RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN UPPER CANADA.

On Monday evening last a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall, agreeable to advertise to detail the actual state of Upper Canada,

gare to religious instruction in connexion with the Established Church.

The Principal of Magdalan hall (who was the chair) opened the proceedings of the Meed by referring to the accounts which had alreade been received on this subject, and which clean the context of the received on the subject. manifested the necessity of the appeal now to be made. He doubted not the expectat maintested the necessity of the appear how about to be made. He doubted not the expectations of the deputation from the Church in Upper Canada, sanctioned as they were by Archbishops and Bishops, would be fully realised in Oxford.

The Vice-Chancellor assured the Meeting of his cordial concurrence in the object which had brought them together, and which, with much feeling, he

ommended to their consideration.

The Rev. W. Betteridge, B. D. St. John's col-The Rev. W. Betteridge, B. D. St. John's colledge, Cambridge, entered yery fully into the history of the Church in Canada, from the conquest of the Province to the present time. The Clergy Reserve Question was clearly explained by him: and the conviction must have been brought home to the minds of the hearers that such a question involving the best interests of the Province, ought long since to have been disposed of by the Home Government. The enemies of the Mother Country have availed themselves of this seeming favor towards the Established Church to excite and cherish the worst feelings in the Colony. Mr. B. passed a merited eulogy on the labours of the venerable Bishup of Quebec, once a Fellow of All Souls', who, with a self denial rarely equalled, serificed a good living in Cambridge for and all the prospects which nobility of bith and extent of interest held out to him, for the welfare of the destitute settlers in Canada. Twenty years of unceasing labor of a Missionary, added to his continued exertions during his episcopate, have reduced him to a state of entire incapacity to prosecute his labor of love. Mr. B. concluded by some account of instances in which the destitution of spiritual instances in the sp

of love. Mr. B. concluded by some account of instances in which the destiution of spiritual instruction was lamentably apparent.

The Rev. B. Cronyn, M. A. Trinity college, Dublin, furnished the Meeting with most interesting details of the labours of the Clergy, not only amongst the settlers, but also amongst the aborigines; and urged, with great clearness, the necessity of seating Charges, in order to preserve our necessity of crecting Churches, in order to preserve our people from error, and to secure the regular ordinance

The Warden of Merton expressed his persuasion that the sympathy of the meeting must be awakened to the wants of their fellow countrymen in Upper Canada, and that, although Mr. Betteridge seemed to think the period of their visit in opportune, the University and City of Oxford would be found maintaining their character on this as on other occasions.

other occasions.

The Rector of Exter, in seconding a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor for his attendance, and to the Mayor for the use of the Town Hall, doubted not all would be satisfied with the proceedings of the evening, and show to the country at large that a faithful exhibition of need must meet with process and liberal register.

with prompt and liberal assistance.

The Mayor returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks, and proposed thanks to the Chairman, who briefly responded, and the Meeting conclu-

On the whole, we may say, few such meetings, for numbers and respectability, have been seen in Oxford. We observed many Heads of Houses, Oxford. We observed many freeds of Thouses, with numbers of University gentlemen. The collection, we understand, exceeded £60 besides the sums before contributed, amounting to more than £100. The deputation, we are certain, carry with them the best wishes of Oxford for their success through the country.-[English Paper.]

RAIL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—A locomotive engine, of 8 wheels, made for the Beaver Meadow Company, was tried last week on their road. She took a train of cars, 25 in number, loaded with 140 tons of coal, down the road, from Black Creek, branch of 20 miles, 5 of which lie along the Quakake, to Parryville, on the Lehigh, a distance of 20 miles, 6 of which lie along the Quakake Valley on a grade of 250 miles, part of which rises to 95 feet to a mile, 13 miles along the Lehigh river average about 90 feet to a mile. The descent was no way surprising, as the road is all the way descending. But the return shows the improvement in this new motive power. Beside her own weight and that of her tender, (together about 10 tons) she drew up the road 52 empty cars, weighing about RAIL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS .--- A locom drew up the road 52 empty cars, weighing about 60 tons, until she reached the 96 feet grade, in a here she detached 22 cars from and with the remaining 30 started anew and car-ried them through this heavy grade. The return with 52 cars along the Lehigh was quite easy, the grade not averaging over 20 feet to a mile.

By this experiment, the doctrine heretofor

It is but just, in publishing those facts to state, that the public is indebted to Messrs. Garrett & Eastwick, of this city, for this improvement in the locomotive power.—[U. S. Gaz.]

An Exchange operation—A gentleman just arrived in Cincinnati sailed from London, on board one of the packets, ten weeks ago. He paid cabin passages for nine persons to New York, remained there in one of the best hotels three weeks, travelled with his family of nine, by stage, canal, and steam to Cincinnath when counting his money he finds himself possessed of thirteen hundred dollars more cesh than when he left London, after the payment of the expenses!!— Does any one ask how this was effected? Nothing more simple.—He brought his funds from London in sovereigns. These he sold for the market premium in New He brought his funds from London in sovereigns. These he sold for the market premium in New York, and received notes of the Bank of the United States in exchange. And upon converting these into our currency, at the market exchange, the result comes out as above stated. So much for the better currency and improved equalization of exchanges, brought about by General Jackson.

[Cincinnati Gazette.

Extraordinary Surgical operation by Dr. Scudder.—There was performed in our village, last week, a very curious and novel operation on the Eye, being nothing more nor less than the instantaneous cure of Squintitg or "Strabismus," as it is properly called. The patient, a young lady from South Carolina, came from Saratoga to this place to meet Dr. Scudder, and so perfect was the operation, and so little the inconvenience, that she returned with her parents to Saratoga in the evening train of cars. The operation was performed by cutting some of the fibres of the muscle which held the eye obliquely, the consequence was, that the opposition muscle immediately brought the eye in its proper line of vision, and the unpleasant deformity of squinting was instantaneously removed.

[Ballston Spa Gazette.]

Foreign.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The parliamentary proceedings of the week subsequent to our previous dates, were of no great interest. In the House of Lords, on the 4th of July, the bill to meliorate the criminal code had its second reading, on motion of Lord Denman. On the 5th a bill to place graduates of Durham College and the London University on the same footing with those of Oxford and Cambridge, with regard to practising at law, was read a second time, on motion of Lord Brougham. In the Commons, June 30th, Mr. Spring Rice brought forward the budget, an abstract of which we give below. He stated his inability to propose any farther reduction of the taxes for the ensuing year.

MOHE attributed the causes of the monetary in the first place, to the Chancellor of the quer, in contracting the £25,000,000 loan; he next place, to the conduct of the Bank land after that loan had been contracted.

WALLACK said that all the mischief had rought about by the iniquitous court of Bank was, who sought to be exempted from the installed have to be made into all their brother. Directors, who sought to be exempted from the in-quiry which was to be made into all their brother joint stock banks in the rest of the country. That lody had speculated as traders till they drove the specie out of the country, and they now wanted to bring it back at the expense of the people. They had ruined the United States of America.

Mr. CLAY considered that the commercial dis-tresses of the country were comparatively passed

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE. - The usual quarter THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The usual quarterly statement of the revenue has been published, and the following abstract will put our readers in possession of the most interesting particulars:

"The net produce of the revenue for the year ended 5th July, 1837, amounted to £44,075,400; and for the year ended 5th July, 1836, £43,956,474, so that the increase on the year, is 116,926.

"The net produce of the quarter ended 5th July, 1837, is £10,883,580; of the quarter ended 5th July, 1836, £11,848,932, so that the decrease on the quarter is £855,355. the quarter is £865,355.

"In all the branches of revenue for the quarter

"In all the branches of revenues there is a decrease, with the exception of the tax-es. In the customs there is a decrease of £412,-505; excise, £551,505; stamps, £87,288; post-of-

505; excise, £551,505; stamps, £87,288; post-of-fice, £19,263; miscellaneous, £2,247. There is an increase in the taxes of £38,259.

"We presume that the depression of the account may be traced in a great measure to the unsettled state of the commercial world for some months past but it is also fair to state that the present quarter has the peculiar disadvantage, of being subjected to a comparison with the most flourishing official returns which have been made of the public income for many years. By the accounts of the July quarter of 1836, it appears that there has been an increase of receipts of upwards of two millions upon the year and quarter too—the amounts being respectively £2,045,436 and £1,306,648.

"The amount of exchequer bills required for

"The amount of exchequer bills required for the service of the quarter, is calculated at £4,853,

It was doubtless with these data before him the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to the con-clusion that a large falling off in the revenue was to be calculated on, for the ensuing year. The statement of the revenue, though not flat-

The statement of the revenue, though not flat-tering, seems to have been so generally anticipa-ted as to oroduce no prejudicial effect on the mo-ney market. The funds, instead of falling, kept rising, and shortly after the publication of the quar-terly account, three per cents. reached the very

lerly account, three per tents. Which arise of \$21.

On the 3rd grants of £21,000 for the repair of Marlborough House—the future residence of the Queen Dowager—and of £88,000 for the new houses of Parliament, were agreed to by a vote of 100 to 20, Mr. Hume opposing, us usual.

House of Commons-July 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—July 3.

On a sum of £114,160 14s, 6d, being proposed for advances on account of arrears and charges for the administration of justice and the civil government of the province of Lower Canada.

Mr. Hume objected to the vote, which was nothing but a fine imposed on the people of England for the bad government of the colonists.

Mr. Robinson complained that the resolution affirming the principle of discharging all arrears of salaries from the Canadian exchequer, as well as the other resolutions agreed to by the house with respect to the colony, had not been followed by a legistative enactment, and that the people of England should now be called on to vote so large a sum. The amount of the vote might have been applied, but for the remissness of government, to reduce but for the remissness of government, to reduce nearly the whole of the duty on marine insurances, or to give relief to the other important interest which required it.

or to give relief to the other important interest which required it.

Lord J. Russell said, that the house had in conformity with the message from her majesty, agreed not to proceed with any neasure likely to give rise to much discussion. Ministers had by no means abandoned the principles of the resolutions, though they were precluded by circumstances from introducing a bill founded on them; and should he have the honour of holding the office he now filled in the next parliament, he would feel it his duty to endeavor to give effect to them by legislative enactment. ctment.

Lord Stanly said, that Government were highly censurable in delaying to bring in a bill immediately after the resolution had passed. Such a step would have been most valuable as an evidence of their sincerity to that portion of the community of Lower Canada, which they had by the resolutions declared it to be their intention to protect, and for the suppression of those indications of discontent and partial disturbance which now appeared. Ad-Lord Stanly said, that Government were highly By this experiment, the doctrine heretofore pretty currently established, that rail roads cannot compete with canals for heavy transportation, is exploded. The average descent of most of our rivers (if no other sites can be found) present sites for rail roads which can with such engines be made to compete successfully with canals of any size.—Besides, this the most satisfactory proof was presented by this engine, of the complete success of raising and keeping up steam by the use of anthracite coal, for the fuel: the doors of the furnace having been, during this experiment, kept open half the time.

It is but just, in publishing those facts to state, that the public is indebted to Messrs. Garrett & Eastwick, of this city, for this improvement in the been pledged over and over again in that house, and now they gave security to keep their pledges in the sum of 140,000l. It is absolutely essential that this advance should be made as a guarantee to both nations that Ministers should not shink, if they were desirous of shrinking from the declarations they had made. (Hear, hear.)

It had given him great satisfaction to hear the frank declaration of his noble friend, that should him present office in the next.

It had given him great satisfaction to hear the frank declaration of his noble friend, that should he continue to hold his present office in the next Parliament, he would endeavor to give effect to the resolutions, whatever party might oppose him.

Mr. Hume advised the noble lord not to take counsel from an enemy. It was in vain to talk of giving effect to the resolutions. A hill for such a purpose would be mere waste paper, unless Government were prepared to send out an army to Canada to compel its people to obedience.

Lord J. Russell might deny entirely the justice of the charge which the noble lord opposite had brought against the Government. He did not think it would have been right in Ministers to abandon every other measure for the sole purpose of carrying a hill regarding Canada. He did not at all believe in the existence of general discontent in that country, nor did he anticipate that it would be necessary to have recours to any measures of harshness or severity to give effect to the line of policy laid down in the resolutions.

The house then divided, when there appeared.

The house then divided, when there appeared.

For the vote - 43

Against it - 10

Majerity - 3

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITHINDIA.

Sir J. Hobhouse moved a grant if £75,000 to carry into effect an arangement with the East India Company, for the establishment of a steam communication with India, by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. He doubted not that postages, passengers, &c. would soon meet the current expenses. Agreed to.

A motion for the third reading of the imprisonment for delpt bill was agreed to.

A motion for the third reading of the imprison-ment for debt bill was agreed to.

On the 4th, a motion for an address to the throne, praying the appointment of a commission, to enquire into the causes of the distress among the unemployed hand-loom weavers, was agreed to after a discussion of some length, by a vote of 53 to 45. We gave a sketch of the debate on this

Mr. Hung attributed the causes of the monetary | ce of wages, but he trusted the house would agree to the motion without a division, by which they would show to the working classes that even if they had not the power of alleviating their distresses, they were anxious to do so.

MR. DILLON said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at present crists of the said that the distress which at the distress which are the said that the distress which are the said that the distress which are the said that the distress which at the distress which are the said that the said that the said that t

Mr. DILLON said that the distress which at present existed was, perhaps, such as at no former period has been presented to the attention of the house. Committees has sat in the year 1833, 1834, and 1835, and it has been proved that some of these men were living upon 23d. per day. Those who had employment could only earn from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. a week, and one third of them were in a to 3s. 90. a week, and one thind of them to state of starvation. The manufacturers, instead of doing all they could to alleviate the distress of their labourers, had kept their coin in their pockets' and ground their labourers to the earth. There were, in fact, many members in the house who truckled to the monied interest, and thought that the other portions of the community ought to be sacrificed to this. What would be the use of resealing the corn laws, as long as there existed set at rest, by a final determination that no suspensative and grinding manufacturers? If corn was sion shall take place. This determination appears to be acquiesced in by the parties concerned, and to them, for the manufacturers would reduce the Mr. P. Thomson said that he knew very little

wages accordingly.

Mr. P. Thomson said that he knew very little of the electors of this country, if the language used by the hon. member who had just spoken would at all advance him in their favour. He did not believe that those parties would feel pleased to hear the manufacturers of the country called cruel and grasping. (Cheers.) Such language could do no good to any body. He could not give his consent to the motion of his hon. friend. The proposition was a definite one, but it was not enough for an hon. member to come down with a definite proposition—he must be prepared to show that good would result from it. If he were to grant this commission, he should be exciting false expectations and hopes; he would be making the situation of the parties worse by deluding them, which would be a sufficient reason for him to refuse it, even if it were called for by themselves. He was afraid that persons engaged in that branch of our manufactures would always be subject to great vicissitudes, and their improvement rested a good deal with themselves. He believed that one of the great causes of their distress, was the inducement held out to them to enter early he life into that branch of manufactures. It was not, therefore, from any want of sympathy or feeling for their disthat branch of manufactures. It was not, therefore, from any want of sympathy or feeling for their distresses, but because he was unwilling to create a delusion in their minds, that he could not consent to the motion of the hon, member.

SIR E. BATESON said he should give the motion

SIR E. BATESON said he should give the motion his most cordial support. Starvation was making dreadful progress in many parts of Ireland, in which the people were engaged in that unfortunate trade. He had that day received advices from different parts of the north of Ireland, stating the distress which now prevails in that part of the country. In the town of Belfast there were no fewer than from six to ten thousand persons out of work, and a state of actual starvation.

Mr. FIELDEN had heard with surprise the re-

marks of the right hon. president of the board of trade. The house had it from the reports on the table, that there were no less than between two and three millions of persons in a state of starva-tion: and yet the house had been told by a mem-of the government, that there was no relief for them. If such was the case, he would fearlessly them. If such was the case, he would fearlessly assert that there was no government in that country. The house ought to not to separate without making some attempt for the alleviation of the distless, which would be much better and much cheaper than to call out the military to keep down these poor men. The house ought to send them with a fund for the purpose of relieving great distress when they found it.

Mr. Chalmers said that he had presented several peitions from the hand-loom weavers, praying that they might be allowed to purchase foreign corn in bond. If that permission were granted, it would afford those distressed persons considerable relief.

Mr. Robinson thought it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for parliament to provide a remedy for the distress of the hand-loom weav-ers. He was inclined to think that the only thing which parliament could do to serve them, was to relax the operation of the corn laws; but if that could not be done, the legislature was bound to do that which be had often suggested—namely, establish a more equitable system of taxation, king the burden from the poor and placing is

The house divided, and the numbers werethe motion, 53; against it, 45; majority, 8.

Mr. O'Connell has concluded not to offer himself as a candidate for Dublin, as he intended, tut goes to his old friends of Kilkenny.

The harvest had commenced in the neighborhood of Liverpool, and it was abundant, and of the

THE MISSING WHALERS.—The Swan the last

from 10 A. M. until 9 F. M. during which time it is is computed that more than 20,000 persons came to see it, including many of high rank, ladies as well as gentlemen. A description of the coffin, and of the room in which it was exhibited, may be

and of the room in which it was exhibited, may be interesting to the reader.

The apartment was fitted up in a manner to give full effect to the mournful scene. The walls were hung with black cloth, and ornamented with festoons of crape, around which were suspended silver plated sconces with wax candles. From the centre of the ceiling was suspended a bronze chandelier with ground grass lamps, which afforded a dih light, and gave much effect to the state coffin, which was placed on tressels in the centre of the room, and was covered with black cloth and crape, round which stood persons with white wands,

of the room, and was covered with black cloth and crape, round which stood persons with white wands, to prevent the crowd pressing it.

The coffin is composed of Spanish mahogany of the finest grain, two inches and a half in thickness covered with royal purple velvet of Genoa manufacture and fined with white satin. The dimensions are as follows:—Length, seven feet three inches; depth, two feet; breadth across the shoulders, two feet ten inches; breadth of the head twenty-four inches; breadth of feet twenty-two

inches.

The ornaments, consisting of the handles and nails, are of silver gilt, and of the most elegant device, the arrangements of which were completed under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Turner, by the most ingenious workmen of his repository. On the lid of the coffin, in the first panishing the program of the program was further than the program of the pository. On the lid of the collin, in the most curi-el, is placed the royal arms of England, most curi-ously wrought in silver gilt. In the centre one, is a massive plate of the same metal, on which is

a massive plate of the safe metal, on engraved the subjoined inscription: Depositum Serenissimi, potentiisimi Et excellentissimi monarchi, GULIELMI QUARTI; Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis,
Figei Defensoris;
Regis Hanoveriæ, A. C.;
Brunsvici et et Lunebergi Ducis.
Obiit XX. die Junii,
Anno Domini MDCCCXXXVII.

Anno Domini MDCCCXXXVII.

A tatis suæ LXXII. regnique sui VII.

At the last panel, at the foot of the lid, is placed the order of the Garter, with the inscription "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Around the coffin and lid are rows of nails most curiously studded in double lines, likewise cornices of a most unique pattern, giving the lout ensemble a most solemn and imposing effect.

George the Fourth's coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and was much more splendid than the one provided for his brother. The pall is of purple velvet, edged with white satin.

Tickets of admission to see the buriel were issued to the number of 7000.

The Duke of Sussex was to officiate as chief

contrary to etiquette, the Queen Dowager had inisited on being present, and arrangements had been made by which she could pass, without ob-servation, from her own apartments in the Castle to the royal closet in St. George's Chapel, where she could look on without being seen.

It is stated that nearly all the highest members of the royal household will retire, and he replaced

of the royal household will retire, and be replaced others, of the young Queen's appointment.—
ne Earl of Munster, and the Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitzclarance, and Lord and Lady Falk-land, were going to the continent.

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1837.

We may suppose that the question of a suspen ion of specie payments by our Banks has set at rest, by a final determination that no suspenthe Banks have taken their measures accordingly; byreducing their circulation as fast as possible to the smallest amount, so that instead of suspending specie payments they have nearly suspended busi ness altogether. The notes of our own Institutions are now rarely seen in circulation, being retained in the Banks as fast as they are received in payment for debts. As there have been no disc worth mentioning for the last three months, and notes have been kept in the Banks as fast as they were paid in, the circulation must have been reduced from one-half to two-thirds less than it was before that period. And this process is still going on, and must continue until nearly every note the specie paying Banks has been paid in, or the Banks of the United States and of Lower Canada resume specie payments. If there were any prospect of a resumption speedily taking place, our present embarrassments might soon vanish, and would be more easily borne during their continuance; but there is no such prospect in view. A few persons have deceived themselves or been deceived by the chatter of two or three American papers, and have buoyed themselves up with the ion that the American Banks would soon resume paying specie. Every man who knows anything of the subject, knows that they cannot resum while specie remains at a premium. And specie will command a premium so long as it is required for exportation to England in order to liquidate American debts. And as specie alone will go but a small way towards paying those debts, they must be paid chiefly by an exportation of produce, of which cotton forms the principal article. For this ourpose large quantities of cotton have been sent o England already, but the debt cannot be liquidated until the next or growing crop of cotton be in the market, and this will not be till next spring. In order to place this matter beyond doubt or cavil, we make the following extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer, put forth on the best authority. After mentioning the report that the Bank of the United States would soon resume specie payments, the Courier and Enquirer says:

"Now this matter may as well be put to rest at once; and we therefore publish on the best authority, that the United States Bank has not the slightest intention of resuming specie payments until by the liquidation of our foreign indebtedness, tem, and throw it on real capital instead of a fals specie shall cease to be at a premium, when every Bank in the United States may resume at the same

For the intelligent merchant this declaration i For the intelligent merchant this declaration is nunnecessary, because he knows that so long as it is the interest of the bill-holder to demand payment of his bill in specie, neither the Bank of the United States nor any other can resume specie payments and continue its business. The triing is impracticable. But as soon as our next crop is deposited in the European markets, which will be between the first of February and April, the bills alrance against it will sumply the demand for rebetween the first of February and April, the bills drawn against it will supply the demand for remittances; and of course when we have nothing to pay in Europe there will be no demand for specie for exportation. Then, and not till then, can our Banks resume; and then no merchant can afford to ship specie, because bills will answer the same purpose, and at 109½ are cheaper than specie at par. We hope there will be no more said on the subject of the U. S. Bank's immediately resuming

specie payments." This statement, we presume, will dispel the nocie payments, and show that we have nothing to Peterhead on the 29th May. None of the crew had died previous to the 1st April; but, after that time 25 died, principally in consequence of having left the vessel to attempt to reach the shore.

The burial of the late King was to take place heaped on those Banks for suspending specie payments, but without the least reason or authority. ments, but without the least reason or authority. on the 8th of July, the ceremonies commentering at 9 o'clock in the evening. The lying in state was to continue from 10 A. M. of the 7th, until 3 P. M. of the next day. The state coffin was exhibited on the 2nd, at the house of the undertaker, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. during which time it considerably above its legal value, so that all their specie would soon have been withdrawn from their specie would soon have been withdrawn from their aults. But by suspending they were enabled to continue their discounts, and their notes supplied the merchants with the means of making all requisite domestic purchases or home payments, and they thus obtained the liberty and the power of employing the greatest part of their-means in the discharge of their foreign debts. In this way both foreign and home debts will be paid, but on the other plan neither of them could have been paid, or great outcry has been made too respecting over-banking, and the Banks have been reproached with could not have been paid in full at any rate. A this as if the sole blame rested on them. Admit. ting that there has been a great deal of over-banking, yet the people who not only solicited loans om the Banks, but urged and almost forced the oans from them, should bear at least an equal share of blame with the Banks. The people are equally guilty. They would take no detial, and all but forced the Bank Directors to accommodate and but forced the Bank Directors to accommodate them. It requires a good deal of firmness to resist importunate applications for loans, and if the Banks have gone too far and yielded too much, the rency for themselves, that they might send a lar-Banks have gone too far and yielded too much, the people who tempted them should bear a share of the blame and punishment. It thus appears that both for the suspension of specie payments and for the over-banking and over-trading which have rendered that suspension necessary, the people are Banks are. Where one tempted and the other yielded, there cannot be much difference in the er-

on of specie payments by the American to the conditions at present. Our rulers w Banks; but in general the measure has been ap- professing to maintain public credit have effects proved there, since it evidently increases the abil- ly destroyed it by destroying private credit. ity of the American merchants for paying their that too though the object of the former could the debts to England. The Banks by suspending specie payments were enabled to continue their accommodations to the merchants who thus obtained sank up to his chin in a bog. They have sars nome funds for home payments, and were thereby ced the actual to the ideal—that which exists nabled to employ their other funds for the pay- that which is barely possible. As if a man sha ment of their foreign debts. By these arrangements all their debts both home and foreign will with the materials a bridge to the moon. S be paid, which on any other plan was impossible. conduct from lunatics would not be surprising. It was better to suspend and eventually pay all, from statesmen it is so incongruous that there than to pay specie for a short time, and then be- pear to be dreaming and acting folly in come bankrupt and pay nobody. The foolish speculations which involved them in such a dilemma may be censured, but having become thus involved, the only question could be of the best means of escape. The plan they have adopted promises to pay all in the end, the opposite plan would have paid a few and defrauded the rest .-By the plan adopted by them, if any preference is shown it is to the foreign creditor; by the opposite plan the foreign creditor would have received little or nothing in the crash of a general bankruptcy. On a review of the whole case, the course aken by the Americans is evidently the one best adapted to liquidate their debts and maintain their credit. That the hard-money men should rave over the failure of their schemes can excite no urprise. It must be excessively mortifying to

them to see the gold and silver which they had conjured from Europe returning to its former aes, the spell being broken. Some time will clapse before they will be able to erect another olden image.

Though the plan that has been taken in this Province has been less disastrous than might have been expected, yet its evils are unfolding themselves and pressing on the mercantile community and through them on the whole, with greater power from day to day. Being deprived of the usual and necessary accommodation at the Banks, the merchants have been unable to meet the bills drawn on them by those of the Lower Province. Those bills have gone back protested, and the con-sequence is that the creditors there are distressed and the debtors here are brought into the Courts, and saddled with heavy expences. Talk of desiring to maintain the credit of the Province, in order to facilitate the negotiation of public loans in London! The first care should have been to keep or provide the means of discharging existing obligations, before contracting new ones. And what avails a nominal public credit, if thousands of private obligations are dishonoured? It is said that the Executive did not know that a large amount of protested bills had been sent back to the Lower Province, but this we cannot believe. The fac was publicly known weeks ago, and independent of that, any man must have known that the course pursued with the Banks would necessarily incapacitate the merchants from meeting their obligations. The protested bills and suits at law must have been foreseen from the beginning. It argues nothing to say that our trade has depended too much on the banks, and it is time to alter the sys-

foundation of mere credit. If this alteration we desirable and suited to the circumstances of the country, yet he must be a madman who would make the change suddenly, and thus derange and lestroy thousands of existing obligations and con-Whether the system be right or wrong, tracts. wise or foolish, in itself, it has been universally acted on, and nearly the whole trade of the cou try is arranged in accordance with it. Hence, an quired alteration should be introduced cautiously and gradually, like the light of morning beaming over the hills; not like the lightning's flash which scatters and blasts whatever it touches, and leaves the world overspread with deeper gloom. The importing merchants may have been too liberal in their credits, and the trade in this Province may have depended too much on the Banks; but then the engagements which have been made in good at a cheap rate. We have but a small exhaus faith must be honourably fulfilled; and to do this uires a continnance of the accom was expected and given when the engagements were made. To suddenly stop all that accommodation greatly injures the trade in two ways. It deprives the merchants of that important aid from the Banks which they expected and calculated on It has been said, let us build more vessels. when forming their engagements, and also stops one-half of the demand for their goods by causing the expences of a voyage up and down. Units a general scarcity of money. The circulating medium is diminished one-half, or even two-thirds, and of course there is a corresponding decrease in

the demand for goods in general. This foolish procedure was also taken at a time when there was no produce in the country to export instead of making payments in money. In ordinary years, a large quantity of produce would have been sent to Montreal, in part liquidation of debts contracted there, and therefore less money would have been required. But now, when there was no produce to send down, the supply of money has been cu Banks, if not increased, at any rate should not be diminished, yet in the teeth of that special reason and of several other urgent reasons, that accommo dation is suspended entirely, and the merchants are left to convert stones into money, and pine stumps rendered that suspension necessary, the people are as much to blame, being as much in fault, as the ror or guilt. It may also be presumed in general, how immediately convertible into specie, will be as soon as the foreign debt is discharged. both public and private welfare by extending their We on the contrary, prefer to put the specie inloans and credits. They had acted fong on the plan of borrowing and lending all they could, and they had seen the country prosper under the system; so that they may be pardoned for having extended it too for the country prosper under the system; so that they may be pardoned for having extended it too for the country prosper under the system; so that they may be pardoned for having extended it too for the country prosper under the system; so that they may be pardoned for having extended it too for the country prosper under the system. tended it too far. They have bent the bow till it large part of their usual sales by the consequent broke, but where all have been equally excited scarcity of money, are forced to allow their bills and infatuated, they must share an equal degree of to be protested, and the creditors who trusted us censure if censure be awarded. Under all the circumstances, we cannot wonder that the Americans have stretched the system of credit like a

for the sake of political effect, condemned the sus- could not wait. They must be fulfilled accom-

According to the opinion of the Attorney Go al, the law regulating the commercial into between the British Colonies and the United S. prohibits the carrying of staves by American sels from one Canadian port to anothe (Copy.)

Attorney General's Office. Teconto, 12th August, 1825.

Sira,—With reference to the letter of the cletter of Customs at the Port of Kingston of 27th ult°0, addressed to you, in which that of he instructed whether at one British port and consigned to anot port and discharged there, such vessels h touched at and cleared from a Foreign port be the time of receiving and landing the have the honor to state that such practice is ille and subjects the vessel and cargo to se

I have the honor to le,

Your most obedient Humble servant, CHR. R. HAGERMAN, The Hon. George H. Markland,

Inspector General.

As this matter greatly affects the proceedings of the Kington Stave Company, and through them the interests of Kingston, we will examine the subiect, and show its bearing on the prospenty of Upper Canada. The law above adverted to is designed to layour

British navigation by giving to British vessels the whole of their own carrying trade, and as a general rule it is beneficial and necessary. Bet we think that in this matter of stave-carrying, mexception must be allowed, because, unless that he admitted, our vessels will not, cannot, carry the staves at all, -- they will be carried solely by the Americans, as was the case before the Stave Co pany was established. The reason arises from this that Staves are carried as a return cargo, by th American vessels trading to Lakes Erie and Hun from Oswego and some other American ports of Lake Ontario, and being a return cargo, they at carried at a cheap rate, much cheaper than vessels can afford to carry them. The Canadia vessels ask \$65 per thousand for bringing star from the River Thames and other Canadian po on the upper lakes to Kingston; but American sels bring staves for \$50 per M, making a differ ence of \$15 per M, and that would give the lum bermen a handsome profit. Indeed, they thin themselves well off if they gain \$9 per M profit. Now, staves cannot pay the \$65 per ! carriage to Kingston. For they cost \$34 mm from this place to Quebec, and are only worth a 10s. per M when at that port. So that the riage would be £25 per M, and leave only £1% to the owner; and staves cannot be got out of he woods and taken to a shipping port or place unit £10 per M. So that the lumberer would los A 10s. by his staves if they were carried by Bosh vessels, and would gain 15s. per Mat the Amer can rate. Staves cannot pay for a vessel going empty to bring them down: they can only pe when brought as a return cargo. The Amenda carrying salt, met have many vessels constantly chandize, &c. &c. from their Lower ports to Sindusky, Cleaveland, St. Josephs, Detroit, Chicago, and other ports in the West, and these vessels ther than come back empty, bring these state country peopled on the Upper Lakes, and buist ressels trading there. These few have be ployed in bringing staves as a return carmin they could not bring them all, and the best would not pay to send vessels up empty foreses. therefore some American vessels were emple we do, what are they to do? Staves will not my vessels are loaded up, and bring staves mention return freight, the business must be abandously those who can do this. A Canadian Captain claimed against employing American vessels was asked if he had ever been refused a down. "I have nothing to take up", he ansut " and without some up-freight staves would pay." As it is, the British vessels have been lowed \$5 per M more than Americans, yet is cient number of the former could not be dissil at the rate.

An important question on this subject also, the effect which the construction of the Great Hall Rail-Road will have on the trade to the ! Lakes. And there can be no doubt that when rail road is completed between Hamilton and O ham, most of the staves and produce of the country will come by that road to Hamilton The road will run through the heart of the Ton Canada Peninsula, from the head of Lake (ni to the navigable waters of the Thames manage Lake St. Clair, and therefore the rail mel take most of the produce of that region. Her th is a sufficient reason against building may so vessels. The trade which they would expen transact will be transferred to the rail-root, navigation will be much more confined to b Ontario than at present. It is thus evided we have not, and cannot expect to have, 1 cient number of vessels trading to the upper La are so brought they will not pay, and the him must be abandoned. If there was a sufficient mount of traffic up, vessels could be balls staves brought as return freight; but there's and to employ our own vessels so fat as the be had and American for the rest, and thus see three-fourths of the entire trade, is better that give it all back to the Americans, as must be if the law be enforced. For it must be rese bered that this stave trade is only just establish The company was formed in the beginning 1836, and that year did little more than make rangements and preparations for business. present year is the first of real trade, and viously it was entirely in the hands of sing effect.

George the Fourth's coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and was much more splendid than the one provided for his brother. The pall is of purple velvet, edged with white sain.

Tickets of admission to see the buriel were issued to the number of 7000.

The Duke of Sussex was to officiate as chief mounter, wearing a long black cloak. although

lowed them, as we have states than they gave to Americans. necessary to employ some of the former could not be had at than this be required, the trad the Americans altogether, beca ducted at some one place when rafted and sent down the rive have a capital place for that Island, and have sunk a good making piers and other things ing. Unless this establishm ing. Unless this established men be fully employed, the and must be given up. Now, ter than no bread," it is bette though it does employ a few mong our own, rather than sac And in order to shew that greater importance than man we have obtained the followin has been already done this sea During this season, 34 Britis ved with staves and timber, The former have made 118 los

made 11 or 12 trips each. each vessel spends about £ trip, for provisions, marine st here is £600 spent in Kingsto ly. Of their cargoes about or the rest staves, equal altogeth which have been made into these costs about £300 for fit 800. Add to this the men' provisions &c. on these rafts conclude that £5,000 are which not a farthing would company. Each raft is rec Quebec. In ordinary year sels could not have been obt as flour, pork, pot ash, &c. po year there was no produce t American vessels have only j and if they are stopped man brought down at all. The co offer of 100,000, at and near cannot obtain them without vessels to bring them as ret more business offering now that pays b tter, and they w Three or four weeks ag

only one each. Indeed, some

almost solely employed in the

American paper some accou New-York. Since then the tried at the town of Flatbur large company of farmers a of whom have given the favour of the machine.

"take great pleasure in coin our opinion on all last rolled smooth, whether upside hill, that it will perfete the state of the best mowner. least, to that of the best most ion, would accomplish the it cuts the swathe perfectly grass in a beautiful winrow chine is driven; keeping its eration by two stones that so knife, above and below, th stantly preserved, thereby a taken for whetting the compropelled by one horse, cut feet swathe, the horse walk a rate from three to four miling the work to our entire se ing the work to our entire sa is easily managed, and we s machine should be more liab other farming utensil. It conviction that the machigreatest importance to agric to the praries of the west of

COLBORNE HARBOR.—I plaints that we daily heat times and great scarcity of ifying to observe the rapid mong us, of many internal were natural to suppose, pressure of the times would ed. As an instance of this of the Colborne Harbor Come ed their charter in March far extended their piers as ed their charter in March if at extended their piers as to touch in perfect safety, an or goods. On Wednesday med, the Inhabitants of Col gratification of beholding for Boat lying in their harbour, having called each to the control of the control having called on that day, ment. Several Ladies and and neighbourhood turned o had the satisfaction of stept the deck of the record and the deck of the vessel, where Captain Herchmer with his and urbanity. Considering the shortness

been commenced, and the ded to, the diligence and p rectors, as well as the Contr rectors, as well as the Contrimprovement of so much im of Colborne and the suround praiseworthy. An addition immediately extended, as pleted with similar expectangest class we are told malightest apprehension of down may expect shortly to Bonke figuring in the diffusements, as a regular sto Star]

Having published Mr. Dr. O'CALLAGHAN, we had complying with the request script to the following con by John Nellson, Esq., to bec Mercury, which contain refutation of the insignation KENZIE's letter, with respective family. We embrace KENZIE's letter, with respect his family. We embrace for remarking, that all dou away with as to the letter to all intents and purposes been ascertained that the tended it for a general pegave it the heading which to it.—[Montreal Gazette. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SIR,—I regret that I she of Mr. M'Kenzic of Upper Saturday. There as which are inevitable to the obe engaged in public Asturday. There is which are inevitable to the which are inevitable to the obe engaged in public of the engaged in the discharge of the engaged in the discharge of the engaged in the discharge of the engaged in the e

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