The Upper Canada Herald,

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

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MEDICINES

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1839.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

WHOLE No. 1071.

For the Upper Canada Herald. BROCKVILLE, Aug. 1839. HE UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

Knowing that you feel a deep and y interest in the prosperity of our country; and ring that you are anxious to promote those increase which are designed to advance its happina a civil, religious, or intellectual respect, I thought that you would willingly give publically. This institution has been raised by willing offerings of a religious and grateful like. It has been completed, as Jerusalem was mit, in "troublous times." It has passed thrown in infinities,—sometimes its friends were also despiring; and sometimes its enemies were stating. Sometimes it has encountered

ifer all it is in active and useful operation; creasing in the number of its pupils and the tof its influence; it is rising rapidly into and respectability; and it needs only to be need to system and resources appreciated, encouraged to an almost unlimited extent.— in pity it is that the public are not more gen-

it is not universally supported!
it is not universally supported!
is institution, which has p ssed through so ay difficulties, has never yet received an endowar! While other institutions, not so commanding their influence, less promising in their prossis, and infinitely more exclusive in their operations, have been largely endowed and annually orted, this has been left to its own financial succes and the active benevolence of its indepole lights! The malignant genius of our inends! The malignant genius of our country—the reckless spirit of exclusive-igotry—has presided in the councils of islature, and, only intent on the advance-its own system, which is completed in the one of the best countries naturally the world of one of the best countries naturally the world saw, it has uniformly discouraged the liberal test of the people to promote the intellectual mass and moral grandeur of the country by erction of this noble lustitution. Under the rean Government, education is encouraged; bemies are assisted; and all energies combined acilitate intellectual improvement. Can it be that our Government is less liberal, or not so halive to the importance of education as our blican neighbours? The Church of England been munificently assisted; the Papal Church been benefited to a very large amount; and all institution, with its Imperial charter, and all

sitiation, with its Imperial charter, and all aladvantages, and its mighty efforts to susself, is neglected! I hope the friends of institution will not cease to importune the looveriment until a requisite endowment is def. Meanwhile, let them circulate notices every Town, village and Township in the ; let its terms, which are more reasonable ose of any similar institution in the counnd its advantages, be known; let its mana-active in distributing cards of the branches, with all requisite information on the subt its friends be more earnest in arging it on the attention of the public; and it will essen foremost in the literary ranks, congorance and wreligion, and diffusing a

a ignorance and revel, ion, and diffusing a nowledge and a generous christianity over gh and breadth of the land, trampling the of error and exclusion deep in their native int, the dust!—Hoping that every effort to promote its interest may succeed; that all dy its friends may be more than realized; ill its enemies' hopes may be entirely fusil, I will subscribe myself a friend to educate. M. M.

LAUGHABLE STORY.

from their sockets. She regarded my

A. VAN VALKENBURGIT

ce months, and used a good deal e no good, but I still grew weak-nded to try your Life Pills and tr taking two boxes and two very thankful to inform you and sider myself completely cured JOHN TENNENT, N. Y.

New York April 1, 1838.

JOSEPH E. STEARNS.

York Mills, March 29, 1868

1: I have used your medicine in large the state of the

Summit Hill, n. 18th. 1838.

r: I have great pleasure in adand could find nothing to give me and could find nothing to give me menced taking your Vegetable is I found the most excrucially centroubled with, had entirely ing the case, it is with gratitude s, feeling confident that I am is words can express, for your the speedy cure I received from Yours, respectfully.

GEONGE BROFTS.

and sincerely yours. GEORGE KISNER.

Lockport, Nov. 27th, ISS.

Dear Sir: As a remarkable indeficacy of your Life Pills and storing lost health to the affects amily, I deem it a duty I over both under similar circumstances might and obtain a remedy in season to a premature grave. I here complaint for upwards of three years, and for she has not been able to walk at the trying various medicines prephysicians, which gave here to part incurable. In this situation line, when I happened to caling, when I happened to caling the per sing of which induced the inthough I had but little hope of the trom it. The effect was supported taken one bottle of bitters and of her house work without assistances, respectfully.

WAREN PATTERSON post in exerting the magic influence that politieness always exercis s, I began to for-yea my own blunders. Gradually my cheeks to be spainfully, and I could join in the con-tion wi hout the fear that very word I utter-stand the fate of the action I attempted; I rentured to hope, nay, o congratulate my-that the catalogue of calamities was comple-forthe day. "Let no man call husself happy before death,"

"Let no man call husself happy before death,"

d Solon, and he said wisely. The Ides of March
ne not yet over. Before us stood a dish of caulone, nicely done in butter. This I naturally
such took for a custard pudding, which it suffidily resembled. Unfortunately my vocabular
solutions of the table and the said the
difficialities of the table and the said the calities of the table, and when my fair neigh-quired if I was fond of chorfleur, I verily tobe the French for custard pudding, and high was my panegyric of it that my plate was initially laden with it. Alas, one single mouth-

t, 1838. S FOR SALE. MEMORIALS, Law, Count and other B L A N K S, inglit the Herald Office.

of this nauseous stranger beneath its roof, if not ever expelling that which had gained an unwelcome

expelling that which had gained an unwelcome admission.

The seriousness of the task I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions which appetite could not have inspired, when my plate, having got somewhat over the edge of the table, upon my leaning forward tilted up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent under in its turn, and a great proportion of it landed safely in my hat. The plate righted itself—as I raised my person and saw as I ganced my eye around the table that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of Resolved not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together, with its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing room, where coffee and liquors were served round. Meantime I had sought o t what I considered a safe hiding place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining room, for I dare not carry it any longer in my hand, having first thrown a morsel of paper, to hide the cauliflower, should any one chance in seeking for his own hat to look into mine.

Ou my return to the drawing room. I chanced

to be again seated by the lady by whom I had sat at the table. Our conversation was resumed, and we were in the midst of an animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen running up her arm, "Take it off-take off," she ejaculated in a

"Take it off—take off," she ejaculated in a terrified voice.

I was always afraid of spiders; so, to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my posket handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the mis reant, who was already mounting over her temple with rip d strides. Gracious heavens! I had forgotton the cauliflower, which was now plastered over her face like an emollient poultice, tairly killing the spider, and hinding an eye of the lady, while little streamlets of soft butter glided gently down her neck and bosom.

"Mon dien!" exclaimed the astonished fair.
Mon dien! "exclaimed the astonished fair.

Mon dieu!" was re-echoed from every person's

"Have you cut your hand!" inquired one.
"No! no!—the spider—monsieur is killing the

what quantity of entrails!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously to himself.
Well might be astonished, the spray of the execrable vegetable had spattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanicially returned my handkerchief to my pocket, but its contents remain-

a young 1 dy, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation, "I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment I feit some one touch me; and turning, I saw my companion who had come with

turning, I saw my companion who had come with me.

"Look at your pantaloous," he whispered.

Already half dead with the confusion and disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white dress, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting on the fated pocket, and had crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft, paste like vegetable, which had bedaubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if it were actually dissolving my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot, I sprang to the place where I had left my hat; but before I could reach it, a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

"Sacre! bete! sacre!" their in the hist syllable being made to roll like a watchman's rattle, mingled with another epithet and name that an angry Frenchman never spares, was hear! rising like a fierce tempest without the doors. Suddenly there was a pause; a gurgling sound, as of one swallowing involuntarily—and the storm of wrath again broke out with redoubled fury. I seized my hat and opened the door, and the whole matter was at once explained; we had exchanged hats—and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing to a lady in Paris to whom he bore letters to duction. After relating a number of luand there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinding his eyes, filling his mouth, hair,mustaches, ears and whiskers. Never s and amusing mistakes upon his entrance of the lady, he thus proceeds.

ordinary routine of a French dinner commouth, hair, mustaches, ears and whiskers. Never shall I forget that spectacle: There he stood astride, like the Colossus and s ooping gently forward, his eyes forcibly closed, his arms drooping out from his body, and dripping cauliflower and butter from every pore.

I staid no longer; but retaining his bat, I rushed from the house, jumped into a fiacre; and arrived safely home, heartily resolving, that to my latest hour, I would never again deliver a letter for introduct on.

A regular series of servants appeared stant at our elbows, inviting us to puttake of and different kinds of wine, under strings of which I no more understood than I understeir composition, or they did my gaucheries to avoid all further apportunities for discourse training that I set in the most

oblet to avoid all furthe. Opportunities for dissing my predominant trait, I set in the most
diadesilence, saying out to ever, thing that
and esilence, saying out to ever, thing that
and esilence, saying out to ever, thing that
as off red to me, and eating with the most deted application, till my fair neighbour, tight
the my taciturnity and her own, at length herflegan a conversation by inquiring tow I was
eased with the opera. I was just raising a large
mel of potatoe to my mouth, and in order to reyas juickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in,
thading to swallow it as hastily. Heavens! It
was hot as burning lava. What could I do!
as L dy's cyes were fixed upon me, waiting a
ply to her question. But my mouth was in
the leafly to the distribution of the country of the tallow will not "run."

Bitannia ware should be first rubbed gently
with a woolen close and sweet oil; then washed
in warm suds and rubbed with suft leather and
whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to
the last.

han expression of amazement and surprise, at the last.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it bot's maxious tone iaquired; I could hear no more mouth was flaying with intolerable pain; so thy shandoning the point, I opened at to the ut and out dropped the infernal brand upon my. Not the slightest tendency to risibility ruthe imperturbable poli eness of the lady. She ingly condoled with me on my misfortune, the imperturbable poli eness of the lady. She ingly condoled with me on my misfortune, the imperturbable poli eness of the lady. She ingly condoled with me on my misfortune, the imperturbable poli eness of the lady. She ingly condoled with me on my misfortune, the imperturbable poli eness of the lady. She ingly condoled with me on my misfortune, the imperturbable poli eness of the lady. Woelens should be washed in very hot suds not inseed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens. Wrap

was enough to dispel my illusion.

Would to heaven that the chorfleur had vanishing the waste of the town of the town was enough to dispel my illusion.

Would to heaven that the chorfleur had vanishing the with it. But that remained boilty, and as it was despondingly on the large mass that loomed limits are and burning as Vesuvius, my heart is when the when spoke hough I could as leadily have swallowed an qual quantity of soft s. ap, I struggled manfully a sganst the mountainous heap at its base, and alting my eyes and opening my mouth to inhale large masses as I could without stopping to the it. But my stomach soon began intelligibly cough to intimate its intention to admit up more

From the Oswego Commercial Herald.

During the late visit of Col. Worth to this village, he conversed freely on the subject of our late frontier difficulties, which we trust may be considered as nearly terminated by the instrumentality of this gallant and efficient officer. Col. Worth

sidered as nearly terminated by the instrumentality of this gallant and efficient officer. Col. Worth stated to a number of our citizens, that he found it impossible to convince or satisfy the Canadian officers and authorities, that our government was a ting in good faith towards them, while the government officers on this side, known to have been active promoters of lawless aggressions upon them, continued to act as the agents of our government. There is too much cause for this distrust of the Canadians, and it is useless to disguise facts as well known to l.cm as to ourselves. Our Custom House officers and deputy Marshals, with scarcely an exception, have been well known promoters of the expeditions fitted out from our shores. Indeed, nearly all the frontier troubles growing out of the Canadian rebellion, have arisen for this cause—the countenance and encouragement given by our public authorities to attacks on Canada.—Without such encouragement, there giver would have been among our own people any disposition or attempt at unlawful interference in the affairs of Canada—we should have had no riots—no expeditions fitted out for the sole purpose of plunder, and been degraded in the eyes of the civilized world to the level of barbarians. Our people, we contend are sufficiently intelligent for self-government, and it is only when these who are appointed to execute the laws, tecome faitbless to their trust and tritors to the government, that the laws are disregarded and trampled under foot. By the dafault of such officers, all legal restraints are removed, the public morals contemned, and the government fails in that security to society for which all just government is instituted.

There is one thing that has led to great error of

ernment fails in that security to society for which all just government is instituted.

There is one thing that has led to great error of opinion in Canada in relation to our people, that deserves a brief explanation. The leading agitators of the Canadian troubles, got up during the last season, the "Hunter's Society," and formed lodges at the principal places on both sides of the line. These lodges were open to all who wished to join, and immediately became objects of much public curiosisy and speculation. It being on the eve of an exciting and important election, they of course attracted the notice of politicians of all parties, and every body went to see what there was eve of an exciting and important election, they of course attracted the notice of politicians of all parties, and every body went to see what there was in a "Hunter's Lodge," which was found to be very like the London show of "A horse with his head where his tail should be." They became so public that there we e in fact no secrets to be kept. There was no principle avowed in these lodges, no 'particular object appeared, and the obligation imposed nothing more than secresy, and that the candidate should be true to the cause of liberty throughout the world, to which every body, of course, was ready to subscribe. The spies of the Canadian government became members, and entered the lodges wherever they pleased, and although the proceedings were conducted without form or dig ity, an officer of the meeting took down the names of all who entired, wheely these spies ascertained the number enrolled in all the different lodges between Vermont and Michigan. When they came to make up the aggregate number of members, they reported to Sir George Arthur an army of forty or fifty thousand unen already raised for the invasion of Canada. The report produced great alarm in Canada, and Gov. Arthur caused the information to be immediately communicated to the government at Washington, and went to making corresponding preparations for defence. He called out the nilitia, and brough for defence. He called out the nilitia, and brough for defence.

TIONS OF THE GORE DISTRICT MEETING.

To George S. T ffany, Esq. and the gentlemen composing the Committee appointed by the Gen-eral Meeting, held at Hamilton, on the 27th July, The address you have transmitted to me, and

the accompanying resolutions, of a public meeting, held at Hamilt n, are such as to render, in reference to so respectable a meeting, a reply on my

the last.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boises the new coal again. Brown carthen ware, in particular, may be toughened in this way. A handful of tye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid of salt.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them glhoroughly after you have eaten your last mean glaton in the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid of salt.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds not it insed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens, Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleas and raw tast, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used in more than the same was a salt to keep with waste a good deal in washing clothes.

It is easy to have a supply of horse radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the rost is in perfection, put in bottles, fall it with strong vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

A good wife should be like a Saail to keep with three things she should not be like.

First—She should be like a Saail to keep within her own house, but she should not be like a track.

Secondiy—She should be like a town clock a when spoken to; but she should not be like a techo, always to have the last word.

Thirdly —She should be like a town clock a ways to keep time and regularity; but she should not be like a town clock, to speak so loud that ell the town may hear her.

The best snuff to be had is a small for the morning at:

The best snuff to be had is a small for the morning at:

The best snuff to be had is a small for the morning at:

The best snuff to be had in a samiforth the morning at:

The best snuff to be had in a samiforth the morning at:

The best snuff to be had in a sa salt to keep with the relation of the comment of the same and th

and I cannot resist the conclusion, that the com-plete ascendancy of popular will in a colony, which must necessarily accompany the introduc-tion of 'Responsible Government,' renders such colony practically independent, and its relations with the mother country thenceforth but a name.

with the mother country thenceforth but a name. Although, by means of the powers of legislation, wisely granted to this province, the people have an immediate share in the management of their own public and local concerns, and although they elect, without control, the popular tranch of the legislature—yet, I deem it most essential, that the influence of this part of our constitution, should not be extended to such a length as would enal-le it virtually to supersede that legitimate action of the Royal prerogative, guided by national will, upon which the connection between the colony and the mother country, must mainly depend.

I think it apparent, that under the proposed system, there would not be in existence any constitutional power, which could preserve unifarmity of priaciples, in the rolicy of her Majesty's government and the Imperial Parliament, with that to be pursued in the colony; and I cannot imagine any thing so incompatible with respect for the throne—with all sound notions of government upon monarchical reinciples, and with the connection between the colony and the parcut state, as the establishment of a disjunct independent and incompatible with respect of a disjunct indepen

between the colony and the parent state, as the establishment of a distinct, independent and inconistent policy.

I think, that so long as a colony enjoys the pro-

ection and the support, which are the consequences of a connection with a mighty empire, it is estential that the Colony, its Government, and its Legislature, should be modelled in such a manner as would enable it to insure strict harmony with

is would enable it to insure strict narmony with the supreme powers of government vested in the Parent State.

The powers required to be ceded to the popular ranch of the Legislature, would extend, not merely to the control and removal of the officers of the boal Government, even when acting in obedience instructions from the Ministers of the Craym. y to the control and removal of the officers of the beal Government, even when acting in obedience to instructions from the Ministers of the Crown, but would enable that body to dictate to those Ministers a course of proceeding, in relation to the Colony, inconsistent with the general policy of the Empire, to which a Minister responsible directly to the Imperial Parliament, as well for his conduct in reference to the Colonies as to the Mother Country, could not accede—and thus instead of the maintenance of harmony, an impending almost inevitable danger of collision, would be produced. The necessity for the people of Upper Canada, preserving the sympathies and goo! will of the insabitants of the neighbouring Country, has been powerful y recommended by the Report, which formed the subject of consideration at the Public Meeting at Hamilton. Need I urge upon the Subjects of the British Crown in Upper Canada, the still more obvious duty and necessity of cul ivating the affections of the Sovereign and people, by whose power they are sustained, and to whose protection alone they can look with confidence?

I feel assured, that whilst the Crown has shewn its determination, on the one hand, to maintain inviolate; this valuable portion of the British Emples, the inhabitants of this Province must have parceived an extreme anxiety on the part of her Mainers. (Evertiment), to act a might it is possible in the control of the British Emples, the inhabitants of this Province must have parceived an extreme anxiety on the part of her Mainers. (Evertiment), to act a might it is possible in the control of the British Emples, the inhabitants of this Province must have parceived an extreme anxiety on the part of her Mainers.

means of public improvements. I have lamented, and endeavoured to counteract the causes, which, for a time, have paralysed the energies of the enterprising inhabitants of this Colony; and I ave poined, in earnestly soliciting that aid, which alone can place the financial affairs of the country permanently on a satisfactory basis.

I cannot permit an allegation, that any persons are known to exercise an undue influence in this Government, to go abroad without contradiction. I should ill perform my duty to my Sovereign, were I to permit any influence to prevail with me, inconsistent with the welfare of the people whom I have been sent to govern—and whose happing st I am enjoined to advance, by every fieans at my disposal.

If, unhappily, I have falled in this object, I am not beyond the complaints of the people of Upper Canada; but, in common with the highest and the lowest servants of the Crown, I am answerable for my measures and conduct. From this high responsi fility I do not seek to be relieved; nor can be easily convinced, that it is the wish of the people of this Province to see it transferred, with all the powers of Government, to a few oncers in the Colony, who, acting independently of the wishes of the Sovereign, and of the policy of the general Government and Legislature of the Empire, would sway, for a time, the destinies of this Country, and expose it to the continual struggles of party and faction—so utterly at variance with the prosperity and happiness of a young and rising community.

GEO. ARTHUR.

Geovernment House,

Government House, Toropto, 24th August, 1839.

From the Peterboro Scutinel.

It is evident the Comp of party feel that the mere shadow of "Responsibility" is shaking the foundations of their unstable palaces, and dreading the certainty that coming events cast their shadows before them, are now preparing some loop hole through which they may escape, or at least, with an appearance of consistency, join in the only object which ought to or can unite all parties.—With even greater assurance than usual the Syan asserts that the 'Durham Mania or as we interpret it. 'Constitutional Rights' are dying away, and that in consequence he does not consider it necessary to advise a meeting. For once the Staryields to the public opin or of the District in preference to the clique of the Compact at. Cobourg—or as is more likely, the clique themselves, fearing the immense increase of the determined supporters of constitutional principles in this district and dreading just retribution for their lynchlike interference on a late occasion, have very wisely resolved to attempt no public demonstrations of principles; so unpopular, and which the paucity of their adherents would preclude them from supporting, if assailed by the same lynchlike mobocratic authority of which they have so recently set an example, that no party in the province altached to

government party endeavouring to blind the people as to the true meaning of the words "RESPONSIBLE COVERNMENT," they have laboured carefully, and he we are happy to say successfully, to place the meaning and objects of it before them in such a shape as has shown to the people the justice, constitutionality and aboute nevers by of the means are—so far from binding them, we shall, by dissecting the reptile of IR responsibility and submiting its accordance of the responsibility and submiting its several parts to the action of a lens sufficiently powerful to display its most minute conformation so far assist their visions as to enable them to discover the wonderful ramification of its deniis—We do not teach the people to believe them and HONEST expenditure of the deniis of the willist of having applied to our local affairs and we not desired them and HONEST expenditure of the deniis of the willist of having applied to our local affairs that that discontent has been winned at the manne, in which public money has been managed,

"True 'its a pity—pity 'its 'its true."

Aye and TOO TRUE! Our greatest reg et is that that discontent has been evinced at the manne, in which public money has been managed,

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Aye and TOO TRUE! Our greatest reg et is that that discontent has been evinced and trust ma

taken by the Commercial Bank in our Inland Navigation and paid in "SPECIE" into the hands of the Receiver General of the province for the special advancement of that undert. king—but of which not one Shilling has ever been expended on it? What has become of the £16,000 received for the same purpose, which is being doled out to the Commissioners in hundreds and retailed by them to the Contractors in pounds? What has been done with the money already laid out, and why are not the securities of the defaulting contractors inst ntly proceeded against for the contracts? Look at the Emily Job!!! Look at that most baicfaced and intracted piece of shuffling and public tobbery at the intended lower Bridge over the Otonabee, at Peterboro!!!! Look at any Road, Crossway or Bridge in the District where public money has been, or ought to have been expended; and then in the alarmed and whining accents of the Compact say "It is TOO TRUE that much discontent has been evenced at the manner in which public money has been managed." It is indeed true, but not TOO true. The statement in this day's publication from the Contractors and the part of the public public public to the contracts. aged." It is indeed true, but not TOO true. Inestatement in this day's publication from the Contractors at Crook's Rapids, will we doubt not lead to a clear development of the benefits of the present IR-responsible system and an investigation into what has become of the funds advanced for that section, at d also we trust, of the large sum which it is stated has been squandered and sunk at Whitla's Rapid, the most material point in the intended Line.

Truber of the final manuse that an sy was been that when the manuser contemplated out that fill and manuse that an sy was been the manuser of the special manuser to its without the manuser contemplated out that fill and manuser that and the manuser that the manuser contemplated out that fill and manuser that and the manuser to the special manuser to its without the manuser contemplated out that fill and manuser that and the manuser to its without the manuser contemplated out that fill and manuser that and the manuser to its without the manuser contemplated out that fill and manuser that and the manuser to its without the manuser contemplated out that fill and manuser that and the manuser to its without the manuser contemplated out that for the propose of the manuser to its without manuser to its without the manuser to its without man

At the last session of the Provincial Parliament a committee was appointed on Ways and Means, or on Financial affairs, of whom James Morfis, Esq. one of the intelligent members for the county of Leeds was chairman. This committee, an ong other duties, thought proper to institute an enquiry into the expenditure of the road money for several previous years, and got the House to address the Governor for returns. After careful investigation, it was ascertained that during a period of five or six years, upwards of forty thousand pounds of this money that went into the hands of commissionters was unexpended or unaccounted for; the expenditure of which should have been enforced yearly by the Government, or the Crown Officer directed to priscute the delinquents.

About torty years ago, six hundred thousand acres of the lands of the Province were set spart for the benefit of grammar and common school ed-

acres of the lands of the Province were set spart for the benefit of grammar and common school education generally throughout the Province. For several years these lands were made no other use of except when a favorite chanced to have any and lands of his own, he was permitted by the Government to exchange them for the best he could select of three school lands; this went on the lands of the could select of the second a vast quantity of them. several years these lands were made no other use of except when a favorite chanced to have any had lands of his own, he was permitted by the Government to exchange them for the best he could select of these school lands; this went on till they exchanged a vast quantity of their swamps and rocks for the best of the Canadian children's land. After being pretty well satisfied in this way, it was thought that a little change in the game might be further profitable, when by as dishouest a shuffle as ever disgraced humanity, these lands were changed from going to the benefit of the youth of the Province generally, and particularly the poor youth, to build and endow a tew mamnoth intitutions at Toronto, that none out the wealthy could partake in the benefits of. But did they even carry out this piece of selfishness for the benefit of that wealthy circle? in part it has been done so; but there was still a more narrow and selfish circle within; a College Council, appointed by the local government, who sold the lands, and actually have lent a large part of the money to each other. But neither they nor the road commissioners are called to an account to this hour.

These two cases are selected from the numerical decommission of the Gazette from the misgovernment of the United States back to Lower Canada and as he can see no abuse we shall encommend the united States back to Lower Canada and actually have lent a large part of the money to each other. But neither they nor the road commissioners are called to an account to this hour.

There two cases are selected from the numerical decommission of the Gazette from the misgovernment of the United States back to Lower Canada and a state back to Lower Canada and a state of the continuation of the grant of the continuation of the states of tollow them the money to each other. But neither they nor the road commissioners are called to an account to this hour.

really exist, as there any thing extraordinary a-hout it, or more than what might naturally be ex-pected?" There is, certa ally, nothing very ex-traordinary in it, unless it be in the very trival circumstance of their having "their nests so well feathered," without their "exercising any influ-ence over the Executive Government." Sciouts ence over the Executive Government." Seriously, however, we can inform our contemporary;
that, for one, we have no wish, while the "irresponsible" system is continued, to drive the present "Umpact" incumbency from their downy
"nests," for the purpose of having them succeeded by others; who would, in all probability, exhibit as much "greedlness" in placking feathers
for their own nests, as their predecessors. We
war against systems, not men.

[St. Catharines Journal.]

From the Quebec Coloniet.

Under the head of Responsible Government the Quebec Gazette has long been selecting from all the newspapers of the American Union instances of abuses in the administration and acts of violence and law leasurest by individuals, all of which he cites with great complacency and set satisfaction. He has also meanimally instituted a comparison between the United States and the British Colonnies, in which, after stating on- or two truths, he in his own peculiar way contrives to past over every fact which glaringly stands against hum, and concludes by wishing to persuade us that in the march of real improvement we are running far ahead of our neighbours. The Gazette knows very well, that the House No. 14, Mountain street, Quebec, would be worth four times more than it is, if his dictrines were true, and if we had even kept pace with the people of the United States, and yet imagines that his readers are so far gullable to take statements as to the superiority of Canade over the United States; for Gospel. It is indeed galling to see the G. zette affecting to triat umph over the Americans and to boast of our prosperty has been gradually and constantly declining for twenty years, and that sacrifices have been made here to his knowledge which have astonished the whole community. The object of the Gazette is to make us forget our affairs; he exposing those for twenty years, and that sacrifices have been made here to his knowledge which have astonished in the whole community. The object of the Gazette is to make us forget our affairs; he exposing those of our neighbours. What is it to us if abuses exist among them, if there he no equal laws, or if life and liberty be insectific affiong them? Let us see to ourselves, and if we be the only people in North America without a representative g vernment, if we be the lowest in the scale of civilisation, if we he the only people among whom you look in vain efter eighty years of connection with Great Britain for a public Collegiate Institution, or even a public school, if our ignorance be the subject of reproach against us in Europe and America, whilst the princely domains of the Jesuits have been given up to piliage among the officials, let us be silent as to others, and seriously set about the work of improvement. The experienced ken of the Gazette can detect misgoverhinent and corruption only among our feighbours, we might envy his happiness and might say "w there ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," bit when we find the Gazette wilfully shutting his eyes against notorious abuses, and the foremost to defend every official delinquent, and to justify every act of the powers that be, we understand his object. In his last number he has published extracts from the Journals of the Council to shew that in Lord Dutham arrived here, and there is yet to be another session or more of the present Council, at which long bills, well inflated, may be produced and passed. It is notorious that Mr. Ogden is daily pocketing enoratous fees, it is notorious that his professional attanments are not above the level of those of a village attorney, and yet the Gazette cannot bear to hear any thing said against him. The fact that Mr. Ogden is permitted to extort five guineas for every bond to the government of itsell proves an imposition upon the public, an imposition the more palpable as every Ordinance of the Council requires some bond o

with whom large sums are deposited annually give ro bond, every Clerk of the Court of Re-