, as if that support were certain and secure. A man whose subsistence depends upon the capricious favor of the multitude, will be likely to preach according to the notions and fancies of the multitude. He will be deterred from exposing individual vices, and from holding up to view the enormity of sin. He was fully convinced, that the independence of its ministers was one of the most important advantages that could be conferred upon the cause of religion, and despoiling the church of that property so necessary to her support, he looked upon it as being the most certain precursor of the destruction of the religion of Christ. Might he not refer to the Wesleyan Methodists of this day? Though they do not agree on the subject of church government, on all points, yet they do not hold the opinion that it would be a benefit to religion to put down church establishments. He would ask his hon. and learned friend, what it is which induces young men to resort to the universities? It was because they held considerable livings, and when educated, they are insured provision for their support. Hundreds of young men who have made themselves distinguished for learning, had gone to the university in the first instance, merely because they knew they would be able to acquire a permanent provision for the rest of their lives; and if this provision were withdrawn, he would ask his hon. and learned friend, what would be the consequence? Would not those classic halls be left desolate?—no longer the nursery of genius—no longer the seat where the important truths of the gospel are taught? He could fancy his hon. and learned friend returning some day to those seats of learning which he once so highly adorned, and viewing them lonely and deserted, should he then have to reflect that the arguments he had made use of this day had contributed to bring about this result.—Would he not curse the hour in which he had perverted his talents to such unworthy purposes? (Hear, hear.) He must be possessed of an unfeeling heart who would stand up in that house, the head of a party, and endeavor to deprive his country of the invaluable benefits of religious instruction. When the last day of that man's life shall come, he cannot but cast away the feelings of triumph, which attended his successful exertions, and look back with feelings of regret and remorse. If there be one subject on earth which would worthily employ the eloquence of the most accomplished of orators, it is the defence of the rights of the church.

He would leave it to the hon. and learned Doctor to show in what respect it would be beneficial to the interests of religion or mankind in general to take away those reserves from the church—but he could not help declaring that his heart and his mind were so settled against any possible conviction that it would be right to do it, that he would only lament, as he said before, that the hon. and learned gentleman should so far pervert his talents. But he would now discard this matter and come to the consideration of the question before them. The hon. and learned Doctor argued that the Reserves ought to be alienated, and the proceeds applied to the purposes of education, because by retaining them in their present state you maintain what you ought not, an established church. (He would ask whether, in case you turn them to the support of education, the church of England would be less an established church.) The hon. and learned gentleman said he was no lawyer, had he not heard him heretofore discuss questions of law most ably, he would give him credit for sincerity in making the assertion.

The hon. and learned member, whether he were a lawyer or not, would find by examining the 1st Eliz. and 31st Geo. 3, and even if he come down to our own statute book, he would find that almost by every one the established church is, if not expressly, at least tacitly recognized. The established church would remain but shorn of its means of subsistence. If the hon, and learned member imagined that when the reserves were taken the church would no longer exist, he was mistaken. The law recognizes the existence of an established church, it is therefore a part of the law of the land, and consequently protected by the authority of the law. The clergymen of the church of Scotland will not pretend to deny that the church of England is the established church, but some of them affirm that the church of Scotland is also an established church. This he would pointedly deny; beyond the limits of Scotland it was no more an established church than the church of England in Russia. He would say unequivocally, it was no more an established church than the Wesleyan Methodists were.

It had been said that the people of this country require the alienation of these reserves and the application of them to other purposes. This, some hon. gentlemen had all along assumed to be the case, but he required some better evidence. He would affirm that this people had never exhibited that desire in a manner to justify him in believing that it was so general as hon. members seemed to suppose.

It had been said that the church of England ought to be a dominant church. The Church of Rome as it existed before the reformation was a dominant church, since that period there had not been one. It was said to be dominant because it receives support from the State and others did not. But where was the difference between a gift or grant from the King and a gift from an individual. It was merely placing them upon the same footing with a consistent Church, by affording them a certain fund in lieu of tythes to which they would otherwise have been entitled to, and to rob them of those rights would he thought be not only an act of wickedness, but absolutely destructive to religion. He would conclude by calling on the House to consider the position in which they were placed. He would tell them it was their duty to settle the question, and that they must do it fearlessly. (Hear, hear.) Let hon. members ask themselves in what manner they would decide supposing they knew nothing of the wishes of their constituents, and they might depend upon it if they came to a consideration they would be upheld by the country. The people were conscious of the difficulties which their representatives had to encounter, and they will easily exhonorate them for all shadow of blame even if they consider they have gone somewhat wide of the mark. By settling the question in such form that nothing would be left for future controversy they would accomplish a work worthy the name of patriots. The country must know that the House can have no other object in view than the good of the people at large. But as you desire the good of your country, as you regard the blessings of religious instruction do not take the reserves away from the service of the Almighty.

He (Sol. General) had at one time been in favor of referring the question to his Majesty's Government, but he had changed his mind, and for this reason, that he believed that House could settle the question in a more satisfactory manner than it could be done by his Majesty's Government at home, (hear, hear.) To talk about withdrawing these reserves from the purposes to which they were appropriated, and devoting them to secular uses, implied something so monstrous, that it surpassed the comprehension of his mind, to find out on what ground hon. gentlemen could reconcile themselves to consent to it. He would now conclude, after thanking the Committee for the attention, with which they had heard him and he certainly did think, that nothing could justify him in detaining them so long, but the vast importance of the subject, which he trusted every hon. member felt as anxiously as he did. All who profess God's holy name, should agree in the truth of his holy word.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1836.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New-York of the packet ship Sheffield, from Liverpool, London dates to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th of November, have been received. For the following extracts we are indebted to the Commercial Advertiser.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Money Market.—The pressure upon the money market in London was considered to be somewhat diminishing. The Bank was discounting liberally all *bona fide* commercial bills upon satisfactory security. The state of the exchange no longer offered inducements for the exportation of gold to the United States, and but little was flowing to the continent. On the whole, the aspect of business was improving. Some of the London papers think the New-York press has manifested an unwarrantable degree of anger toward the bank of England, because of its refusal to discount bills of good American houses. We think the resentment was very natural and just. New-York papers to the 18th of October had reached London. One of the journals speaks thus of the business portion of their contents:

The state of the money markets in the United States, as detailed in the New-York and other papers, shows that the effects of our measures begin to be felt severely there. A consideration that we have now embarked in a serious struggle with a powerful commercial rival, on a point of vital interest to both nations, seems to have thrown a damp upon our money market.

A most unnecessary "struggle," as it appears to us—equally injurious and uncalled for. Where the commercial connexions of two countries are so intricately connected, and their respective interests so identified, instead of "a struggle" to cause injury, there should only be a rivalry for mutual good.

The Barings write under date of the 5th that the rate of discount continues at five per cent., and that money was a little more plentiful.

The London Times of the 8th says that the money market is very tight.

Provisions.—The rapid increase in the price of provisions was viewed with no small degree of apprehension. Not only had the harvest been deficient, but the weather had been such as greatly to interrupt the ripening and proper housing of the latter harvest. Already were shipments of grain called for to Ireland—which is reversing the usual order of things—and the large shipments of bread-stuffs to the United States, were increasing the apprehension. It was feared that one of the consequences would be a renewal of the agitation for a repeal of the corn laws.

Death of Mrs. O'Connell.—The wife of Daniel O'connell died at Derrynane, on the 31st of October. The Dublin Mail, an opponent of Mr. O'Connell in politics, speaks of the deceased as a lady whose character, among those acquainted with her qualities, was that of great excellence and amiability.

It is said that Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the member for Tralee, and the eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, is in so precarious a state of health, that his recovery is scarcely to be expected.

Fire in the Bank of England.—The banking house of this institution was discovered to be on fire on the 31st October. Fortunately it was extinguished without having done much damage.

The great Vauxhall baloon left the garden on the 7th of November, at half past one, intending to cross the channel; at 4 o'clock the baloon was over Canterbury, about half a mile high. The passengers, three in number, threw out a note to the mayor, which appeared in the London morning papers of the 9th.

Mr. Forrest appears to continue successful; he played Lear, for the third time, on the night of the 9th, and the manager, in announcing his appearance every night, spoke of his "triumphant career," &c.

The beautiful spire of the Doncaster church has been struck with lightning. The electric fluid appears to have struck at the distance of about one-third from the summit, which sustained a globe of glass. The upper part was in consequence precipitated from that height through the roof of the interior of the building. Part of the ruins lodged inside the organ.

Bursting of a Steam Engine Boiler.—An engine boiler of about 40 horse power, employed in turning machinery in the manufactory of Messrs. Thorp & Heyne, London, exploded on the 8th ult. Two persons were killed, and six others severely scalded.

Protestant Association.—The Liverpool Standard of the 11th November, is almost entirely filled with the proceedings at the celebration of the first anniversary of the Protestant Association. Some eloquent speeches were delivered on the occasion. One of these, a satire upon the system of bible instruction attempted to be introduced in the common schools—especially in Ireland—is full of wit and humor. We must find a place for it—if we can.

Paper Money in England.—The amount of paper circulation in England and Wales between 25th June and 24th September was—private banks £7,764,824. Joint stock banks £3,969,121, a sum total of $42,098,715 80.

The Slave Trade.—H. M. brigantine Buzzard, Lieut. Campbell, sailed from Fernando Po, on a cruize, the 14th July. She had just made her ninth capture, eight of them with slaves, amounting in all to 3,058, and the 9th with cargo, bound for Bonny, and detained under the new treaty.

Snow fell in great quantities in Derbyshire on the 5th ult. The roads in several places in the neighborhood of Heath were completely blocked up. The Derbyshire Courier says that a bull became completely set in the snow, and was with difficulty released by being cut out.

From the Manchester Guardian of Nov. 9.

STATE OF TRADE.

The feeling in the market yesterday, we believe, was rather better than on the previous Tuesday, particularly as regard yarns which, although certainly not higher in price, were somewhat better to sell. This remark, however, applies chiefly to mule yarns; throstle twist was dull. Printing cloth remains depressed; the demand, partly owing to the season, and partly to the very diminished purchasers for the American market, being at present much reduced. However, there certainly was a better tone observable, and more confidence expressed on 'change.

No amendment appears to have taken place in the affairs of the Potteries. Friday next is Martinmas day, when it is expected many manufactories will close—it is to be hoped for a short time only.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers had returned, post-haste, to Paris, from Venice, where he received a letter from the French capital, within three hours after the arrival of which, he was on the road. On his arrival at Paris he had a long interview with Marshal Gerard, after which the marshal waited upon the King.

There was an attempt at insurrection, at Strasburg, on the 30th of October, which at first looked serious, but was soon put down. The officers of some regiments stationed there were the actors in the plot, but the soldiers refused to join them, and even assisted in their arrest. Prince Louis Bonaparte—son, we believe, of Lucien—was the principal mover in the attempt. He was deceived by representations made to him, to the effect that France was weary of her King, and that the name of Bonaparte would ensure for its owner a triumphant march upon the capital, and immediate proclamation as emperor. He was arrested, with almost all the hot-headed young men who were enlisted in his foolish scheme. Several other persons had been arrested at Paris and other places, suspected of participation in the plot. It was known to the Government several months before the explosion.

On the same day that Louis Bonaparte made his abortive attempt upon the garrison at Strasburg, another effort at a mutiny was made at Vendome, by a corporal and 20 privates, of the Duke of Orleans's Regiment of Huzzars—supposed to have been a ramification of the plot at Strasburg. It failed utterly, and the movers were arrested. These events excited some uneasiness at Paris, where they were looked upon as evidence of mischief existing to a considerable extent among the soldiery.

A letter from Paris, in the London Times, dated Nov. 7, announces the presence in that city of the Duchesse de St. Leu, mother of Louis Bonaparte, and that she had some interviews with Count Molé—no doubt respecting the imprisonment and fate of her unwise son.

One of the Paris journal alleges that serious and warm disputes have taken place between the Duchesse de Berri and the family of Charles X., the Duchess complaining of being kept at a distance, and not allowed to see her son. She has appealed, it is said, to the Emperor of Austria, as a mediator.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain coming down to the 1st of November from Madrid, and to the 3d from Bilboa, is more unfavourable to the Queen's cause, than any we have received for months. The Carlist General Gomez, instead of being defeated and compelled to fly, was at the head of an increased force, and continuing his triumphant march through the kingdom, unchecked by any of the Queen's Generals. He possessed himself of the town of Almaden, in La Mancha, famous for its mines of quicksilver, on the 11th of October, although it was stoutly defended by a garrison of nearly 2000. Some accounts say that Gomes destroyed the Works at the mines; and if this be true, it is a heavy blow to the Government, which derives a large revenue from their products. The news was received at Madrid on the 30th, and produced great alarm.

A secret session of the Cortes was held, at which the ministers were present, and an exposition of the state of affairs is said to have been made, which not a little astonished and confounded some of the deputies. All the blame is thrown, by the Madrid papers, upon the Generals, especially Rodil and Alaix, who are openly accused of treachery, like most of their predecessors. The truth of the matter is, that Gomez is popular, and the Queen's Generals are not; the soldiers of the latter desert, and many of them go to swell the ranks of the former; add to these the superior tact and activity of the Carlist, and perhaps the bad state of discipline among the royalist troops, and the inefficiency of the Queen's Generals, is amply accounted for. The force under Gomez had increased to about 14,000; when he set out from Navarre, it was 4000.

The Carlists were vigorously besieging Bilboa, and the Queen's General Espartero, had not been able, either to raise the siege, or effect an entrance into the place. The efforts of the besieged were relaxed, however, on the approach of Espartero.

The question of the regency was under discussion by the Cortes, but had not been decided at the latest date. It was thought not improbable that a dictator would be appointed, if an efficient and trust-worthy person could be found for the occasion.

A despatch was received at Madrid, on the 28th of October, from General Alvarez, announcing that he had overtaken and routed the Carlist general Sanz, in the Austrias, on the 24th.

By orders from Madrid, all the plate and jewels in the churches and chapels in that part of the kingdom threatened by Gomez, have been seized and sent to the capital for safety.

After his capture at Almaden, Gomez marched in the direction of Truxdio, in Estramadura, on the high road from Madrid to Lisbon.

SWITZERLAND.

The dispute with France seems to have lost all interest and importance, in the English and French journalists. It was confidently expected that the result of the discussions in the extraordinary Diet, would be an answer to the duke de Montebello which would be perfectly satisfactory to France, and that the *conclusum* would be adopted and enforced. The attempt of Louis Bonaparte, at Strasburg, was supposed to have increased the probability of this result, as it was very well understood that sundry political refugees in Switzerland were concerned in it.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to the 1st of November; nothing of importance has occurred. The government was embarrassed for want of funds, and a change of ministry was expected. The Portuguese ministers at London, Paris, and Brussels, had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1822, as had also the charges at Copenhagen and Rome. The Cortes is to meet on the 18th of January.

The government has published a decree, proclaming the terms and conditions upon which foreigners may be naturalized. They are favorable to immigration.

The British squadron, of whose sailing we had advices by the last arrival, had arrived in the Tagus. The force in that river, at the latest date, was seven sail of the line English, and three French.

RUSSIA.

The German papers bring an extract from the *St. Petersburg Journal*, which confirms the report that the Emperor Nicholas has been ill, by announcing a tumultuous joy at his recovery.

We should feel obliged to "*A well wisher to Kingston,*" to favor us with a call, when we shall explain to him the reasons why his letter cannot appear in its present shape. The writer offers some sensible remarks on the subject of protecting the Shipping in our Harbour, at certain seasons of the year. He states that we have at present more vessels in port than can be accommodated with safety—it being necessary to have some of them moored on the outside of the wharves—and very justly inquires what are we to do when our shipping increases. It must certainly be admitted that to afford the shipping ample room and safety, would be the surest way to encrease it also.

The recent gales and the damage done to the vessels, have clearly shewn that our harbour, however well protected by nature, and we contend that few are more so, would still require some improvement to render it secure, especially during the prevalence of heavy southerly gales.

A well wisher to Kingston proposes to make this Port the best harbour in the Province, by constructing a wharf or breakwater, extending from Mississagua Point, sufficiently far to shelter the Bay from the South and South West gales. That the wharf should run South East from Mississagua Point not less than 400 feet—then East in the direction of Point Frederick 1000 feet, which would completely shelter the Bay—and that 50 vessels might easily and safely be laid up during the winter along the proposed wharf. The writer with some justice remarks, that independent of other considerations, in this position vessels would be out of all danger of fire—and thinks for instance that the Great Britain, Commodore Barrie and other craft, situated as they now are, but too much within the reach of that most destructive element.

We would beg leave to recommend this subject to the attention of the Kingston Dock Company, who are about constructing a break water at the Mississagua Point.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn, that on Saturday the 17th instant, James Tupper, a lumberman, was drowned in Desert Lake, in the Township of Bedford, in the rear of Loughborough. The deceased, in company with two other persons, was crossing the Lake which was partially covered with ice—and differing in opinion with his friends as to the best route to the shanty, where they were proceeding—he parted company with them.—Fearing that some accident might happen, they in a short time followed his track—but on coming up they found that the unfortunate man had broken through the ice and disappeared. The body was found on the following Tuesday, and interred near the spot where it was found. The deceased was a native of this Province, and it is believed has friends residing in the neighborhood of Brockville.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, entertaining much personal respect for all the parties.

JAMES MACFARLANE, ESQ.

My Dear Sir,—I prefix the copy of a letter, addressed by the Honble. Peter M'Gill, to Bishop McDonell, dated 5th Nov. last, with which his Lordship has kindly favoured me—and I am glad of this favourable opportunity of doing that justice, his due, to the Honorable Gentleman.

In an unpleasant controversy, which arose in 1835, on the subject of the Catholic Church at the Marmora Iron Works, I was led to identify Mr. M'Gill therewith, and to impugn his motives too rashly, and I attributed to him the possession of a surplus fund, of £126—which I find on reference to the books of the Works, which I had previously surrendered, was expended, after the building was completed, chiefly in railing in the Burying Ground—and in levelling the Church Plot.

It is but poor retribution to state this fact, and to add, that I was entirely mistaken, as to the part, I was led to suppose Mr. M'Gill had taken in that affair—but it is a gratification to myself, thus to state—that I have known that gentleman for the last 12 years—and a more honourable, generous, high-minded man, I never had the pleasure of being acquainted with.—Make Public this, as the readiest reparation I can make, for the error I committed.

And believe me,
Yours truly,
A. MANAHAN.

Montreal, 5th Nov., 1836.

My Dear Sir,—The better day, the better deed; this is the Anniversary of the Gunpowder plot, but I am not going to blow you up;—No, I wish to perform an act of Charity, if not of justice,—and not of destruction.

I forgot entirely to speak to you, when here, about the Marmora Church, about which, there was so much discussion, last year, in your District Papers, and in which, my name was most improperly introduced.—I have now merely to say, that I am ready to give Your Lordship a deed for the uses of the Catholic Church, of the ground on which the Chapel is built, extending the same in any way, to the quantity of an Acre, so as that, however, it will not encroach on the Water privileges, or the free passage of the Bridge.

I am, with much regard,
My Dear Sir,
Your's very truly,
P. M'GILL.

The Right Rev'd.
BISHOP MCDONELL.

The following letter on banking we publish at the request of some of our friends.

To Thomas Dalton, Esq.

Dear Sir,—

It is now more than six months since I addressed you on the subject of an institution that was going to be established in this District under the denomination of the Newcastle District Accommodation Company, and in justification of myself, to those who paid their subscription, and to those who signed their acquiescence to become partners in the establishment, I must request the favour of your inserting this letter as being explanatory of my apparently abandoning the project. The only cause of my not persisting in bringing the undertaking into operation was, the advice of some of those most interested—namely, to wait the result of the Farmer's Bank commencing business—for if that institution were established it would be a precedent for the legality of ours, by proving that a number of persons exceeding six might be engaged in a copartnership of this nature, a fact of which, I had myself no doubt, but I was informed by others that doubts were entertained on the subject. Those doubts are now entirely removed, and I trust that my plan will have the benefit of that removal. Others suggested the probability of the Farmer's Bank superseding the necessity of our establishing the Company I proposed. But the operations of the Farmer's Bank so far, have convinced many of its total inefficiency in alleviating all the pecuniary wants of this District. A Bank that discounts very partially, and limits those discounts to bills of no more than £25 in amount, is not the sort of thing that will relieve the country from its present distresses, or advance its future prosperity.

Having waited to ascertain those two important questions; first, the legality, and then the efficacy of the Farmer's Bank, I am at liberty to renew my exertions to bring my own scheme into operation: this explanation I trust, will satisfy those concerned that I had no intention of abandoning the idea of carrying the "Newcastle District Accommodation Company" into effect.

It being so long since this subject was before the public, you must allow me to re-state the motives that first induced me to bring it forward, the plan of operation and the anticipated results:

Though this Company be termed an Accommodation Company it bears a pretty close affinity to a Banking Company, and as you are now writing an elaborate, and I doubt not a very able, treatise on the subject of Banking—of all persons you are the best qualified to detect any fallacy in my arguments, any impracticability in my arrangements, or any exaggeration in my anticipations—that you will endeavor to do so, let me request as a favor, it is what the public may demand from you as a right.

When I first came to this country, now sixteen years since—I observed its "capabilities" were such as might satisfy the most sanguine.—A salubrious climate, fertile soil, civil and religious liberty to its fullest extent, no oppressive burden on its inhabitants; and, in fact a place of all others which a man, especially a family man might choose for his residence, where it presented every thing conducive to the present happiness and future prosperity of his family. But my long residence and consequent intimate acquaintance with the country have thrown a dark shade over the bright picture my imagination had painted, notwithstanding we still enjoy all the blessings and advantages I have enumerated: the awful want of a circulating medium; the impossibility of a man's realizing his outlay; the convulsions property and credit were liable to by the total suspension of issues from the Banks for months has altered my opinion. Whether this suspension originated in necessity, or from other motives, I know not—but I do know that the public would not be liable to such a catastrophe. Character availed a man nothing. Now, really, in most countries these are available qualifications; and, without further recapitulating our pecuniary grievances, or their effects, I will proceed to introduce a system of finance (which I presume is not an improper term) that will enable men of character or property to derive advantage from these qualifications to the fullest extent, and at the same time afford remuneration to those engaged in working the system, that is not equalled, in proportion to the outlay, by any institution in existence.

My plan of a Company to discount notes of hand, and to make advances on real property, with notes made payable twelve months after date, has been too often before the public to be any novelty—but as many as have never heard of the proposal—and others have never given it any serious consideration—it is necessary for me now to explain the first and most important position which I have to establish: this is, the possibility of notes of such a description passing current. Upon this fact hangs all my arguments, and all my suppositions, and I have spared no pains to establish it, by procuring the signature (which you have seen) of more than Five Hundred Freeholders of this District to the following resolution:—

"We, the undersigned, having heard read, the principles on which the Newcastle District Accommodation Company is about to be brought into operation, do give it our unqualified approval, and promise to support it as much as lies in our power, by freely receiving its notes for Land, Goods, Stock, &c. &c. or in liquidation of debts, due to us, upon exactly the same terms as the notes of other Banks, made payable on demand. There are names to this document that rank first in the country, in point of intellect, character, and property; therefore you must admit, as a fact, my having, at all events succeeded in establishing a local currency; which, being done, nothing can prevent my views from being realized.

My plan is for a company consisting of Two Hundered and Fifty Members to issue notes (for the due payment of which all their property is liable) payable twelve months after date, and to discount notes of hand with approved endorsers payable at six months after date; and at the expiration of six months, providing the securities remained good, the Bank would renew the notes to the *full amount* by receiving its (the Banks) own notes at the *same date, or prior date*, to incurring the obligation, and giving in exchange *new notes* of the present date:—thus, suppose A. discounts, with B. and C. as endorsers, for £100 in January, in July his note becomes due, then he takes to the Bank its notes dated in January, and if he chooses renews by receiving new notes dated in July; is there any thing fallacious or impracticable in this plan? has not the borrower been as effectually accommodated as if he had received notes payable on demand? has not the institution gained as much as if it canceled its notes with gold and are its notes not as effectually canceled as if it had paid them in gold by being in its own possession? some have observed, suppose your notes are not brought in, but kept up till due, then how do you provide for them? are you prepared with cash to meet them? I am, and have been six months prior to their being presented for payment, thus, I will say four persons discounted £1000 each at the expiration of their obligation; three of them pay the Bank with its own notes to the full amount of their engagements, but the fourth can only pay £89 of the Company's notes for this obvious reason it only issued £388 in all, therefore the last must make his obligation either in notes of other Banks or cash: this proves the profit of the establishment is equal to that of any Bank, and superior as by its system, it saves the interest of money necessary to be kept in all Banks to meet a probable immediate demand if the parties renew, it is upon the same terms, therefore the same results must follow, viz: superior profit to the Bank and provision of its issue six months before due, and if parties discounting do not bring the notes of date required, they must bring cash or notes of other Banks, which forms a fund to meet our own notes when due if presented. Mark the superior accommodation this system is to the borrower; he is only bound to pay the interest on sums advanced and effect exchanges, and this plan enables the Company to discount to any required amount: it provides for the issue of millions with the same facility as for the issue of units, give good security and any advance can be made. I would also advance on real estate, thus: let a person bring a well authenticated deed, value £500, let him have £250 of our notes on it, taking at the same time a note of hand from the party bringing the deed, to the amount advanced at six months after date without endorsers, in order that he may be compelled to support the system of the Bank by effecting exchanges upon the principle of common discounting this is indispensable, we draw on time and time must be attended to. Many say the system is valueless, because the other Banks, the Government officers, and the Montreal merchants wont take their notes, allow all this for matter of argument, but if I can feed and clothe my family by means of these notes, if I can buy land and bring that land into profitable culture through the medium of these notes, are they to be deemed valueless because forsooth the other banks, the Governm d