The Upper Canada Herald,

A POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.



AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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F PHILADELPHIA,

FOR A STORY! d interest to the columns of the

re, The Marke

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1838. [T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

WHOLE No. 1023: No. or Vol. 25

Doctry.

STANZAS ON THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ. Sung in celebration of the Abolition of Negro Apprenticeship throughout the West India Colonies, on Wednesday, the 1st of August, at the York Choral Society's Concert, performed in the Festival Concert-room, that evening.

Hie to the mountain afar All in the cool of the even', All in the cool of the even', Led by you beautiful star! First of the danglaters of heaven; Sweet to the stare is the season of rest, Something far sweeter he looks for to-night, His heart lies awake in the depth of his breast,
And listens till God shall say, "Let there be, light!"

Climb we the mountain, and stand Fresh from our old father-land-Balm in the ocean-born gale, Darkness yet covers the face of the deep, Spirit of freedom! go forth in thy might, To break up our bondage like infancy's sleep, The moment when God shall say, "Let there be light!"

Gaze we meanwhile from this peak, Praying in thought while we gaze;
Watch for the dawning's first streak,
Prayer then be turn'd into praise!
Shout to the valleys, "Behold ye the morn." Long, long desired, but denied to our sight!

Lo, myriads of Slaves into men are new-born,

The word was omnipotent, "Let there be light!"

Hear it, and hail it the eall! Liberty! liberty! all Join in that Jubilee Song. Hark! they are Freemen! whose voices unite; While England, the Indies, and Africa sing Amen! Hallelujah! to "Let there be light!"

I will give you my experience and opinion upon the manner of keeping hogs in health while
they are fattening. I have lost in years back a
great many hogs—had other sick and languishing,
so that they would not fatten; and been obliged
to turn then out of my pen. I always observed
that when I did so, they either died immediately,
or if they lived a few days got well. I always or if they lived a few days got well. I always observed too that my hogs in the pen would eat and chew with eagerness, all hard substances such ach stones, bones, and even small stones; and had by accident got from the fire into their feed. I had also observed, that when I let a sick hog out of the pen, he would go to eating such things, and even the ground itself. I then thought of trying the experiment, and collected a peck of coals from

Becipe for taking hives without destroying the been.—Having always thought that there was great inhumanity in the old plan of destroying the bees in order to take the honey, we determined to try the more humane plan practised by the French of robbing them of their sweets without deptiving them of life, and we have put the plan twice into operation this present system without activation.

to lay the method before our readers, in the hope that we may be instrumental in saving many lives of those industrious workmen, and of securing their labours to their owners for numbers of years. The method, which is easy is as follows:

The method, which is easy is as follows:

In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, place a tub near the hive, then tum the hive over with its bottom upwards into the tub, cover the hive with a clean one, which must be previously prepared by washing its inside with salt and water, and rubbing it with hickory leaves, thyme, or some other aromatick leaves or herbs.—Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and gently beat around the sides of the full hive for about 15 minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other one was taken.

This should be done about midsummer, so as to allow the bees time to provide a new stock of hor

allow the bees time to provide a new stock of honey for winter's use. If care be observed no danger need be apprehended .- [Balt. Farmer.]

LECTURE ON AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES

LECTURE ON AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The subject of Dr. Smith's third lecture was the ancient tumuli, or mounds of the American continent. These are found, commencing on the back part of the state of New York and running through Ohio and the valley of the Mississippi, through Mexico and the whole length of South America. At the northern end of the chain they are small; the largest are found, with a single exception, in the valley of the Mississippi. They are undoubtedly, the lecturer thinks, the works of art; for it they had been formed by the current of the Mississippi, as is supposed by a distinguished geologist of Massachusetis, (Prof. Hitchcock, we suppose he alluded to) the skeletons found in some of them would not have been placed in the perfect regularity in which they are laid—being found laid, like the radii of a circle or the spokes of a wheel, with their feet at the centre and their heads ontwards, and thus padd year.

which was a tumulus, surmounted with a stockade fence. The people, as described by the historian who accompanied him, were a half-civilised rare, entirely different from our Indians; and when journeying in land, he was received by a queen of the country who came out to meet him with several hundred attendants, with musical instruments, dancing, &c. This race was utterly exterminated, he supposes, by the Indians, who were the Goths and Vandals of America. One of these tunuli has been excavated in Cincinnati, and musical instruments found, made of bone—a curious image of a female, carved in ivory—mirrors of mica slate, &c.

slate, &c.
The lecturer had several specimens of beautiful my ashes and put them into the pen. They were immediately devoured. I gave them more, until thought it did them good, and continued to supply them daily with them. I have since that time (two years ago) fattened more than fifty booss and extra a sick one and the strength of the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily asked to the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily asked to the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since the supply them daily with them. I have since the supply them daily with them. I have since that time the supply them daily with them. I have since the supply them daily with them. I have since the supply them daily with them. I have since the supply them daily with them them to the supply them daily with them. I have since the supply them daily with them the supply them daily with them the supply them daily with the supply them daily with the

posteries and put them into the pen. They were sumediately devoured. I gave them more, until my bogs had eaten at least two quarts each, thought it did them good, and continued to supply them daily with them. I have since that time (two years ago) fattened more than fifty hogs, and never that a sick one, nor one whose pork has been mealy or affected with any disease. I believe it to be an effectual remedy, for a very serious difficulty with farmers. My neighbors to whom here commanded my plan, have tried it with the same saccess, and if you please, you may give it publicity in your paper. [Penn. Farmer.]

PREVENTING CIDER TROM RECOMING SOUR.—There are several modes adopted by farmers, to give it publicity in your paper. [Penn. Farmer.]

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PREVENTING CIDER TROM RECOMING SOUR.—There are several modes of refining cider remains fee from that some season or other, this prevent he cider from becoming sour. One is be publicing in of mustard seed—about a gill to the hard. For some reason or other, this prevent he cider from becoming sour. One is more from the ingoor, and checking the ferremains fee from that comes, or hardness, r si is sometimes called, which it otherwise would have,—the different modes of refining cider, adopted by some who follow the business, depends undoubted from the ingoor, and checking the ferremation at he right time.

Parmers generally, have neither the time not be kill to follow out all the operations required to the farmers, the company of the control of the control

Such are some of the interesting relics of a operation this present season with entire success.

And as, besides the humanity of the process it has concerned by the commend it, we deem it our duty answers—Where?—[Dedhain Advertiser.]

THE TURE AND THE ENGLISHMAN.-A Mr. Urquhart, who has travelled extensively and resided for many years in Eastern countries, has lately published a book of his adventures and observations, in which we find the subjoined curious antithetical portraiture of Turks and English

Europeans commemorate the laying of the foundation stone: Turks celebrate the covering in of the roof. Among the Turks, a beard is a mark of the roof. Among the Turks, a beard is a mark of dignity; with ui, of negligence. Shaving the head is, with them, a custom; with us a purishment. We take off our gloves before our sovereign: they cover their hands with their sleeves. We enter an apartment with our head uncovered; they enter an apartment with the feet uncovered. With them the men have their necks and their arms naked; with us, women have their arms and necks naked. With us the women parade in gay colours, and the men in sombre; with them, in both cases, it is the reverse. With us, the men ogle ours, and the men in sombre; with them, in both cases, it is the reverse. With us, the men ogle the women; in Turkey, the woman ogle the men. With us, the lady looks shy and bashful; in Turkey it is the gentleman. In Europe, a lady cannot visit a gentleman; in Turkey, she can. In Turkey, a gentleman cannot visit a lady; in Europe be can. There the ladies always wear trowsers, and the gentlemen sometimes wear nedicoals. Turkey, a gentleman cannot visit a lady; in Europe be can. There the ladies always wear trowsers, and the gentlemen sometimes wear peticoats. With us, the red cap is the symbol of license; with them, it is the hat. In our rooms the roof is white and the wall is coloured; with them, the wall is white and the roof is coloured. In Turkey, there are gradations of social rank without privileges, in England, there are privileges without corresponding social distinction. With us, social forms and etiquette supersede domestic ties; with them, the etiquette of relationship supersedes that of society. With us, the schoolmaster appeals to the authority of the parent; with them, the original privileges in England. With us, a student is punished by being "confined to chapel;" with them, a scholar is punished by being excluded from the mosque: Their children have the manners of men; our men the manners of children. Among us, masters require characters with their actions.

Any dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best frive. But I have boiled some also."
So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish—a sight of which would have made is punished by being excluded from the mosque: Their children have the manners of men; our men the manners of children. Among us, masters require characters with their distributions of the mosque: Their children have the manners of men; our men the manners of children. Among us, masters require characters with their distributions of the mosque: Their children have the manners of men; our men the manners of children. Among us, masters require characters with their distributions of the mosque: Their children have the manners of men; our men the manners of children. Among us, masters require characters with their distributions. The proposition of the mosque is the authority of would have made it i

which the had continued to the second and the secon

well-being; they cannot conceive that what is good and just is capable of change.

The Englishman will esteem the Turk unhappy because he has no public amusements; the Turk will reckon the man miserable who lacks amusements at home. The Englishman will look on the Turk as destitute of taste, because he has no pictures; the Turk will consider the Englishman destitute of feeling, from his disregard of nature. The Turk will be borrified at prostitution and bastardy; the Englishman at polygamy. The first will be disgusted at our haughty treatment of our inferiors; the second will revolt at the purchase of slaves. They will reciprocally call each other fanatic in religion—dissolute in morals—uncleanly in habits—unhappy in the development of their sympathies and their tastes—destitute severally of political freedom—each will consider the other unfit for good society. The European will term the Turk pumpous and sullen; the Turk will call the European flippant and vulgar. It may therefore be imagined how interesting, friendly, and harmonious must be the intercourse between the two."

A GENTLE REPROOF

BY H. SLEEPER.

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily vocation after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular words of experience his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that, whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder, her husband would soold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook at the back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home—saw some covered dishes placed on the table, and, with a frowning, faultfinding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought ?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet any thing you have spoiled it for my eating, (taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as leave eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fryed."

better. I never loved fried fish; why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish—a sight of which would have made as epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish, this!" exclaimed he; "boiled fish, chips and porridge. If you had not been the of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a chowder."

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to her the said she, "I was resolved to her the said she, "I was resolved to her the said she," I was resolved to her the said she, "I was resolved to her the said she, "I was resolved to her the said she," I was resolved to her the said she, "I was resolved to her the said she said she

glistened in his girdle like burnished silver. There was likewise in the gay and gallant throng, a stately Turkish diplomat of rank, accompanied by two hours, whose attention was particularly attracted by the grotesque appearance of the chief-tam's singular, and, as he supposed, fantastic attree. The pageant was as brilliant as the imagination could desire; but among the whole mottey throng of pilgrims and warriors, hermits and shepherds, knights, damsels, and gipsies, there was, to the eye of the Mussulman, no character so picturesque and striking as that of the Mohavit, which the eye of the Mussulman, no character so picturesque and striking as that of the Mohawk; which being natural appeared to be best made up. He scrutinized the chief very closely, and mistaking his rouge et noir complexion for a painted visor, the Turk took the liberty of attempting to handle his nose. Brant had, of course, watched the workings of his observation, and felt in the humour for a little sport. No sooner, therefore, had Hassan touched his facial point of knonur, under the mistaken idea that it was no better material than the

in quantity to one hundred and thirty-two hbds, of which there were shipped direct to England 20,723 hbds., to Scotland 1,010, and to Gibraltar 4,249; to the Hanse towns and other parts of Germany 28,863 hbds., to Holand 22,730 hbds.; to French ports 9,853; and to Belgium 2,138; the residue being dispersed to ports all over the world. The export of manufactured for the same period amounted, in estimated value, to \$3,615,591; of which the largest export (viz. \$1,262,340) was to the British North American Colonies.

Oxford AND Cambridge Statistics.—Colonel

Oxford AND CAMBRIDGE STATISTICS.—Colonel Sykes in the chair. The first paper read was statistical illustrations of the principal universities of Great Britain and Ireland, by the Rev. H. L. Jones, M. A., late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The paper was compiled from the most authentic private as well as public documents and amongst others comprised the following details with respect to their revenues. In Oxford there are 24 heads of colleges with a revenue of £18,350; 557 fellows with £116,560; 393 scholarships with £6,030; 199 college officers with £136,500; college revenues, £152,670, and recipits for rent of rooms, £11,730. The revenues of Cambridge, containing 17 colleges, is for an equal number of heads, £12,650; 431 fellows whose revenue is £90,330; 793 scholarships with £13,390; 179 college officers with £17,750; 252 prizes of the value of £1,038; 591 benefices and incumbents with £93,300; rent of rooms, £15,680; and college revenues, £133,268. In Dubin the head of Trinity College receives £2,000; 252 fellows, £25,400; 70 scholars £2,000; 10 college officers, £20,000; 62 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; and college revenues, £133,268. In Dubin the head of Trinity College receives £2,000; 252 fellows, £25,400; 70 scholars £2,000; 10 college officers, £20,000; 62 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; and college revenues, £13,268. In Dubin the head of Trinity College receives £2,000; 252 fellows, £25,400; 70 scholars £2,000; 10 college officers, £20,000; 62 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; and college revenues, £13,268. In Dubin the head of Trinity College receives £2,000; 63 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; and college revenues, £13,268. In Dubin the head of Trinity College receives £2,000; 64 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; 64 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; 64 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; 64 benefices and incumbents, £3,300; re

gracions Bill in a spirit of harmony simply because it is unhered in with a flourish. His high deserts and his magnanimity we are already acquainted with; and it is but a new court for the one, and an unnecessary test of the other, to the his hands behind him and tell him to good the reins of Government better than he did before, to ran him behind him and tell him to sold the reins of Government better than he did before, to rap him smartly on the knuckles and tell him to keep his temper; to goad him on to resignation, and tell him to be resigned; to convict him of illegality, and thea to throw his own forbearance to the Canadian law-breakers into the shade, by generously pardoning him, and mercifully shielding him from the consequences of his transact.

were the control of period active. The European was all the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and subtes 1 the Turk will call the first pumpur and the the three book of the treatment of the territory and phase the territory and the terr

£9,300; rent of rooms, £2,000; and college revenues, £31,500.

Colonel H. Pottinger, the British Minister in Cutch, writes to a friend in London that Mr. Masson has collected, at his desire, and is forwarding to him from Caboul, about 40,000 Indo-Scythic coins, which the indefatigable researches of Mr. Masson have brought a from that teeming field Caboul and its bood. The India House already posses the Co-Scythic coins, which the properties of the country of the coun coins, which the indefatigable researches of Mr. Masson have brought to the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering field Caboul and its behaved. The India House already posses to Scythic coins, which he introduced to make the construction of the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering field Caboul and its behave the coins, which he introduced to make the construction of the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering field Caboul and its behavior of the India House already posses to the Cost of the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering field Caboul and its behavior of the India House already posses to the Cost of the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering and of their fellow-countrymen are let loose upon the fellow-countrymen are let loose upon the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering and of their fellow-countrymen are let loose upon the property of the popel, and affect for the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering and of their fellow-countrymen are let loose upon the people, and ages camot reform the mistor upon the missions of the ferocious and sanguinary foes of fibering and of their fellow-countrymen are let loose upon the missions of the popel, and affect for the state of the Rót-buck's last epistle there is an abstractly which no one could be guilty of whose fead was right or whese heart was not trozen by the icretes of Canada. He confounded the united frishmen with the Irish voltableers. There were sixteen years space in point of tine between them; but there was infinitely a greater space in point of purpose and regarding the faunts and abuses of the Rót-buck's last epistle there is an abstractly which no one could be guilty of whose fead was right or whese heart was not trozen by the icretes of Canada. He confounded the united frishmen with the Irish voltableers. There were sixteen years space in point of tine between them; but there was infinitely a greater space in point say to any public man, or any man who attempts to guide the people in their political struggles, that there never can be a necessity for violence or bloodshed whilst he has the press open to him, and public opinion to rest upon (loud cheers). So much, Sir, for Canada, and the part I took upon that question.

From the New York Commercial Advertises ENGLISH AFFAIRS.—A careful examination of the present political state of Great Britain, and of the recent movements in all parts of the kingdom, induces us to believe that the next year will be changes. The same causes appear to be again existing and active, which produced the terrible commotions of 1819—with this difference in the political condition of the kingdom, that the lower classes, and especially the operatives; as they are distinctly called, are more powerful, more united, better led and better advised that they were then; and that the government and the aristocraev would. and that the government and the aristocracy would not dare, now, to employ the means of resistance which in that memorable year were resorted to with such terrible effect. Much will depend on the state of the crops, the anticipated failure of which has been for some time the cause of so much apprehension and anywer. If there is the contract of the crops is the state of the crops the contract of the crops are the contract of the crops of the cr

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.