Dr. M'Caul, Vice President, then delivered to the students a very excellent and eloquent address. The Chief Justice and Mr. Hagerman then read addresses: that of the Chief was very good; till towards the end, when he took up the Bishop's strain—and high Episcopacy and high Toryism were distinctly brought out. That of Mr. Hagorman gives us little for remark. He said that the object was to make this Institution in this country the same as the English Universities. We have little doubt but they will try to do so, but there will be a struggle before they accomplish it.

On Friday, four of the Professors gave their Inaugural Lectures. Those of Professors M'Caul and Beavan were good; and notwithstanding Dr. Beavan is said to belong to the Puseyite school, his lecture is said by those, on whose judgment we can depend, to have been evangelical. Professor Potter gave a short address on the advantages of Natural Philosophy, and followed it up with some interesting illustrations. By-the-bye, he is said to have been taught in what the Bishop chose to call "that infidel institution," the London University. Professor Croft gave a short account of Chemistry, and performed some pleasing experiments. Professors Potter and Croft are both young, but seem thoroughly to understand their subjects. They, evidently, are practical men.

We have no doubt but this institution will be of great benefit to the youth of this country, and if its design—the intellectual advancement of the Colony—be kept steadily in view, and free from clerical and sectarian dominancy, that it will prosper.

ANSWER TO THE CONSERVATIVES OF ORILLIA.

We have been kindly furnished with the following answer of His Excellency the Governor General to the Address of the Loyalists of Orillia;

To the Gentlemen who have signed the Address from Orillia.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your obliging congratulations, on my arrival in this colony.

At the same time I see with regret the tone of your communication. It is surely desirable that past dissentions should be buried in oblivion, and that all parties should labour together in peace, and harmony for the welfare of the community. This cannot be accomplished by injurious accusations, and reflections such as are contained in your Address.

For your promised support in maintaining and perpetuating the connexion of Canada with the Mother Country, I shall always be grateful, and I regard with admiration the conduct of all who defended their country against foreign invasion and internal rebellion, but your connection with the Mother Country would now be most effectually promoted by pouring the healing balm of forgetfulness on old sores, and cherishing Christian love and charity towards all your fellow countrymen.

The average quantity of Timber that has been procured from the Ottawa River and its tributary streams, during the last five years, has been 12,000,000 feet, square Timber. In the manufacturing and transport and sale of which, employment has been given to 26,200 men, in the following ways, viz:

To manufacture the above quantity of Timber in the Forest.	5,700
In transporting Forage, Provisions, &c.	1,500
Employed about the Booms, and loading vessels. &c.	2,500
Employed in the Deal Trade,	1,500
The average number of vessels will be for the same time 1,000, and to Navigate them will require 15 hands each,	15,000
Total men employed in the Lumber Trade of the Ottawa River,	26,200

The Teams it gives work to forms no inconsiderable item in this trade, besides the benefit it affords to the Agriculturist in giving employment to his beasts of draft, at a season of the year when he does not require them in his husbandry, and likewise the market it furnishes for the productions of his farm.

To draw the above quantity of Timber to the Ice, in transporting provisions, &c., it will employ of Horses and Oxen, 6,000. To feed them for six months in the year, the period for which they are required in the trade, will require 720,000 bushels of Oats, and 14,500 tons of Hay.

We speak not here of the amount of provisions consumed by the men employed, nor of the various other descriptions of trades to whom it gives employment to furnish them with supplies—nor do we advert to the quantity of foreign and British manufactured goods consumed by those engaged in this trade; but we would ask, from the above statement, and which is made at the lowest rates.—*Is this not a trade which ought to be supported?*—[Bytown Gazette.

INQUEST.—On Monday last the 12th instant, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of a child named Cummins, which came to its death in the following manner: the mother chanced to leave it by itself a few moments, and to prevent its crying placed in its little hands a piece of bread, part of which found its way into the throat and caused immediate death. Verdict accordingly.—[Toronto Constitution.

On Tuesday the 13th instant, five young men, students in the University, had a narrow escape from drowning. After having gone out a considerable distance into the lake, the boat in which they were, upset, and they with great presence of mind clung to it until assistance from the shore arrived, which timely interposition saved them from a watery grave. It is to be hoped that this will prove a salutary warning to other who may feel inclined for aquatic sports.—[ib.

Letters have been received in town stating, that the chairman of the Board of Works had decided, that the improvements of the Calumet, by constructing slides for the passing of the Timber, should be commenced forthwith; and it is added, that contracts had already been made for the timber for that purpose. The same despatch brings accounts that something would be done at the High Falls on the Madawaska.—[Bytown Gazette.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, while Mr. Walter Ross, youngest son of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant Ross of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, was out shooting in company with a son of D. A. Commissary General ORIEL, of this station, when passing over a log near the residence of the Hon. Thos. M'Kay, he came upon a snake, and in attemping kill it, with the butt end of his gun, one of the barrels was discharged and the contents passed through the right side of the neck, cutting the carrotid artery in its course, and producing almost instant death.

The body was removed to Mr. Allan Cameron's Hotel, in New Edinburgh, and an inquest held before Dr. Christie, one of the Coroners for this District, when the Jury returned a verdict, that the deceased came to his death "by the accidental discharge of his own gun."—[ib.

AN ACCIDENT.—One day last week, when the Hon. Thomas McKay, of this place, was in his saw mill, at the Rideau Falls he inadvertently got his right hand in contact with the circular saw, by which several of his fingers were so seriously injured, that we hear a part of one of them had to be amputated. By last accounts he was doing well.—[ib.

SHRIEVALTY OF BATHURST.—We understand that after a careful investigation into the complaints which have made against John A. H. Powell, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Bathurst, his Excellency the Governor General has deemed it necessary to sanction the removal of that gentleman from office. The vacant Shrievalty has been offered to Andrew Dickson, Esq., of Pakenham Mills, a gentleman of large property and high respectability in the District.—[Chronicle.

From the Chronicle & Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—I observed an important communication in your paper of the 10th inst., signed "J. Y. A.," in which he refers to "the opinions of his confrere which appeared some months since in your columns," relative to the extreme necessity for a Dispensary in this city.

There are at this time, in our city, very many poor, suffering severely from disease, upon whom the greatest boon that could be conferred would be a properly conducted establishment of this kind.

The expenses at the outset would be trifling. There is a house which, I am informed, would be very suitable for both Hospital and Dispensary, which is now vacant, and could be rented for £42 yearly.

The establishing of such an institution, demands the serious consideration of heads of families; as when servants are seized by contagious diseases all the members of the family are necessarily endangered; but were there an hospital, this source of danger would be avoided, and a very dangerous and responsible duty got rid of.

The non-existence of such an establishment is an opprobrium to a city such as this is, containing, as it does, 15,000 or 16,000 inhabitants, and moreover the Seat of Government of United Canada.

The imperative necessity for immediately starting a general Hospital and Dispensary, must be acknowledged by all. Ask any physician, why does small pox so frequently prevail epidemically among us! Simply because vaccination is so neglected. Why, also, is this, as well as all other contageous diseases, so fatal here! Because there is not an hospital for the reception and treatment of those diseases.

The physicians of Kingston have, at all times, cheerfully undertaken the treatment of disease among the poor; but in the majority of cases they are disappointed as to the issue of disease, owing to their patients being unable to procure appropriate diet; for, no matter with what skill and precision a physician may prescribe, if the dietings and regimens of his patient be not properly conducted, his remedies will avail little.

The object of those appeals to the benevolent is to solicit their support, by way of donation, (not subscription,) at the commencement of the work, for the physicians feel confident, if once started, the undertaking would be viewed in a proper light by the Legislature, and receive a liberal endowment.

I will not add any more at present, but leave the subject open for some fellow laborer to urge the matter further. J. R. D.

Kingston, June 15th, 1843.

SINGULR ESCAPE.—On Tuesday last as some children were playing in the St. Antoine Suburb, something alarmed them and they fled. One of the boys missed his little sister, & thinking she had hid herself behind the woodwork that supported the windlas for drawing water, he proceeded to look there, when he heard her voice from the bottom of the well. He called his companions, when they distinctly heard her cry out I shall be drowned—on which the brother seized the chain and without hesitation jumped in to her rescue. He, of course, went down what the sailors call "*by the run*," but he succeeded in getting the little girl to lay hold by the iron swivel that held the bucket—those at the top being called to hoist, but the little girl's hands being severely cut by the swivel, she let go and again fell to the bottom. The brother was let down after her, when he bid her get into the bucket and this done they were both raised. The little girl was unhurt except in her hands, but she made bitter lamentations after one of her shoes which she had lost in the water. The well is 20 feet deep—she had tried to jump across it, and fell in.—[Mont. Transcript.

From the Rochester Democrat.

CANADIAN EXILES—We have seen a letter from a gentlemen of influence and repute in Canada, who has had a conversation with Sir Charles Metcalfe, on the subject of a general amnesty for those engaged in the late rebellion in that province. The Governor General said he had written to Lord Stanley, urging the propriety of a free pardon to all the Canadian exiles. A reply will probably be received by the next steamer. Should it be a negative one, Sir Charles has declared his intention of offering a pardon to all who will petition for it.

Since the above was penned, we have seen a letter from Mr. Gibson, confirming the report of his own pardon, as also the course of Sir Charles, in the event of his recommendation not being adopted by the home government.

RETURN OF THE TRAITOR GIBSON.—This noted individual, the ex-M. P. P., for whose apprehension a large reward was offered in the time of the Rebellion, is about to return to Canada. It is currently reported about town, that some document having relation to this man's return, was signed yesterday by his Excellency.—This speaks whole libraries.—[Kingston Whig.

The bitter language in which the above is couched, will surprise no one who knows any thing of the Tories in Canada. The announcement itself may be regarded as an indication that Sir Charles Metcalfe is disposed to pursue a humane and liberal policy toward those who are still suffering the consequences of having participated in the late rebellion. The clemency of the executive could not have been extended to one in every respect more worthy of it, than Mr. GIBSON. Since leaving Canada, he has resided in this village, where he has confined himself to his professional duties, keeping entirely aloof from the patriot movements along the frontier. He has acquired among us the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and he takes with him their best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.—[Lockport Balance.

It gives us much pleasure to learn that Nelson Gorham has returned to his family and friends in Newmarket, having obtained, on application, his pardon from the Governor-General.—[Examiner.

From the Montreal Gazette.

RIOTS AT BEAUHARNOIS.

We yesterday published a short and imperfect account of the riots going on at and near St. Timothe, on the line of the Beauharnois Canal, and of the efficient measures adopted by the authorities in dispersing the rioters, and, at least, partially restoring the peace of the neighbourhood.

Being then without any direct intelligence from the scene of the disturbances, we were unable to give, what we shall now endeavour to do, the details of the revolting and disgraceful conduct of these lawless and senseless ruffians, who forgetting their duty, alike to God and man, seek the attainment of their illegal ends by murder and robbery.

It appears that for some time back a considerable body, at least, of the workmen have shewn themselves discontented with the rate of wages given by the contractors,—viz: half a dollar a day, for twelve hours work—and that they demanded an increase of sixpence per day in the wages, and a reduction of one hour in the time of working. The existence of this feeling being known to the contractors, every endeavour had, unsuccessfully however, been made to convince the workmen of the unreasonable nature of their demends—demands that the terms upon which the contractors had taken the work prevented them from listening to, and above the rate of wages paying on any of the public works now in progress in Canada. The temporising, deprecatory proceedings, so injudiciously adopted towards the rioters on the Lachine Canal, during last winter, as might have been expected, encouraged the belief in these ignorant and misguided men, that, as by threats and violence, they had then partially succeeded in attaining their objects, and escaped all punishment, they might again, with equal success, resort to the same measures.

It appears that on Saturday last, Mr. M'Donell, one of the contractors, had been threatened by a body of four hundred of the rioters, and in the presence of Mr. Laviolette, the Stipendary Magistrate, Major Campbell, and Capt. De Butts of the 74th Regiment, that they would murder him, if he did not either consent to give his labourers 3s a day, or abandon his contract, giving him until Monday to make up his mind.

On Monday forenoon, a body, consisting of about five hundred men, armed with bludons, proceeded to Grant's Inn, about the centre of the line of the works, where Mr. M'Donell resides, and then was, and called him out. Although Mr. M'Donell was strongly advised by Dr. Carr, of the Medical Staff, and a Commissariat Officer, then present, not to risk himself among them, he, judging that by candidly stating his opinion; they might be induced to disperse, went out in front of the house, where he was questioned by five or six of the ringleads of the rioters, who, it ought to be remembered, were none of them men in his employ, but workmen from other parts of the Canal. M'M'Donell was asked whether he would give 3s a day to his workmen, or give *up his contract to the Board of Works.*—He answered that I saw none of his workmen among them, and at he had no occasion for further hands. The rioters replied that they must have a distinct answer to their question; which having received, the negative, the cry of "Murder him! murder him!" was raised, and a general rush made towards Mr. M'Donell, who, by a rapid retreat into the house, escaped from their fury. The house was immediately attacked, the windows and doors broken in, and the furniture inside utterly demolished, and Mr. Grant, the landlord, severely injured, while the other inmates escaped into the garrett, pulling the ladder by which they had ascended, after them. Mr. M'Donell had in the meantime, concealed himself in the cellar where he heard some of the rioters outside inquiring what had become of him. The reply being that he was killed in the woods, they appeare to be satisfied, and apparently ceased their search for him, the main body leaving the house, save a party of from thirty to forty remained loitering about the premises. A party of the rioters had proceeded to Mr. M'Donell's store, where they destroyed, or carried away, every thing they could lay their hands upon. Some of Mr. M'Donald's friends having assembled in Mr. Grant's house, he, hearing them, left his concealment, and was escorted by them to a mill in the immediate vicinity, where Major Campbell, of the 74th Regiment, and twenty of his men, were stationed. Being strongly advised so to do by Major Campbell, whose small force could scarcely have protected him, in the event of an attack, Mr. M'Donell crossed the river in a canoe, and landed on the opposite side, about three miles below the Cedars.

Major Campbell, had, on the requisition of a Magistrate, detached thirty of his men to the protection of Mr. Larocque's house, from a threatened attack by the rioters. This detachment having returned to the mill above mentioned, towards the afternoon, where Captain Jones, of the Queen's Light Dragoons, with thirty of his men, had arrived, the rioters advance to the attack with the view of dislodging the military. They were addressed by Mr. Laviotte, the Stipendiary Magistrate, who pointed out to them the folly and wickedness, and warned them of the inevitable consequence, of their illegal proceedings, entreating them, but without effect, to disperse. Stones and other missiles having been thrown at the troops, the Riot Act was read by Mr Laviolette, and the attack continuing, orders were ultimately given to fire. The Cavalry afterwards charged the rioters, and succeeded in dispersing them in all directions.

We understand that eight of these misguided rioters have lost their lives. The number of wounded we have not been able to ascertain.

The above relation of facts may, we believe, be relied upon as correct, having been derived from the testimony of parties who were on the spot at the time; and although the loss of life is greatly to be lamented, yet, from all we have heard, the necessity of the case admitted of no other course being pursued, and we think no blame can be attached either to the civil or military authorities.

It has been reported in town, although we fear prematurely, that numbers of the men returned yesterday to their work. If so, we trust that the severe lesson which they have received, will act as a salutary warning to them, and deter them from ever again attempting to gain any objects whatsoever, by setting the supremacy of the law at defiance.

We trust that a thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected with this disastrous affair, will be instituted by the proper authorities, and that, if discovered, the instigators of, and ringleaders in the riot, will be brought to condign punishment.

A SURVIVOR OF THE FORTY-FOURTH.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

"*Camp Deesa, March 1.*

"This morning a strange man came into camp. covered with hair and almost naked, his face burnt very much; he turned out to be Lance-Sergeant Philip Edwards, of the Queen's 44th Regiment, who escaped at the general slaughter at Gundamuck, Affghanistan, and after travelling 15 months in a southerly direction by the sun, he found his way into camp here, not knowing where he was. He says the 44th men were all drunk, and could make no resistance, and that the Sepoys threw away their arms and were cut down. He was wounded by a bullet in he leg, and when the men were nearly all cut up, he mounted a camel with another man and made off. They kept together eight months and then separated, as they could not agree about the direction of travelling. They lived on any gain they could find, and killed goats now and then, but sometimes were obliged to live on grass and herbs. The Affghans treated them well, but on entering Scinde the natives used to hunt them out of their villages and set dogs on them. This man is a Scotchman, and was in the 3d Buffs, but exchanged with a married man. He is a fine soldier looking fellow; some of our men knew him when in the Buffs. We have given him 120 rupees, and the men have given him nearly 300. He has left here for Bombay, and is gong to England to join the 44th."

"*Camp Deesa, March 2*

"A man belonging to No. 4 company of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, whose name is James Edwards, being one of the few who escaped the sad massacre in Affghanistan, has made his way in safety through many difficulties to Deesa, & is now attached to No. 1 company, of the 2d or Queen's. He appears a fine intelligent man & no doubt his account could be rendered interesting. I hear that he travelled along from sunrise to sunset, keeping the East on his left, and at night often lay down both hungry and thirsty. With the exception of three days that he was ill and unable to move, he has been walking ever since the fatal catastrophe, to the 28th February when he arrived in camp. I believe the first European he met was Lieutenant Simpson, of the 2d Cavalry, at Kassa, who did all that kindness could suggest to relieve the poor fellow from the plight that he was then in. He had no idea of the time that had elapsed, and knows not by what route he has made his way. I understand that 140 days ago he was obliged to leave his comrade, who fell sick, at some village. I have at present had no conversation with Edwards, but have seen him at a short distance, & have heard this much from those who have gathered it from his mouth; and I mention it, as through publicity his safety may be made known to his friends, who must imagine him dead. Avoiding the large towns, he skirted the small villages, sometimes treated with much kindness and occasionally with great indignity, the seizing by the hair, hooting him as a Foringee, and spitting in his face; he is much burnt and travel worn, as might be expected; he has about two years' pay due to him, and may, perhaps, by the kindness of the Government and others, be enabled to set himself up comfortable in some little way in England, which may repay him for his last two years of misery. He was, I hear, a volunteer to the 44th, when that Regiment went on service; either the 3d or 31st, I believe, he formerly belonged to."

STEAM NAVIGATION.—During the last fortnight a new steam-vessel has made several trips up and down the river, and her speed has created very great astonishment. She has been built for the Waterman's Company. The hull of the new vessel is formed of iron, and the immense speed has been obtained by an improvement of a very peculiar description. There is a false bottom, which forms a condenser, and by condensing the steam in the vacuum thus formed the whole power of the engine (for there is only one, and of no more than 30 horse power) is applied to the driving of the boat, instead of being wasted in pumping water into the ordinary condensers. The steam is drawn into the condenser by an air pump, and the cold water passes under and over it. The machinery occupies a very small space, and the consumption of fuel does not exceed a ton and a half per day. With these very small means, Messrs. Napier have succeeded in obtaining a speed unequalled in the annals of steam navigation. Her ordinary speed with the tide is 18 miles an hour; but she has actually proceeded down the river with the ebb-tide at the rate of 19 or 20 miles an hour. In one of her recent trips she performed the distance from London-bridge to Greenwich Hospital, exactly five miles, in 16 minutes, and on the following afternoon the same distance was effected in one minute less. The Father Thames, a very fast Gravesend steamer, with two engines and machinery of 36 horse power each, was passed by the new steamer, and there is nothing on the river which can at all compete with her. She is to be called Waterman No. 9, and is intended to ply between the Adelphi pier and the waterman's floating pier at Greenwich. The new steamer in appearance is anything but a handsome one, but for strength and speed she has never been surpassed.

NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF PROPELLING STEAM VESSELS.—An experiment to propel vessels by steam upon a new principle, and not liable to the disadvantages of the paddle wheel and the screw, was made on a pond at Muirkirk Iron-works on Tuesday the 2d May, by William Moody, a mechanic there, in presence of a crowd of spectators—a number of them practical mechanics—who were all highly satisfied with the success of the attempts. The model is only 4 feet long, and the propeller, which does not require to go faster than the engine, presents not more than one fourth of the resisting surface of a pair of paddles of the ordinary proportions, consequently occupying a very small space in the vessel. It ran the full length of the pond, 140 yards, in two minutes, against the wind, with a pressure on the boiler of not more than one atmosphere. Cylinder 2⅛ inches diameter, and no condenser. By turning an index the model went forward, backward, and round, as on a centre, either to starboard or larboard,—can drift broadside forward, and even stand still, without the engine requiring to be touched. Should the rudder be unshipped, or rendered useless, the vessel can be steered without it—a most important thing at sea. The advantages derived from turning as on a centre, drifting broadside forward and stopping without touching the engine, and steering without the helm, are totally wanting in paddle and screw steamers. Parties taking an interest in the matter can see the model at work at a few minutes notice, and working entirely free from vibration—the manner of propulsion rendering vibration impossible. A great saving of fuel must be effected, since the power is spent in the proper direction; and one man can fire and keep the engine, as he is not required for any of the movements referred to at all. This new invention is completely adapted for sailing with the wind, as no resistance can arise from the propeller, and for ships of war, canals, &c.—nothing yet in use can equal it. The common engine can be turned to this way of working at a trifling expense. Should any be inclined to doubt the efficiency of this invention we would request such to delay condemning till the inventor's right is secured by patent, when a full description will be given that will remove all doubt upon the subject.—[Correspondent of Kilmarnock Journal.

EFFECTUAL DIRECTIONS FOR VARIOUS ENDS.

To embitter domestic life—Maintain your opinion on small matters at the point of the bayonet.

To secure yourself against a candid hearing—Call men hard names before you have signified them.

To keep yourself in a state of discontent—Set your heart on having every thing exactly to your mind.

To involve yourself in inextricable difficulties—Shape your course of action, not by fixed principles, but by temporary expedients.

To provide for yourself abundant matter for shame and repentance—Act under the influence of passion.

To die without accomplishing anything—Always intend to do something great hereafter, but neglect the present opportunity of usefulness.

To destroy your authority over your children—When you are in good humor, give them sugar plums; when in ill humor, blows and reproaches.

In the course of overhauling papers to detect smuggling correspondence, the post office clerks make queer discoveries sometimes. In one instance, they suspected that a copy of the Boston Notion contained something more than was set down in the table of contents, and upon opening it, they found that a piece of ivory had been neatly set into a square cut out of the body of the paper, and was the vehicle of the tender thoughts of a couple of lovers—one residing in Concord and the other in Boston. The messenger of love had passed so often scot free that at length the lovers became careless in the manner of doing it up, and thus suspicion fell upon it. The clerks allowed it to make two or three trips after they discovered the trick.—Boston Post.

Kingston Herald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1843.

The EXAMINER of the 14th contains an article on the projected Company for loaning money on real estate in Canada, in which he takes ground against the plan, and proceeds at great length to show the dangers to be apprehended from it, and from working on borrowed capital at all. There is a good deal of sound and useful remark on the evil of running in debt, and the embarrassments that it has caused to individuals and the country at large; but the Examiner has failed to make out his case against the proposed company, chiefly from misapprehension of its nature and mode of operation. If his premises were correct, there could be but little said against his conclusions; but the former are far astray, and therefore the latter miss their mark.

The article begins by inquiring if Canada really wants an increase of money capital, and the answer is that she does not; on the contrary, she is suffering from a redundancy of capital. In proof of this, the returns of imports and exports at Montreal are quoted, as follows:

In 1841 the imports am'ted to	£1,699,837	14	5
" exports "	577,460	2	3
Excess of imp. over exp.	1,122,437	12	2
In 1842 the imports were	1,661,868	8	11
" exports "	598,655	19	0
Excess,	1,062,912	9	11

Admitting that there was an excess of exports over imports at Quebec, it is taken to balance the excess of imports over exports to the United States, and it is assumed that the country has incurred a debt during the last two years equal to the difference between imports and exports at Montreal. This deficiency the writer supposes to have been temporarily met by loans from the Banks, the re-payment of which is now causing all the embarrassment under which the country labors.

Now, although we do not accept the returns of exports and imports as a complete account of the country's financial condition, many transactions taking place under both heads that never appear in any return, yet it is near enough for the writer's argument, which, however, has but little to do with the plan of the proposed company. The deficiency, he says, is made up by Bank loans, furnished by Bank capital, which is "little short of two millions of pounds," with a circulation double that, and the wonder is, how an expott trade of about "half a million could sustain, profitably, a Bank circulation of *eight* times that amount;" and hence it is inferred that there is a redundancy of capital.

Our Bank circulation has not, for the last two years, been double the paid up capital; and much of that capital is only nominal; for stock taken up by loans to the parties adds nothing to the capital of the country. But suppose that all this was just as the Examiner states it, how does it touch the question. This capital, (whether really redundant or not, we stop not now to enquire,) has been nearly all used in trade, and trade is unquestionably overdone. The writer's remarks, on this point are just & true. But the projected company is not designed to operate on the trade of the country, but on the real estate,—the land, houses, mills, &c. It is possible that some portion of their loans might be applied to purposes of trade, but that is not their object, nor is it probable that much would be so applied. The sphere of their operations is one not occupied by the Banks, one which Bank capital has not filled, and cannot fill; therefore if Bank capital be as redundant as the Examiner supposes, there is yet room for other capital to be applied to a class of objects totally different from those favoured by Banks, and which, in their present constitution, they cannot favour, but which would greatly promote the country's prosperity if they received but a small portion of such favour.

But the Examiner opposes borrowing money at all, for any purpose, saying—"We are so thoroughly convinced of the evil tendency of the *general* system of working on borrowed capital, that we cannot give our assent to its existence, or extension, under any form or modification. A facility of obtaining money by any other process than real industry, or hard labour, is only a facility towards the accomplishment of general ruin, and ultimate hopeless insolvency."

We have no more favor for the general mania for working on borrowed capital than the Examiner has, and his remarks on this point are justly applicable to half of the trading in Canada. But we are not disposed to make the abuse of a thing an argument against its use. There are cases and circumstances in which it is perfectly prudent and wise for a man to avail himself of borrowed capital, taking care that his calculations are based upon facts, not upon vain expectations, and that they are strenuously supported and worked out by persevering industry. A host of examples show that credit, when prudently managed and industriously supported, is as available as capital. The question of the good or evil of borrowing money depends upon this—whether it is applied productively or unproductively. If the former, good; if the latter, it is only evil. To borrow money to pay for imported goods, or to maintain the borrower in idleness, which are the only views the Examiner takes of the question, is unquestionably evil: but to borrow money to assist industry, by furnishing it with stronger and more productive means than it could otherwise command, thereby securing a quicker and richer reward for its labor, is as unquestionably good, and has been practised in thousands of cases with the highest success. To borrow money in order to supersede industry is the certain road to ruin; but to borrow it in order to assist industry, and direct its powers to the best advantage, is both rational and just, and will rarely fail of obtaining the desired end. There is not, in general, any royal road to wealth, any more than to learning; but there is a way of lightening labor, and cheering toil, and giving it the power of producing fifty fold for ten. Suppose, for instance, a man owned a lot of land, but had no money, and no agricultural implements, save a spade or a hoe. According to the Examiner's theory, this man must cultivate his land with a spade or a hoe. If so, he might, perhaps, procure himself a living from his land, but what a wearisome life he would lead, and how many, many years would elapse before he could improve his circumstances. But suppose him to borrow money in order to buy a yoke of oxen, a plough and harrow, and how different would be his case. He would do in one year the work of five, would soon repay his loan, and be comparatively comfortable. But if he were to borrow money in order to build himself a fine house, or to wear fine clothes, he would fall justly under the Examiner's censure, and soon be a ruined man. The question of borrowing, therefore, depends entirely on how the loan is applied—whether productively or unproductively—whether to help industry, or to pamper idleness, luxury, and pride. The Examiner sees the latter alone. We admit that all he says against that is right, but we make the distinction, and would preserve the former; for all borrowers are not idle spendthrifts, no more than all men are fools or knaves.

From capital and borrowing, the Examiner turns to the proposed company's mode of operation, of which he draws a pretty fancy picture, in "the affairs of a great company, under the management of an army of hired subordinates, ignorant of the country, continually exposed to be duped by the disingenuous, or interested representations of a pack of oily-tongued, artful demi-gentry." "Parties applying for loans would, of course, require to adduce references to men of some standing in the neighborhood in which they reside; which is only another way of stating that they would require to be recommended to the consideration of the company by men to whom they are much in debt."

We cannot repress a smile at this caricature of the company's supposed operations. The Examiner is still drawing on *the banks*, and makes their operations his model. We cannot, of course, pretend to say precisely what the mode of operations would be, but we judge it would be very different from what is sketched out by the Examiner. We deem it would be something in this manner:—The company would open agencies at first in four or five places in Canada West, the East being out of the question, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining titles and incumbrances there, where there is no registry. As upon this plan there would be very little writing or accounting to do, the agent would not require a clerk, but each might want an appraiser of property, to value it, who would be paid only when employed. Thus the "army of hired subordinates" dwindles down into ten men, of whom five would be paid in proportion as they would be employed. And "parties applying for loans" would not be required to adduce references, but to show the real estate on which they proposed giving security; for real estate carries its own reference and recommendation. If the agent thought fit to grant the loan, (and this would not follow as a matter of course, but must be determined by the facts of the case,) the first thing to be done would be to visit the registry office, and ascertain that the property was not encumbered. This being done, the appraiser would be sent to value it; and on receiving his report, the agent would be prepared to advance half of the appraised value, on the execution of the necessary legal instruments.

This system is simple and efficient, and it presents none of the difficulties conjured up by the Examiner. He mentions one difficulty, however, which had previously occurred to us, but which is not insurmountable, namely, how money could be lent on real estate with reference to a value to be given to it partly by the application of that money. "If a farm of land in the possession of an honest, hard-working man, could, by additional clearing and cultivation, be increased in value from £50 say to £200, in the course of three years, by an outlay of £100; here would be an investment profitable to all concerned, and highly advantageous to the country; but could any company, as a general rule, loan money on prospective security! What guarantee could they have that the money advanced would be applied in the manner proposed! or if so applied that it would be discreetly expended?" In many cases the money could be advanced in instalments, a third in each year; and where was the difficulty then! That would be better for the borrower, because he would not be required to pay interest for the money only as he wanted it, and the legal securities on each side could be easily arranged. Take another case. Suppose a man to own a town lot worth £600, and he wishes to erect on it a building to cost £[illegible], of which he has say £200, and wants to borrow the rest. All he must do would be to take the English rule, and agree with his builders to pay one third when the building was covered in, a third when it was completed, and the remainder in three months afterwards; and make his arrangements with the company accordingly. By depositing such a building to pay 12 per cent would pay off the loan in about ten years, allowing something for contingencies. Would such a transaction be profitable for all concerned, and highly advantageous to the country! Assuredly not the mode of operation easily arranged! All that is required in borrowing money by instalments on a mortgage, is that the agent should execute a bond for a release of the mortgage as the instalments be not paid. In this way the parties would be legally secure, if such additional security were thought necessary, and as such a bond would cost nothing, it would add nothing to the expense. And thus in all such cases the difficulty is easily surmounted.

But, although we have shown that this difficulty may be surmounted, it is of but little moment when put on such extreme cases as have been selected by the Examiner. It must be a farm that is worth only £50, and it must be so doubted whether any company would operate on so low a scale as that, having at the same time ample employment for all their means in cases of a better class, and in which the difficulty would not exist. The improvement of property of some value could easily be effected by means of two mortgages, the second being given after the money raised on the first had been expended on the property. Having such plan, to adapt the operations of the company to the circumstances of this new country there is nothing to prevent them from advancing money on the mortgage of property to be improved by it, that may not easily be arranged with full security for all parties.

The Examiner next considers the probable results of the projected company's operations, which, he maintains would lead to general bankruptcy, and finally to a total change in the owners of property. Here again the error of his premises vitiates his conclusions. They are also contradicted by his own admissions. He admits that the supposed case of the man with a farm would be highly advantageous to the country, could it be done; we have shown that it could easily be done, and therefore on his own showing it would be advantageous, instead of ruinous. Besides, nothing can be more fallacious than to assume, as he does, that all loans must be applied to purposes of idleness and pride. That some have been we admit; but thousands of others have been applied greatly to individual and general profit; and therefore while we regret the evil we would retain the good. "Money," he says, "never made any country rich. That industry which brings money into a country is the real source of wealth. Lazy Spain, after drawing all the gold of America into her coffers, finds herself poor and lazy still." That is quite true. But are there no opposite examples? What has money *joined to industry* done for Great Britain? It has enabled her to remove labour of half its load, and more than half its cost, and thus given her a manufacturing superiority which industry alone could not have obtained. "Canada," he continues, "is not poor; she is in debt. Would we try to improve her condition by plunging her more deeply in debt?" If the new debt were to be applied like most of the old one, to purchase luxuries and pamper pride, we also would lift up our voice against it. But if it is to be applied, as proposed, to increase the productive powers of the country, strengthen its industry, and mature its imperfect resources, so that eventually the land may rise above its debt and become prosperous and great, then we would maintain the propriety and wisdom of such a course. There is nothing contradictory, nor even paradoxical, in going into more debt in order to pay previous debt, provided the new debt be applied in the manner proposed, for it may increase our products ten-fold.

On our first page we have placed a circular drawn up by the Canada Company's Commissioner, giving a variety of information respecting prices of lands, produce, labour &c., in Canada. It will be useful for transmission to England by parties here to their friends there.

The number of Emigrants that have arrived at Quebec this year to the present is about [illegible], of which about 4000 have reached Kingston, most of whom have proceeded upwards. Business is so dull, and the price of produce so low that there is but little demand for labour this season. Good farm servants are in request in several parts of the province, but our farmers cannot afford to hire much this year until harvest shall approach. At present the demand for mechanics in Kingston is fully supplied. Masons, bricklayers, and plasterers receive from 5s to 6d per day; Carpenters and Joiners from 4s 6d to 6s, Labourers from 2s 6d to 3s. Provisions are low, flour 12s 6d per cwt, broad 6d 4 lb, beef 3d to 4d per lb, mutton 3d to 4d, veal 2d to 2½d, potatoes 1s 6d to 2s per bushel, butter [illegible] per lb, eggs 6d per dozen.

An American named Chiselro, was arrested by chief constable Shaw last Thusday, and on him were found above $1000 in spurious one dollar notes of the Bank of Rome, N. Y. bearing date Oct. 13, 1842. He was committed for trial at the next Assizes. Persons taking American notes should look out for counterfeits, as he is suspected to have been passing them for some time.

A boy eleven years old, of a family of English emigrants, was lost last Thursday night from one of the Rideau Steamers on her passage up. He fell into the Canal, and the Steamer had a small boat to lower, so that before she could be stopped and brought back to the spot he had finally sunk. Attempts were made to recover the body with hooks, but they were unsuccessful. Steamers should not be allowed to navigate our waters without being provided with such boats.

On our first page will be found a table of the new duties payable after the 5th of July, which will be found useful for reference.

The weather has at length become warm, something like summer weather.

IMPORTANT TO CREDITORS.—It may be in the recollection of our readers, that at our Spring Assizes last year, Col. Prince, who officiated as Crown Officer upon the occasion, indicted two persons of the name of Harris, (father and son,) for a misdemeanor, the one for making over, and the other for receiving the property so made over, with a view to defeat and defraud the just demands of a creditor. They were found guilty and fined; and that was the first conviction that ever took place under the Statute in this Province.

At the last Sandwich Assizes, a person named Tunis Quick, was indicted and convicted for receiving a farm from his father, which the latter deeded to him with intent to defeat his (the father's) creditors. The father absquatulated in Michigan, or he would have been indicted also. We think the public should be fully informed of such convictions, because it cannot be too generally known, that a law is on our Statute Book, and in full operation, to punish with fine and imprisonment those who are guilty of such dishonest, illegal, and dishonorable practices.—[London Inquirer.

The Montreal *Morning Courier* states that the Corporation has been in the receipt of a revenue of £22,039 17s. 7d., from the 1st May last to the 1st May, 1843. They propose to purchase the Water Works for £50,000, and to pay the goods in payment. The amount of the present debt is not stated, but it is large. The city is "going a-head."

We have heard nothing of the District Courts in this part of Canada, the regular five sessions of which were to commence on the [illegible] instant. The execution of the road laws and other local laws and regulations is nearly [illegible] suspended.

We find that the St. Francis District Court was in session at Sherbrooke. They have laid out a number of roads, and suspended the road tax, till they can obtain further legislative authority to levy it in a summary way. The school act is not executed in that part of the country, and we believe hardly in any other part of Lower Canada. No school money has been received.—[Quebec Gazette.

STATISTICAL TABLE—UPPER CANADA.

Our contemporary, of the *Canadien*, lately published a Statistical Table of the population, of the Western Province, the accuracy of which he vouches for, and of which the following is a translation:—[Mercury.

According to the last census, the aggregate of the population was 486,055 souls. To this 20,000 should be added for the supposed number of settlers since taking the census, 20,000

506,055

This about equals the population in Lower Canada, in 1830.

The following is the classification of their origin:

English,	40,6[illegible]
Irish,	78,2[illegible]
Scotch,	39,7[illegible]
Candian, (British descent)	247,6[illegible]
Do. (French do.,*)	13,90[illegible]
Of the continent of Europe,	6,5[illegible]
Americans,	32,8[illegible]
Residents not naturalized,	7,5[illegible]
Deaf & Dumb, (males, 222, females, 132.)	3[illegible]
Blind, (do. 114, do 89)	2[illegible]
Idiots, (do. 221, do. 178)	3[illegible]
Lunatics, (do. 241, do. 478)	7[illegible]
Negroes, (do. 249, do. 175*)	41[illegible]
Beggars,	3[illegible]

RELIGIONS.

Of