

tons of merchandise or a regiment of soldiers with greater speed than that of our fleetest coaches. It is the king of machines, and a permanent realization of the great eastern fable, whose supernatural powers were occasionally at the command of man."

MIGHTY EFFECTS OF STEAM.—It was mentioned by Professor Benwick, in his lecture last evening, that during the great European struggle, England employed about 400,000 persons in and about steam engines, and that these engines turned out finished work, equal in quantity to what the labor of 10,000,000 of human beings could have effected; that is, equal to the sum of the industry of all the active population of the whole globe.

It was through the mighty agency and miraculous effects of the steam engine, that England was enabled to sustain herself triumphantly in that long and terrible struggle against the power of Napoleon—and that she found the means of stirring up and sustaining other nations, until, in the language of the lecturer, "the greatest captain the world ever saw, discomfited and overthrown, was obliged to bow before the genius of Watt."—N. F. American.

TAXES.—Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to the ear, sweet, and tender; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on every thing in the earth, or the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw materials; taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce that pampers the rich man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the crimes of the law, on the judge and the rope that hangs the criminal, on the poor man's tobacco, the rich man's spice, on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribbons of the bride; at bed or board, on the coat or the hat, on the musty paper, on the schoolboy whips his taxed top, the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridge, on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, who is taxed to be charitable, his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.

Edinburgh Review.

A young married Mexican lady, who, as the newspapers are wont sometimes to say, was in that state in which "ladies wish to be loved their lords," finding herself extremely oppressed with the heat of the weather, and doors open to cool the room, and had likewise poured water over herself to refresh her body, adopted the following method, as she herself assured me one day when I paid her a visit. I must give the history in her own words:—"I made," said she, "a large hole in the middle of the floor, and poured a sufficient quantity of water to knead up a large portion of earth, which I did first with a stick, and then with my hands, till the mass was thick as paste. I then undressed myself entirely, and entered the hole, in which I sat down, and beat and kneaded every part of my body, and, as I found myself oppressed with the heat, I greatly refreshed, I lay down and rolled myself in the mud." It is necessary here to remark, that this lady, although scarcely 20 years of age, is so fat, as to be nearly round as she is long. She added, "When my husband returned from his business to dinner, you will believe it, that, what with my large figure, and my being completely covered with mud, he imagined that he had a monster rise, as it were, out of the bowels of the earth, and he stood for some moments looking in amazement, unable to imagine what sort of an animal had got into his house; and, although I spoke to him, he scarcely could believe that the voice proceeded from his wife, but from a new species of quadruped not known in this country." The lady, who is wife to one of the Clerks of the State Congress, told me the story with so great a degree of pleasure as kept her in constant laughter; she even insisted upon showing me the bath, which she kept open as a refuge from the hot weather. I praised her cool taste, and told her I thought she ought to have a mud monument erected to commemorate the invention of so great a luxury!—Hardy's Mexico.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT UPPER CANADA.

The house went into committee on the bill for the relief of Mr. Randall. Mr. Mackenzie said, Mr. Randall member for Lincoln, was born a British subject, and emigrated to this province several years ago. He became possessed of a large property in the district of Niagara, and was taken from him in an illegal manner. He submitted a case to Judge Boulton then Attorney General of this province, who advised him to commence an action for it. He did so and recovered a verdict which was set aside by the court above. He recommended proceedings under the advice of this same Judge Boulton, and whilst the suit was pending, Mr. Boulton was elevated to the bench. Mr. Randall then retained the judge's son, the present Attorney General, to carry on the suit. The cause was set down for trial at the Niagara assizes. Mr. Boulton told Mr. Randall that he would not go on with the cause without his fee; and the latter having no funds gave a note of hand and a mortgage for £100 to Mr. Boulton. The cause was called on and the Judge, Mr. Boulton's father said he would not try it, as he had been retained by the plaintiff before his elevation to the Bench. Upon the note of hand thus given Mr. Boulton brought an action. Mr. Randall did not enter an appearance; and Mr. Judge Macaulay, thereupon a clerk, Mr. Boulton made an affidavit stating that he could not find Mr. Randall's residence in the district. It was not an honest act, because he knew that Mr. R. did not live in this district he knew he resided in the Niagara district. Upon this affidavit an interlocutory judgment was obtained, and the sheriff of the Home district received a writ against Mr. Randall, and he returned bulls bono to it. A writ was then directed to the Sheriff of the Johnstown district, and a valuable lot of land, not the one mortgaged to the Attorney General, was seized and sold at auction without the knowledge of Mr. Randall—without his being advertised in any newspaper, without

even the knowledge of persons in the neighborhood where the land was situated. There was a watch advertised to be raffled, and on the back of this notice which was pasted on a door, was written as reported in the notice of the sale of Mr. Randall's land; no person knew of it except the constable and those interested. He read extracts of evidence from the journals to show that the Attorney General violated the rules of court, and an act of parliament to obtain execution and sell the property, and Mr. Randall never heard of it until he was informed of the sale by Mr. Harris. Mr. Stewart applied to the court to set aside the proceedings, but he failed; Judge Boulton, the father of the Attorney General, was on the bench, and he would give no redress to the poor man against his son. He felt a sort of indignity in hearing Mr. Randall's case at Niagara, but he felt no repugnance in presiding in court to decide in favour of his son. Mr. Rolph took up the case; & he too was unsuccessful. There were but two judges in court (Powell and Campbell) and they agreed to disagree.

A bill similar to the one under consideration passed this house two years ago but it was thrown out by the Upper House. The member for Lanark said that great injustice was done; the land sold for £450, and if he had been at the sale he would have gone as high as 7 or £800—and if he had it he would not pay £2000 for it. The land was sold for £450 and Judge Sherwood, who disposed a tenant of Randall, and Hagerman tried the cause. He refused to allow counsel to allude to the proceedings of Boulton, and he charged the jury to find in favour of the plaintiff. Judge Sherwood, Judge Willis went home; and in Term Hagerman composed the court of appeal, and he decided against Randall and in favour of his brother Excise officer Judge Sherwood. The injustice of the judge and the rope that hangs the criminal, on the poor man's tobacco, the rich man's spice, on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribbons of the bride; at bed or board, on the coat or the hat, on the musty paper, on the schoolboy whips his taxed top, the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridge, on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, who is taxed to be charitable, his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.

When the bill was reported to the House, Mr. Bethune said he would not rise to say anything that would be unpleasant to the feelings of Mr. Randall, but he thought that the bill should not come before the house, because it was opposed to the principles of the constitution, and therefore he did not support it. Why not? Was it introduced? Was it because no redress could be had for the alleged wrong in a court of justice? But why was Mr. Randall entitled to greater respect than any other individual in the province? If the case was not a matter of justice, it was time for the house to authorize the issuing of writs of error. The present measure was partial—it should be general that all might derive a benefit. Mr. Randall suffered by judgment given by default which was obtained upon an affidavit made by some person. But he must have been served with a writ; and he allowed judgment by default, he was to blame for it, and not to be protected by the bill.

He objected to the principle of the bill because it was partial and unconstitutional. A Mr. Papineau. Who was this Mr. Papineau? Who knew him? (Hear, hear, and bursts of laughter.) He did not know that he was a man of great legal knowledge. He was not a judge although vacancies occurred on the Bench in Lower Canada; and upon that ground, he thought he was not a man of great legal acquirements, and a proper person to select a man in his behalf, and to vote in support of the bill. The cries of hear, hear, and the roars of laughter that followed this sentence, closed our ears for some seconds. The learned Judge proceeded, and said, they should not go to the other province to select a man in their case—they might as well go to the United States. The president of the United States would, he thought, suit better the person who brought it in. (Hear, hear.) He would oppose the bill; and if the house sanctioned it, there was nothing monstrous but it would sanction.

Dr. Lefebvre spoke for some time on the injustice of the proceedings had against Mr. Randall, and he would support the bill. Mr. Rolph said that his views of the subject were already recorded in the report of a former parliament; but he felt himself obliged to notice the singular course pursued by the hon. and learned member for Kingston. If the hon. member did not choose to engage in the discussion of the measure in its course through the committee, and reserved himself for this stage of it, while the Speaker was in the chair, he could not but observe that if the learned member intended to offer a vindication of the gentleman affected by the complaint, he ought to have prepared himself to offer a satisfactory defence. It is better than an imperfect defence, which bears an unfavorable impression against the cause itself, inasmuch it appears that even in the most learned hands so little can be urged in its behalf. He had better say nothing, he said more. He, Mr. R., would, however, offer some observations upon the alarm sounded against the measure. In the first place, it was by the gentleman pronounced "unconstitutional." By this term is meant something repugnant to the 31st Geo. 3d. c. 31, the constitutional act. This act empowers the Legislature to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the province; and what is more conducive to those all important ends than the correction of abuses, the prevention of oppression, and the extension of the whole community and to every individual in it, of the pure administration of justice? And what is more destructive of peace, welfare, and good government, than the existence of abuses unredressed—oppression without a protector—and injustice without the possibility of relief against it? A measure which in the case before the house was for the very purpose of protecting an hon. member against the loss of a valuable property under a judgment grounded upon the most irregular and extraordinary proceedings, could it deserve the name of "unconstitutional?"

The learned member for Kingston had been pleased to recommend a writ of error. But if the writ of error proposed, brought the record before the judges of the King's Bench, and he (Mr. R.) thought such a writ was now pending, how could any decision be fairly expected? Mr. Justice Sherwood has purchased and owns a large portion of the valuable land now in question in this judgment. He would be silent. Mr. Justice Macaulay when the judgment was obtained, was a pupil of the learned Attorney General, and an agent in the proceedings complained against—He would be silent. The present Chief Justice has over and over again declared his opinion against the complainant and his complaint.—He would be silent. This silent court could

pronounce no judgment, and afford no relief.—If the learned gentleman from Kingston alluded to any other writ, he (Mr. R.) could not tell what was meant, or what other remedies were attempted, putting out of the question ruinous expenses. Even if the judgment were set aside, he (Mr. R.) was of opinion that the sales under the judgment would not be affected by the reversal of the proceedings, and that the complainant could not be restored to his rights. To tell the honorable sufferer to go to the court of law, is to tell him to remain in his wrong unredressed.

The learned member from Kingston having obligingly pointed out the legal course which he deemed advisable, began a review of the proceedings upon which the judgment was founded. He had stated that there was original process served and a judgment by default; and then jumped to the conclusion that the defendant in the suit was altogether to be blamed as the author of his own wrong. Singular conclusion! But still more singular, that the learned gentleman went no further. He (Mr. R.) did expect the learned gentleman was about to enter a charge upon the character of a competent witness in the suit, and endeavour to show that there was more of what was irregular than censurable in them.—But to his (Mr. R.) astonishment he has not been thought against principle to state and rules of court made to protect the person sued, as well as the person suing; and then struck from the task, the herculean task before him, and left the matter to be vindicated to take its fate. He (Mr. R.) did not know which most to admire, the caution of the learned gentleman in taking the oath by the horns, or his prudence in retreating before he found himself booked by one of his horns.

Leaving the details of defence, the learned member (Mr. Bethune) had to cover his retreat, he indulged in general objections, and was against principle. But what principle? He (Mr. R.) should have told the house, and not have left it a matter of conjecture. It has not been thought against principle to state and rules of court made to protect the person sued, as well as the person suing; and then struck from the task, the herculean task before him, and left the matter to be vindicated to take its fate. He (Mr. R.) did not know which most to admire, the caution of the learned gentleman in taking the oath by the horns, or his prudence in retreating before he found himself booked by one of his horns.

And he it, &c. that the revenues arising or which shall hereafter arise from and out of the duties already levied and collected or hereafter to be levied and collected upon salt and whiskey imported from the United States of America into this Province, be appropriated to the liquidation of the said sum of £27,412 10 and interest thereon, provided always, that His Majesty's Government shall pay an equal sum, for the relief of the said sufferers.

And he it, &c. that all monies which now are in the hands of the Commissioners for forfeited estates, or may hereafter come into their hands, shall be applied towards the payment of the principal and interest of the said sum of money.

And he it, &c. that no other revenues, duties or monies of this Province, but those hereinbefore mentioned, shall be used or held applicable to the payment of the said sum of money, or the interest thereon, or any part thereof.

And he it, &c. that so much of the act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an act further to regulate the duties on salt," as relates to the Province of Upper Canada, and the United States of America, as imposes the duty of 6d per bushel on salt imported from the United States of America, shall remain in force until the sum of money hereby granted and the interest thereon shall be fully paid, and no longer.

such indictment or information shall be tried, they shall then and there acquit such defendant and defendants, unless it shall appear to them, upon a consideration of all the circumstances attending the publication of such matter, that the same was published with a malicious intention."

WAR LOSSES.—On the question for the passing of the war losses' relief bill, the house divided as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Baly, W. D. Baldwin, Bethune, Blacklock, Dickson, Fraser, Hamilton, Henderson, Hopkins, Hoser, Lefebvre, McCall, Malcolm, Radenhurst, Randall, G. Rolph, J. Rolph, Terry, Wilkinson, John Wilson, and Woodard. Nays—Messrs. E. Baldwin, Brusse, Dalton, Ketchum, Kilburn, Lockwood, Lyons, McDonald, Mackenzie, Perry, Samson, Smith, Thomson, and James Wilson.—14 And the bill was passed.

WAR SUFFERERS' RELIEF BILL.—The Most Gracious Sovereign:—Whereas it is just and expedient that the necessary suffering of such of Your Majesty's faithful subjects, in this Province as sustained loss during the late war with the United States of America, should be far as the limited means at the disposal of the legislature will warrant be partially relieved by the Provincial Parliament without expressing any belief that the inhabitants of this Colony should suffer the circumstances of the late war, assume the remuneration of sufferers for losses sustained by the Colonies in a national war. And whereas His Majesty having already paid the sum of £27,412 10 to those sufferers, and having required the payment of an equal sum by the Province, before any further payment would be authorized by His Majesty. Be it enacted by His Majesty's Majesty, that the revenues arising or which shall hereafter arise from and out of the duties already levied and collected or hereafter to be levied and collected upon salt and whiskey imported from the United States of America into this Province, be appropriated to the liquidation of the said sum of £27,412 10 and interest thereon, provided always, that His Majesty's Government shall pay an equal sum, for the relief of the said sufferers.

And he it, &c. that all monies which now are in the hands of the Commissioners for forfeited estates, or may hereafter come into their hands, shall be applied towards the payment of the principal and interest of the said sum of money.

And he it, &c. that no other revenues, duties or monies of this Province, but those hereinbefore mentioned, shall be used or held applicable to the payment of the said sum of money, or the interest thereon, or any part thereof.

And he it, &c. that so much of the act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an act further to regulate the duties on salt," as relates to the Province of Upper Canada, and the United States of America, as imposes the duty of 6d per bushel on salt imported from the United States of America, shall remain in force until the sum of money hereby granted and the interest thereon shall be fully paid, and no longer.

And he it, &c. that the monies arising from the duties hereby granted to His Majesty for the purposes of this act shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall from time to time be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

The petition of John S. Baldwin, and others, praying for the repair of the old Parliament House, and other petitions were read.

COMMUNICATIONS.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Kingston Wesleyan Methodist Auxiliary Missionary Society held on Tuesday, 2d February, 1829, the following resolutions were adopted. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the present annual report of the Parent Society in London, in which there is also an account of the state of the Wesleyan Missions throughout the world, and this report is usually handed to most of the subscribers in this Town.

Resolved—That a list of the names of the subscribers be published, with the sum they severally subscribe; and the thanks of the Committee are hereby presented to all who have, by subscriptions or donations contributed to the funds of the Society.

THOMAS MAIR, Secretary. Subscriptions received in aid of this Society for the year 1828, are as follows: Askew Thomas Esq. 0 10 0 Benson Mr. David 0 5 0 Bethune Donald Esq. 1 3 4 Bidwell Hon. M. S. 0 10 0 Blythe Mr. 0 5 0 Boulton Mr. John 1 3 4 Boulton Mr. James 0 10 0 Cassidy Henry Jun. Esq. 0 10 0 Davies Mr. James 0 5 0 Deacon Mr. John 2 0 0 Deacon Mr. Robt. 0 5 0 Denn Mr. William 1 5 0 Douglass Colonel 7th Regt. 0 10 0 Drayton Mr. 0 5 0 Ferns Mr. Alexander 0 5 0 Fraser Mr. James 1 3 4 Freed to Missions 1 5 0 Gardiner Mr. F. 0 5 0 Hales Mr. Charles Esq. 0 10 0 Herchmer Jos. K. Esq. 0 10 0 Jenkins Mr. John 0 10 0 Kirby John Esq. 0 10 0 Kirkpatrick Thos. Esq. 0 5 0 Lefebvre Mr. Peter 0 5 0 McDonald Mr. A. 0 5 0 McLeod John Esq. 0 10 0 McLeod Mrs. Jane 1 0 0 Mair Mrs. H. 1 5 0 Markland Thos. Esq. 0 10 0 Orton, Mr. Thomas Turner 0 10 0 Parker, Mr. G. Esq. 0 5 0 Prentiss, Mr. Douglas 0 5 0 Ryan, Mr. 7th Regt. 0 5 0 Samson, Surgeon 0 10 0 Smith, Henry Esq. 0 5 0 Smith Mrs. Ann 1 5 0 Smith, Mr. Thomas 0 5 0 Soldiers of the 79th Regt Col. Donald Nicholson. 2 10 0 Stuart, Rev. Archdeacon 1 3 4 Struthers, Sergt. James 7th 0 9 0 Thomson, Hugh C. Esq. 1 3 4 Walker, Charles Esq. 1 0 0 Torrance, David Esq. 1 0 0 Turner, Rev. Thomas 1 3 4 Vanalstine, Mr. D. 0 5 0 Webster, Mr. George 1 3 4 Wright, Lt. Col. J. R. 0 10 0 Sims under 3 0 0 Public Collections 6 4 0 49 19 9

The above amount has been remitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society in London. JAMES FRASER, Treasurer.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald. Sir—Mr. Grant is very angry with the Archdeacon of York for selecting eight laymen as a specimen of the correctness of his evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons. An hundred might, I am sure, have been selected with equal propriety. How does this false witness defend himself? He begins as usual with abusing Doctor Strachan, and supposing as he does all others at the Montreal Convention, he is obliged to admit on hand, he appears so far in his element. But above is no argument, and the infatuated man, after trying to take advantage of an error of the press, not to justify, but mystify the public mind, he is obliged to admit that he is not a member of the Convention, and as well as the other five, to be taken into the ranks of the Canada correspondents—Why does he not give their names? Had he expressed doubt on the correctness of the correctness of his information from the province, he might have been something in his favour—though still it was not very honorable to be the channel of misrepresentation. But he expressed no doubt, and therefore admits that his representations as his own offspring. Is his evidence more correct in respect to Lower Canada? Not a whit. He declares that in Montreal, where he resides, and also in Quebec, the Presbyterians are more numerous than the Episcopalians. When he made this declaration he must have known that one of the Commissioners, a French Roman Catholic gentleman of undoubted honor, appointed by Government to make the census in 1825 found by actual enumeration, that the number belonging to the Church of England in Montreal, was 4166, and that the Presbyterians including those of the Church of Scotland, as well as the Seceders and American Presbyterians were 3429—making a difference of 727—deducting the American congregation, which Mr. Grant admits to be 600, the difference between the Episcopalians and Scotch Presbyterians including Seceders, is 1827 in favour of the Episcopal Church; and yet this true-teller says the Presbyterians are the more numerous. At Quebec the sittings actually taken in the Cathedral and the two Chapels are upwards of 1600, while those in the Scotch Church do not exceed 400—yet, says the veracious Mr. Grant, the Presbyterians are the more numerous—Why does not Mr. Grant publish his instructions, and the Memorial from the Montreal Committee to the General Assembly which is mentioned by Doctor Lee?

I shall avail myself of this occasion to remark on the conduct of another of Doctor Strachan's trustees. The Reverend Mr. Bell says—"After transposing and altering part of Dr. Lee's evidence, &c. the Rev. Archdeacon makes it appear that the Presbyterians in Upper Canada have professed attachment to the principles of the Church of Scotland, only since their brethren offered them a share of the Clergy Reserves." Can this Reverend Gentleman have read Doctor Strachan's letter? Or can he be so blind as not to see that the Doctor is not speaking of the theological principles of the gentlemen calling themselves the United Presbytery of Upper Canada, but of their sudden intimacy and coquetry with the Clergy belonging to the Church of Scotland in the Canada, who spurned them before the

agitation of the revenue question, and who having deluged them, now begin to spurn them again. As to the Archdeacon's having transposed and altered Doctor Lee's evidence, it is palpably untrue, and no body knows this better than Mr. Bell. It is perhaps quite as well that the Rev. Gentleman has given his cloven foot. The Archdeacon merited rebuke for treating with so much country as to be so much in the wrong. A letter to Dr. Lee has betrayed no symptoms of gentleness feeling or sentiment. Is the Archdeacon afraid of these non-descript Presbyterians, that he speaks of them with so much respect? Fear is a passion which I have hitherto supposed foreign to his character. He is aware that Mr. Bell was the first person who circulated in his wretched habit entitled "Hints to Emigrants"—published in Edinburgh in 1824, (page 91) the late-faded mis-statement, that in 1821 there were only 418 communicants belonging to the Church of England in Upper Canada, which Doctor Lee implicitly copied into his Memorial to His Majesty's Government without referring to the Report of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts for that year? It is clear there is a shade of distinction between the falsifier and the copier, but however favourable that shade of distinction may be, it belongs to Doctor Lee and not to Mr. Bell.

PLAIN TRUTH.

THE U. C. HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1829.

It will be seen that our Assembly has passed a Bill for the relief of sundry persons reported to have suffered losses during the late war. There is no question as to the justice of paying all real losses sustained by individuals in the late contest. The only question is, who ought to pay them? And there is not the least difficulty in solving that problem neither. We the inhabitants of this Province in the great moving on the recovery and its determination, were mere passive instruments; we were never consulted in this great measure, as to its necessity or expediency. We were only informed that war was declared, and that we were required to make every personal sacrifice to defend our country. This is an instance of lives and property were placed in jeopardy by the mere will and pleasure of the Ruler of the Paris State. The slight means of defence that was in the Province, and the little prospect of any effectual success before the close of the French Revolution, were exposed to the ravages of the enemy, and our persons to the devouring sword. One would have supposed our personal exposure and privations would have satisfied any reasonable patriot, without requiring us so severely in this present time of our peace, all our ways, our means and efforts are required to improve and mature the wild, severe, and extensive wilderness we inhabit, without calling upon us to bear what little we can spare towards our own improvement, to satisfy the reasonable and just demands of the parent state. This Province has truly to pay a large pension list to the widows, orphans, &c. Suppose it was just and reasonable, and our means were such as to enable us to go further, that the pension or sum of £27,412 10, ought to be raised in Canada, is it not just and reasonable that the Lower Province should pay her proportionate part? Did not she receive much greater protection of protection than Upper Canada, the least that she could do would be to pay her share of the pension money required, and even then be much the best of our property was not only exposed to the ravages of the enemy, but our persons at the same time. Our subscriptions below were among in safety and at their own risk, at the expense of their life and property in Upper Canada. Such things as these are not to be reported there; there must be an alteration. Lower Canada is already three parts supported by Upper Canada, according to the late Report of the Indian Affairs, she has hitherto refused to lend a helping hand towards furnishing any proper support to the war the Province are mutually concerned.

There is much complaint as to the manner of doing these war losses. There ought to be a fair play—As we have undergone a severe scrutiny, when I was the aid of a good friend, might have all been passed, without "oh no doubt it is all right," when, at the same time they may be as wild and imaginary as many other claims we hear made, with an observation, "it is no matter, the public has to pay; it need not be closely looked into."

As one of our young members in his place alluded to who Mr. Papineau is. Last year our readers should remain in the same state of ignorance, were inserted to day some of his remarks as Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and which he has occasionally endeavored to make them further acquainted with him. Because, notwithstanding he is not made a Judge, like his honor the inquirer, he is considered a worthy man and a true patriot. No fire or hot air yet tempted him to reverse from his opinion. He has been a year, time serving as a member, ready to do his country for a mass of postage in the time of Dalhousie, no doubt he would have been a Judge. We have no room for further remarks at present.

Our readers will see that Mr. Mackenzie has called for a statement of the affairs of the York bank in such a form as is likely to give a clear view of the state and transactions of the institution, and that to be a reasonable account upon paper without any voucher, but under the oath of the President and Cashier. We made some remarks a few days ago on the danger of driving at an improper speed in the streets. We saw that the evil and danger is not confined to Kingston, as the following extract from a Montreal paper will show. Wednesday night last, a poor man passing along the Main Street St. Lawrence Suburbs, was overtaken by a sleigh proceeding at such a furious rate that he had not time to make his escape. He was consequently thrown down and being run over, received very serious injury. The driver passed on without enquiring into the injury sustained. If rapid driving be considered an amusement, they who enjoy it, should be sufficiently cautious not to inflict such dreadful damage as we see, every day occurring in our streets, there seldom passing a winter that several deaths from furious driving do not take place.—Vindicator.

We are given to understand that Adam Kidd, Esq. Author of the Huron King, a regular emboldened dramatic poet, which is in a few days to make its appearance from the press, is about to engage in a new work, the subject of which will be the celebrated Indian Warrior Ben Neave, who was slain by another Indian. We have often heard him speak of this celebrated warrior as an Indian of superior intellectual endowments, being personally known to him, during his travels among the Indians of the western Country.—B. We learn from the Mirror, that the inhabitants of St. Hyacinthe, &c. have prepared a petition to the Legislature, for aid to enable them to open a road to Montreal in a straight line; the most distant inhabitants of these townships have now 160 miles to come to the Montreal market, while the road in contemplation would reduce that number to about 75 miles.—B.

Public Record Office Reference 4757

4757 COPY RIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.

