ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We have always respected, nay, admired America and the Americans. Indeed it would not be easy to hold cheap a whole world, and that a new one—if not spick and span fresh from nature, certainly teeming with novel and bold forms of life. After all, however, there is but one world on this earth good for much, and that is the world of the English language. Germany and Italy, and France and Spain, and Holland, and the Netherlands, and a few other countries are well enough in their way; but the outlandish lingoes spoken, if they do not althougher separate them from our sympathies—and nothing can do that with such capacious hearts as ours—greatly cool the warmth of our feelings, and to our ear carry with them an alien and estranging sound. This may be very unlike what might be expected from the philosophers and citizens of the world, but we are far from laying any claim to such a character, and are a set of sturdy, prejudiced, bigoted, home and race-loving Scotchmen. True that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were originally of various breels; but we are all one now in the broad sense of one—and our twenty millions and upwards, all linked by the ties of kindred, are, or ought to be a band of brothers. We have our quarrels and animosities, and feuds—even alas! to the shedding of blood: but let any other nation [illegible] war with us, and it will know the more what is the power and majesty of Union. Now the Americans are Englishmen, and Irishmen, and Scotchmen—Jonathan is but John Bull, or Pat, or Saunders, under a somewhat different climate, and a somewhat different form of government, and we look on the Atlantic but as the royal road connecting our Islands and his continent, on which we pass to and fro, without crossing or jostling, by wind or steam, and keep up (may it be forever,) that friendship which with those living at the other end of the highway, is an old inheritance bequethed to them by their Pilgrim Fathers, and with us here a possession received from our blood relations on their frequent and welcome visits to this their ancestral land. As for national jealousies and the like, why such feeling are natural and far from unbecoming, they spring on both sides from a proud consciousness of our own worth, and some occasional suspicion on the one side, that the mother has not forgiven, or at least forgotten the disobedience of her rebellious child upon the other, that the child, since she threw off her allegiance, has ceased to love the parent who was once also her queen.—But all that is too absurd to be deeply rooted; and we firmly believe that there is a strong, a sacred attachment still between them whom so many things unite—and who are divided, though not much, indeed but nominally, only by the sea. May peace be between us while time endures; and we should be unwilling to go to war with any body, yet if the American Navy must have a brush with the French, and our national honor or our interests demand or justify it, may a British squadron appear to windward—and the victory be to the Stars and Stripes; with or without the aid of the Leopards, not to the Tricolor. No fear of that, for we know by proof the metal of American ships and American seamen, and they alone are worthy of sailing in a line of battle with a fleet of that power, who so long has held the dominion of the seas.—[Blackwood's Magazine.]

We find in a late number of Professor Silliman's Journal, an original paper, containing "*Notices of Egypt by an American,*" that furnishes a deal of valuable information in relation to that country, while it presents some interesting facts in relation to its ruler, Mahomet Ali, the most wonderful man—(*Dr. Francia,* of Paraguay, excepted,) of modern times. They are dated July 30, 1834. The writer speaks of the Pacha to the following effect:—

MAHOMET ALI

May be considered the greatest sovereign of the age; he is well worthy of notice even in a scientific Journal. We can scarcely travel a mile through the country, without finding some marks of his restless enterprise, and much of this on a very magnificent scale. The port of Alexandria is filled with his men-of-war, the large ships being all one hundred guns or more—several more are on the stocks, and the keel of another has just been laid with religious ceremony, the Pacha himself being present among the crowd. Alexandria itself is rapidly improving; the Pasha is erecting a number of large houses on the European plan. Next, we come to the canal of Mahommedie, lined for several miles with the summer houses of his officers. Near the further end of it, at Fouah is a large Cap Manufactory, erected by Mahomet Ali—proceeding up the river we come, at intervals, to his immense granaries; the works at the Barage for irrigating the valley of the Nile below its division into two branches have been noticed. A little higher up, on the left bank, are the royal palace and gardens of Shubra, the latter like a work of enchantment. From this, an avenue of Carobe trees keeps along the river the whole way to Cairo, a distance of about three miles. Approaching Boulac, the port of Cairo, our attention was drawn to a number of buildings with high chimnies, from which the smoke is puffing, as if we were in the neighborhood of Birmingham or sheffield. They are the Pasha's Cotton Manufactories and Iron Foundries, and are said to be but a small part of what have sprung up within a few years, under this powerful magician. We went through one of the manufactories, and found them just putting into operation a twenty horse power steam engine from London. The large columns supporting the second story of the building, were of cast iron, and the looms of which I counted more than a hundred, were of the same materials. It was curious to find this, and also a cotton printing establishment, and a manufactory of machinery all in active operation, and to see the half-naked Arabs darting about in their several employments. They are very apt at the business, and appear to cheerful and contented. In addition to the foundry at Boulac, the Pasha has also extensive iron works in the citadel at Cairo, where he is also able to manufacture one hundred muskets per day—this manufactory is also in active operation. He has also schools preparatory for civil service, as well as for the army and navy, connected with his palace in the citadel, and has just formed the nucleus of a large establishment of this kind at Toura, about ten miles above Cairo, on the right bank of the Nile. Add to this that his standing army of eighty thousand men is well disciplined and well provided, and that his fleet of eleven one hundred gun ships, and as many frigates afloat, is in excellent order, while his dock yard is large and richly stored—recollect the struggles of Mahomet Ali, first with the Mamaluke Beys, then with the prejudices of his own subjects, and lately with the Porte, and I think you be surprised at the genius and enterprise of the man. In strong contrast, however, with all this, is the condition of his subjects. This is most pitiable—I have no where seen so much abject misery He makes them till every foot of cultivatable ground, takes from them the fruits of their labor, and fills his granaries, allowing them only a bare sufficiency to live.—The condition of a slave on one of our southern plantations is far better in every respect. There are no schools, and indeed I could not hear of a single effort to raise or improve the condition of the people; every thing is of a contrary tendency, and with fine active forms, and quick capacities, they are the most abject beings any where to be found. They hate the Pashas, both Mahomet Ali and Ibrahim, most cordially.

Now really, this is not beginning reform in the right way—but I have no time to reason; I wish simply to give facts. Ali, however, does not fear his subjects. His army is effective and is strongly attached to him. When recruits are wanted, he sends his soldiers into the country, and a sufficient number are forced from their homes and driven down like so many beasts. At first, they pine and submit unwillingly to the discipline; but in a short time they begin to like the new life, and soon after, have no other home than by their flag. The Pasha has three children living but they are young, the older ones having been all carried off by the cholera. Ibrahim Pasha, who is the son of his favorite wife, but by a former husband, is to succeed him. This prince's ambition is all directed towards military affairs.

Mahomet Ali is about 67 years old, but bears his age very well. He is a little below the middle size, very stout, and to the sight unwieldy, but the eye is deceived, for his active mind allows little rest to the body. A rebellion broke out in Syria a fortnight since, caused by opposition from the natives to his conscription system; in a few days he was among them, and has already effectually put it down. His forehead is large and rough; his eye always in motion and very keen, with a deep wrinkle running upward from the corner. The nose what may be termed beaked, mouth falling at the corners, and garnished with a splendid white beard. The expression, when he smiles, is pleasant, but at other times, it makes a man feel as he would when standing near an open barrel of gun powder.—His officers and attendants, however, are attached to him, and he is fond of playing with his children. His mind seems to disdain attention to little things, for at our presentation, we found his audience-room in the new palace at Alexandria, plainly ornamented, and the chandelier in the middle of it, with one of its branches broken off.

Provincial Extracts.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The subject of the decrease of the Provincial Revenue, during the last year, appears to have engaged a good deal of Lord Aylmer's attention. With a view, we suppose to the adoption of ulterior measures, to supply the deficiency, in the event of the Revenue for the present year proving less than an average one, Colonel Craig, by direction of His Excellency, lately addressed the Chairman of the Montreal Board of Trade, requiring the opinion of the Committee on the following points:—

First. To what cause, or causes, may be ascribed the diminished importation, during the past year, of dutiable articles from the West Indies, the Lower Ports? &c. &c. &c.

Secondly. What are the prospects of the commercial body, for the approaching season of navigation, as to an increase or diminution of the importation of dutiable articles from the ports above-mentioned?

In reply, the Committee have given a clear and satisfactory explanation of last year's deficit, and of the probability of the Revenue for the present season amounting to at least an average one. In 1833, it will be recollected that a very large importation took place. It proved to be much too large for the wants of the country, and in consequence, on the opening of last year's business the importers found themselves with such heavy stocks on hand, that they did not stand in need of the usual large spring supplies. In addition to this, the East India Company's charter having expired, only about one half of the usual quantities of tea were exported by them hither, and as the Free trade had not come into operation, a deficit, on this article alone, was sustained to the extent of £10,000.

The Committee specially call His Excellency's attention to the rapid decrease in the consumption of rum, and suggest, as preventatives to the continuance of this, a reduction in the amount of duty, and a more equal mode of levying it. The present clumsy and unfair practice of taxing all strengths alike, is thus alluded to by the Committee:—

"At present a gallon of rum 7½ per cent. under proof, pays a duty of about 1s. 1d. currency; a gallon of rum 6⅔ per cent. over proof, pays the same duty. The latter reduced makes two gallons of rum 7½ per cent. under proof, and in equity should pay about 2s. 2d. duty. In Great Britain the duty is levied not only on the quantity, but likewise on the overproof of the spirit. The practical effect of this absurd mode of levying the duties in Canada has been, that the importer procures the strongest spirit possible, which, after being landed and duty paid, is reduced by the dealer here, before being taken by the consumer.

Those Islands which cannot manufacture a high proof spirit have been beaten out of the market by the others which produce a stronger one. Thus has our trade with the Island of Jamaica actually increased, and is now increasing, while a more valuable trade with the Leeward Islands, and the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice, has, of late years, greatly declined, and in some instances been totally lost."

The Committee consider the trade with the last mentioned places more valuable than that with Jamaica, for this reason, that we supply the Leeward Islands, Demerara, &c. not only with the products of Canada, but with the beef, pork and flour of the States, on the same favorable terms as the Americans themselves do. In the trade with Jamaica, no discrimination is made between articles in Canadian or American bottoms, and this amounts, from the difference in freight to our disadvantage, to a prohibition against our engaging in it.

Unless some remedial measures be adopted, the importations from the West Indies are likely to go on diminishing year after year, and the Canadas be thus deprived of a lucrative branch of their trade.

On Saturday, the members of the Quebec Board of Trade waited on His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, with an Address expressive of regret at his Lordship's approaching departure. His Excellency returned an answer, warmly acknowledging this mark of esteem. Copies of the address and of His Excellency's answer, are subjoined.

To the Right Honorable Mathew Lord Aylmer, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nava Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, &c. &c. &.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the Committee of Trade, appointed by, and representing the mercantile community of the city of Quebec, duly appreciating the attention and urbanity which have characterized your Lordship's frequent communications with this Board, respectfully approach your Lordship, with an expression of our unfeigned regret, on the occasion of your intended departure from this country.

Deeply interested in the general prosperity of the Province, we cannot but deplore a circumstance tending to deprive it of the advantages which your Excellency's experienced in its Government, knowndge of its resources, and its anxiety for its welfare, guided by your acknowledged character for uprightness of purpose, must have secured to it, had your continuance here been permitted.

Connected more particularly with the trade of the Colony, both collectively and as individuals, we greatfully acknowledge the readiness so constantly evinced by Your Excellency to advance its commercial interests, and must not omit especially to instance your Lordship's well timed representations to the Home Government, against the abuses of the Court of Vice Admirality, and yet more those in favor of our Lumber Trade, that grand staple of this and the other British North American Provinces.

Assailed as this most essential branch of our commerce has been, and continues to be, by a conbination of persons, ignorant of its importance, or interested in its downfall, we feel doubly sensible of the value of Your Excellency's testimony in its behalf, grounded too on your personal observation of its beneficial results.

Strongly persuaded of the close connection between the commercial and political relations of a country, and fully sensible that security to trade can alone exist under the protection of a well ordered and consistent Government, we view with apprehension the inconsiderate removal of Your Excellency, as indicating a system of colonial policy, which ready at the clamour of faction to sacrifice individual right to temporary expediency, threatens to subvert those national principles of good faith which have long given stability and character to British institutions throughout the world.

May it please Your Excellency, In respectfully taking our leave, we venture to express a hope that the affairs of Canada may still continue to occupy a place in your Lordship's recollection, and that the influence which His Majesty's approbation of your conduct cannot fail to confer, may be used as we are sure it will be, to promote the true interest of this country.

We beg respectfully and most cordially to convey to your Lordship and to Lady Aylmer, our sincere wishes for your prolongued happiness, and for prosperous voyage to that land whose battles your Lordship has fought and whose honors you have won. H. LEMESURIER, Chairman.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very sincerely for the expressions of regret at my approaching departure from this country, conveyed in this Address from the Committee of Trade, representing the Mercantile community of the city of Quebec, a community for which I shall ever entertain sentiments of esteem and regard.

I feel, gentlemen, that I possess slender claims to your thanks, on account of any benefit which may have been obtained for the Commercial interests of this Colony during my administration. Although animated by a constant desire to promote those as well as all other public interests in the Province, my efforts to that effect have been invariably met, and counteracted, by a baneful influence in this Province, whose only chance of prolonging its existence is by retarding the general improvement of the country; and many, of those moments, which under more fortunate circumstances, I should have been able to devote to the advancement of some useful undertaking or some beneficial public measure, have been unavoidably occupied in contending (under disadvantages to which I forbear more particularly to allude on the present occasion) against assaults—some open and others disguised—levelled against the most valuable interests of the Province, political as well as commercial, and which, should they be renewed and crowned with ultimate success, must prove fatal to the connexion between L. Canada & the Mother Country.

I am fully sensible, gentlemen, of the great importance to British North America of the Lumber Trade; and be assumed that although my official connexion with this country will cease to exist upon my departure from it, no opportunity shall be neglected by me hereafter of upholding that valuable branch of commerce, and of promoting, as far as my very limited means will permit, every measure calculated to advance the commercial interests of Lower Canada.

And now, gentlemen, in seperating from you let me desire of you to accept from Lady Aylmer and myself, our very sincere thanks for the obliging expressions regarding us both, contained in the concluding passage of your Address, and in return to receive our cordial good wishes for the health and happiness of all those gentlemen and their families who are parties to it: and for the encreasing prosperity of the commercial interest of the city of Quebec.

We understand that the Board of Trade in this city have likewise prepared an address, somewhat to the same purport as that of their Quebec brethren, and other bodies, will doubtless see proper to imitate their example. His Excellency richly merits every mark of respect which we have it in our power to bestow, for though, at the commencement of his administration and at intervals since that period, his Lordship has sanctioned measures, to which the Constitutionalists in the Province could not give their approbation, yet these were done with the best of all motives—the wish to conciliate and silence the opposition of the *Clique.* His Lordship now sees, if we may judge from the decided and firm character of his more recent measures; that all endavours for achieving so desirable an end by conciliatory measures, are unavailing, and had he remained longer in the country, doubtless the information he has acquired of the real views of parties, and the actual wants of the people, would have enabled him to do much good. His Excellency will carry with him to do much good.—His Excellency will carry with him the good opinion of every intelligent person in the Province. During the whole period of his residence amongst us, his Lordship has been surrounded with difficulties of no ordinary kind, and there are few, who could, for such a length of time, have combatted with them as he has done.—[Ib.]

The *Morning Courier* contained on Tuesday last; a letter signed by Mr. Mitchell Smith, and purporting to be the expression of the sentiments of the Committee of Trade of this city, touching certain matters proposed for their consideration, by His Excellency the Governor in Chief. The letter written, we presume by Mr. Smith, is in the main well drawn up, but it contains some singular inaccuracies and omissions, which deserve to be pointed out. In accounting for the deficiency in the Revenue of the past year arising from diminished importations, the writer omits noticing the important fact that under the present law, Spirits manufactured in the United States are here sold as the product of Upper Canada, in consequence of which the Provincial Revenue is defrauded annually of a very considerable amount of duties. That this omission should have escaped the attention of the Committee, appears to us unaccountable. The letter also states that in Great Britain the duty is levied not only on the quantity but on the over-proof of the spirit"—which is certainly inaccurate. It would have been more correct to have said that the duty was levied not only on the quantity but also on the quality, whether that quality was exhibited by proof, over-proof, or under-proof. As the expression stands, the reader would be led to imagine that the duty is levied on over-proof exclusively, which is not the case.

The letter also states that "we supply the Leeward Islands, Demerara, &c., not only with our own products, but likewise with the Beef, Pork and Flour of the United States, on the same advantageous terms as the Americans, our competitors in that trade enjoy whereas in the Island of Jamaica, American Flour and Salted Provisions from Canada, are subjected to the same duty as if direct from the United States." This representation involves a great absurdity. It is attempted to shew that Canada enjoys some peculiar advantages with the Leeward Islands, &c., and this is done by stating that the terms extended to her are the same as those the Americans enjoy! "Whereas," the letter proceeds to say, "In Jamaica"—and the reader is then led to expect that Canada stands in a different relation to that Island—but singularly enough the letter describes her relation with Jamaica as precisely similar to her relation with the Leeward Islands &c. Why then, we ask, why, the whereas? Why adopt the form of a contrast without exhibiting the substance?

To place this matter in a proper light, we beg leave, with all deference to the author of the letter, to state, that Canada enjoys greater not the *same* as is asserted, advantages in the trade with the Leeward Islands, &c. than the U. States. Her greater advantage is this;—Beef, Flour, &c., the produce of the United States, exported to those places in Canadian bottoms, pay only the same duty as if the produce of Canada,—whereas, if exported in American bottoms the duties are higher. Such however, is not the case in the Trade with Jamaica where the same articles are subjected to the sama duties when exported in Canadin bottoms as when exported in American bottoms.

We are surprised that a mistatement respecting so important a point should have been made by the author of the letter, and that such mistatement should have been sanctioned by the Committee of Trade.—Before concluding these remarks, we must add that in our opinion the expression, "the Honble. E. I. Company's monoply" is invidious It would have been more proper to have said, the Honble. E. I, Company's Charter. The former expression is political—the latter the proper one to have used, in a purely business document.—[Irish Advocate.]

A large vessel of war was reported very early on Saturday morning by a pilot, who had seen her the evening before off Kamouraska. The atmosphere on Saturday was obscure, and there were no telegraphic communications. About two, P. M., a large frigate anchored off the King's Wharf, having come up with a strong north-easter.—This raised the universal and exciting report that she was the *Pique,* with the Governor and Commissioners. She proved, however, to be H. M. S. *Belvidera,* 42, Capt. Strang, 25th June from Barbadoes, whence she has come, it is said, to transport to Bermuda some artillery in store in this garrison.—[Quebec Gazette; 27th ult.]

Capt. YULE, of the Royal Engineers, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, from Montreal, having been ordered to Quebec by the Commander-in-chief, in compliance with the Address of the committee of citizens appointed to promote the construction of the Railway to Maine.—[ib.]

We have been favoured with copies of the bills "For regulating the carriage of "passengers in merchant vessels," to the "British Possessions on the Continent and Islands of North America," and of the bill "to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant seamen," and "for forming & regulating a Registry' of the seamen

The former has already been published, but some amendments in Committee are made, the principal of which are: That vessels shall not carry more than 3 persons to 5 tons, and have 5½ feet height between height between decks, or a temporary platform where there is no deck, and 3 in's between the deck and lower tier of berths, 50 gal's pure water, and 70 lbs. weight of bread stuffs for each passenger; ships not having compliment of passengers may carry 3 cubical feet of freight for each passenger, between decks. A Surgeon to every vessel carrying 100 and more passengers, and sufficient medicines if less; Master to pay £20 fine for landing a passenger not at the port of contract; two children under 13, and three under 7 years to count as a passenger; Master to pay 1s. per day to each passenger for avoidable detention beyond the day of sailing, Master obliged to feed and keep on board passengers 48 hours after anchoring in port; wrong lists to be considered as a misdemeanor, and Master punishable by fine, from £5 to £20; Master to give bond to Custom for £1000 that ship is seaworthy and all rules and regulations by this act shall be performed; no suits to be maintained if more than 12 calandar months after arrival in America, or return home. The act not to apply to passenger vessels not having more than one passenger to every five tons. The act not to extend to Bermuda and West Indies.

We shall give in our next an outline of the Merchant Seaman's Bill. It and the Passenger Bill will no doubt become laws without any material alteration.—[ib.]

THE CROPS, &c.—The weather of the last week has continued rather unsettled, and on Saturday we experienced a remarkably heavy fall of rain driven by a gale of north-east wind. The wheat has shot in many places, and the crop is fair where the soil is in passable heart; some rye is nearly ripe; the oats are also in ear, but are generally more backward than usual. Mowing has commenced, and the crop of hay is as good as it has been for very many years past; some crops, indeed, are equal, if not superior, to the best crops we have ever seen even in the best soils in Scotland, and is a striking proof of the remarkable fertility of our soil if properly tilled. We heard several intelligent gentleman from the United States say that such grass as they had seen about Quebec they had no where met with south of 45, and that the climate and soil in this vicinity must be more propitious than it is there. The hay crop has, however, been with difficulty saved, and some portion of it is under the scythe. The root crops are backward; the turnips were much injured by the fly, and were sown over two or three times in several places; the potatoes, where they have come up and not been destroyed by maggots in the ground before shooting, are strong, and promise well, but a good portion is missing. Upon the whole, crops may be an average, if they experience no further damage, and are well housed. The wild fruit is as abundant as it has ever been: but the orchards and gardens generally promise little; apples, plums, cherries, currants, and even gooseberries, will be very short.—[ib.]

A laboring man, named William Hawkins, of Wellington street, Griffin-town, died on Sunday evening last from the effects of a sting received on the cheek, from some venomous insect, on the previous Thursday. Before medical advice was resorted to, breathing was obstructed, and the swelling had extended over the greater portion of the body. He expired in a most dreadful state of agony, and has left a wife and six young children. What species of insects he was stung by we could not ascertain, but he described it as having been very small.—[Montreal Herald.

As an Irishman, of the name of John Egan was bathing last Monday morning, a short way above Point St. Charles, he got out of his depth, and either from ignorance of swimming or cramp, sunk. It was about half an hour before the body was brought ashore, cold, insensible, and apparently lifeless. Fortunately, however, Dr. Mackay was at the moment attending the sick at the emigrant-shed, and immediately applied the means of resuscitation. During upwards of an hour, his efforts seemed fruitless and vitality totally extinct; but, at length, the man was restored, so as to be able to move away, and has since taken his departure for Upper Canada. His description of his sensations while under water, and when reviving, corresponds with that given by persons in similar circumstances. He says that, at first, he felt an eager thirst, which increased as he continued to swallow the water, that he soon became drowsy, and at lengthth fell, as it were, asleep. That, when reviving, he felt as if he were awaking in the morning after hard-drinking the night before.—[Montreal Herald.]

Among the many improvements presently going on in Cornwall, we have noticed a most splendid building, opposite the Presbyterian Church, in Pitt street the property of William Cline, Esq. This solid and well constructed piece of masonry is two stories high, tinned on the roof, with a beautiful cut front, and altogether presents an excellent specimen of tasty and substantial workmanship.—[Observer.]

We are indebted to our attentive Correspondent at Prescott for forwarding to us, by letter, the subjoined list of the 12 Directors of the Farmers' Bank, Toronto. It is stated, that a good deal of disappointment is experienced out-of-doors at the issue of the election. Neither Mr. TRUSCOTT nor Mr, GREEN, it will be observed, is among the Directors.—[Montreal Courier.]

Messr. Elmsley 576 Votes, J. Bloor 574, W. Ketchum 555, W. Mussen 528, Hector 525, Browne 448, J. Ranson 442, H. Sherwood 399, Captain Stewart 397, Messrs. F. Hincks 361, Chas. Thompson 375, Major Rennie 333.

To the Editor of the Toronto Courier.

Toronto, (Friday,) July 24th, 1835.

I sit down, Mr. Editor, to prove the proposition mentioned in my last, "That so far as the public is concerned, the Farmer's Joint Stock Company Bank will be safer than the Banks under Charter." It is refreshing to write quiety on a question of great interest to the Province, without the necessity of answering an angry opponent, and accordingly I feel much more satisfied with myself and all around me, as I am preparing to give my proofs in support of a proposition, which, if convincing, may tend more to allay the heats which the discussion on Banks has lately created than when refuting the strange phantasies of "Warning Voice." And here I must observe, that the press of this province, and especially the editors, have been much blamed for their scurrility, but I think unjustly. For on reference, it will be found, that the correspondents father on them 9-10ths of the abuse, and that their answers to one another, consist chiefly in calling names; and are entirely innocent of any thing like argument. Now this can arise from two sources only. First and foremost, the lamentable ignorance of the writers, who mistake scolding for energetic language, and as he cannot reason, calls names. But were the public not pleased with abuse, and indisposed to read it with voracity, the journalists would refuse scurrilous papers, and be more careful in their own articles. The readers of newspapers are therefore to blame. Whenever the standard of their taste is raised, the various editors will administer a better prepared and more delicate food. But I must prose no longer.

The moment a Joint Stock Bank was spoken of that of Kingston rose up before us with terrific horror. The great number of persons injured and ruined by that unfortunate Institution was called to remembrance, and its melancholy career was compared to the triumphant march of the Bank of Upper Canada. Now this was all very, and yet the interferences were incorrect: for it was sagely concluded, that the Farmers' Bank would run the same course as that of Kingston, and produce ten times the distress, as its capital was ten times greater. To show that such conclusions were hastily drawn, and altogether unsupported by general experience, let me remark in the first place.—That a *law* existed when the Kingston Bank commenced, which, rendered its *legality* doubtful, or rather in the opinion of many, decidedly *unlawful.* Advantage was taken of this in the hours of its distress, and the debts could not be collected. Measures were taken by the Legislature to protect the public, but without effect; and a loss was sustained, from the consequences, which, town of Kingston has hardly recovered. It were easy to dwell on this subject, but it is not necessary for my argument, that I should enter much in detail. Suffice it to say, that the *Imperial Act* which rendered the Kingston Bank illegal, or was supposed to do so, has been *repealed,* and that Joint Stock companies may now exist in the Colonies as well as in England. The contrast which very naturally presented itself to thinking men, between the Kingston Bank and that of Upper Canada, increased not a little the obloquy thrown on the Farmers' Joint Stock Company Bank; and those who cherished this obloquy, no one have taken the trouble to ascertain its correctness. The ruin of the Kingston Bank may be attributed to three causes. 1st. The negligence of the Directors. 2d. The incorrectness—*to say no more*—of its officers. 3dly. Its illegality, from which, whether doubtful or not, it suffered shipwreck. In all these particulars, the Bank of Upper Canada placed itself in the reverse. The Directors have been uniformly cautious and what is above all praise, they have been at all times more liberal to others than to themselves. They felt that there was sailing on a sea in a great degree unknown, they made choice of the most able pilot they could find; nor were they less fortunate in their Cashier. Now let me ask, whether it be not in the power of the Farmers' Joint Stock Bank to follow this wise example and with a direction equally careful, as a President and able Cashier, or Manager what is to prevent its prosperous course? Will it be said the charter gives security to the Bank of Upper Canada?—This, to a certain extent, is admitted; but not so much in as far as the public is concerned, as the New Institution. The Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada is £200,000, and however great its issues, this is all that can be lost to the Stockholders. Suppose then what we readily allow is not likely to happen, that the Institution contracts debts to the amount of £600,000, and that it fails for this sum, the original stock pays only £200,000, and £400,000 are lost by its creditors, and it *will* be lost, altho' the Stockholders may be worth ten times the sum.—So small is the security given to the public by Chartered Banks, that many persons of good judgment have called for its increase, and demanded that it should be doubled—that the stockholders in case of bankruptcy shall be liable to twice the amount of their stock. But even this security is not so good as that offered by the Farmers' Bank, for all the shareholders are liable for its debts to the last shilling they are worth and this would consider the glory of the Institution, for it only protects the public against any possible danger but it makes the stockholders careful as to whom they give the direction and management. With regard to public security, therefore the charter renders much *less,* than if the Institution belonged only to private enterprise;—and with respect to the various provisions some are useless and others of a prudential nature, which discreet directors will of themselves never adopt as rules for their guidance. It will be urged that the stockholders in chartered banks have a great advantage over those enacted by Joint Stock. This we allow, but the first step in all monied institutions should be to protect the public from loss—and as the shareholders *reap the profit* when the business is well conducted, so ought they to bear all the loss when it is improperly carried on as the whole power is in their hands. They choose their Directors and if they make choice of bad men they ought to suffer. The knowledge of this fact, however makes the shareholders alive to their interest, and effectually secures an able direction so that on all sides the balance of real benefit is in favor of the Joint Stock Banking Company.

Permit me before closing to notice the circulation in this Province which has increased to a great extent to the great loss and inconvenience of our population. The Montreal Banks have an immensity of paper in Upper Canada and without some enactment they are likely to continue their great circulation —Suppose on an average £400,000 are thus scattered throughout the Province: and this is a sum said to be within bounds the interst paid for this circulation directly or indirectly by the people of U. Canada, is at the legal interest £24,000 and all this without the east trouble or convenience to the banks in Montreal. Nor is this the whole evil—if you collect a parcel of their notes and carry them to Lower Canada, you are paid by the banks with depreciated coin, on which you lose 8 per cent. or £82,000 on the whole sum in circulation, if taken up and returned to the banks in Montreal. This sum, added to the interest. £26,000, makes in all, £54,000, a sum which, incredible as it may appear, the Province may lose in one year to the Lower Canada banks That it loses six per cent on all their notes is a matter of certainty. The other loss is equally certain though its extent cannot be so clearly ascertained as it depends upon the number of notes presented for specie which may be sometimes more and sometimes less;—but whether little or great, the income is great and the loss of the Province is tremendous. Is it not better to get a healthy circulation of our own bank notes, which we can exchange when we like for gold or silver; and would it not be wise, either to prohibit the circulation of the banks not under the control of our authorities as is done in the State of New York, or to permit them on paying handsomely for the privilege, and expense on condition of establishing offices within the Province to redeem with gold or silver when presented? But my letter is getting too long for your convenience and the patience of your readers.

A Needy & Beggarly Stockholder.

On Sunday last about one o'clock P. M. the inhabitants of this City were again alarmed by the sound of the fire bell. We regret to learn that the house of Dr. Baldwin at Spadina was entirely consumed; but are happy to state, that, through the timely and laudable exertions of the inhabitants who thronged to the spot, most of the valuable furniture was rescued from the devouring element.—[Toronto Guardian.]

An unfortunate affray took place in a meadow near Beamsville, Township of Clinton, which ended in murder. Two men making hay found a snake; one threw it at the other, which offended him much; he threatened if he did so again he would run him through with a pitchfork; he notwithstanding did the same, the other did as he had threatened, the man fell, and after he was down, he stabbed him twice; the man is dead. The murderer was a stranger from the United States. His name is said to be Barklet. This is the best information we can get respecting this melancholy affair.

[Niagara Gleaner]

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