ing to her that the better of her resolve, she unsealed the letter, and, to her extreme surprise, found in it the finger of a man, with these words traced in letters of blood:—"Beautiful, but inhuman creature, I send you the little finger you required of me.—Signed, I."

EDUCATION.—"The proper object of education is truth, not the particular opinions of any man, or set of men. Its aim should be, not to load the memory, but to exercise the reason. It is not alone a code of particular practices, but an examination of general principles which is wanted to form the early character of youth—to habituate it to weigh the consequences of actions—to understand and to feel the hidden sources of the just and the unjust, the real and efficient motives that make one line of conduct preferable to another."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

United States.

STATE PRISON REPORT.—We are indebted to the editors of the *Albany Argus* for a copy of the report of the inspectors of the state prison at Sing-Sing, from which we have made the following summary:—

The total receipts for the year end. ing Sept. 30, 1836, amounted to...	$63,018 21
The expenditures for the same period for the general support of the prison, were.....	55,345 90
Balance.....	$7,672 41

In addition to this sum, $7,556 40 have been expended for transportation of convicts, building materials, and the support of the female prisoners now confined in Bellevue. This sum deducted from the above balance, leaves the net surplus for the year, $116 01, which being added to the cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1835, makes the balance in the agent's hands on the 30th September last, $27,404 65.

There has been furnished for the state, during the year, marble valued at $15,207 86, to be employed in the erection of the State-house at Albany. Labor to the amount of $7,150 has been expended toward the erection of a prison for the confinement of female convicts. These two sums added to the balance ($116 01), show the excess of the earnings of the convicts over the total expenditures for the year, to be $22,473 81.

The state is indebted $25,923 80 to the prison, for marble. This is to be considered as available funds for the support of the institution, should its necessities require it.

The decrease in the number of the prisoners has been seventy, during the last year, as will be seen by the following table:—

Convicts in prison, Sept. 30, 1835,.....	796
Received during the year,.....	182
Total,.....	978
Discharged during the year,.....	241
Died,.....	11
	252
Remaining in prison, Sept. 30, 1836.	726

During the year, 213 persons have been discharged by the expiration of sentence, 27 have been pardoned out by the executive, and the sentence of one has been reversed by the court of errors.

The prison now contains 1000 solitary cells, all in excellent condition.

The agent for the prison has refused all new offers for marble, some jobs for small stone excepted, as all the large blocks that can be quarried during the ensuing year, will be required in the erection of the new State-house.

No new contracts have been entered into for the labor of the convicts. Old contracts which had not been previously fulfilled, have been continued with the intention of having them fully complied with.

The female convicts are 32 in number. They are in confinement at Bellevue, and by law, must there remain until the completion of the new building now erecting for their reception at Mount Pleasant. On this fifty men have been employed during the past year, and it is expected that the work will be completed before the next annual report shall have been made.

The mulberry plantation appears to have been a failure. Eleven acres of land have been prepared, and 450 trees set out. Many of these have died, and the survivors do not appear to grow with rapidity.

The persons employed about the prison are, one agent, one clerk, one deputy keeper, twenty-one assistant keepers, and a guard of twenty-five men.

The appearance of the quarries is much as heretofore. There is but little doubt that they will for a long time afford profitable employment to a large number of the convicts.

One of the most interesting papers accompanying this document, is the chaplain's report. From this we learn that divine service is performed every Sunday morning, and that no congregation could be more attentive in listening to public instruction, than these deluded men.

It is also stated that at least one hundred of the prisoners are unable to read.

COINAGE OF THE MINT FOR 1836.—From one of the statements accompanying the report of the Director of the Mint, it appears that the coinage at the Mint in the year 1836, has been:

553,147 half eagles, amounting to.....	$2,765,735
547,986 quarter eagles,.....	1,369,965
In gold,.....	$4,135,700
1,000 dollars,.....	10,000
6,346,200 half dollars,.....	3,173,100
472,000 quarter dollars,.....	118,000
1,190,000 dimes,.....	119,000
1,900,000 half dimes,.....	95,000
In silver,.....	3,605,100
3,111,600 cents,.....	31,100
398,000 half cents,.....	1,900
In copper,.....	33,100
Whole amount coined in 1836,.....	7,774,900

Summary.

INSURANCE FRAUD.—A curious and rather clever fraud was discovered last Wednesday in the Bazaar, in the sale of Irish butter. It appears that the article was made up into pounds and half pounds, and had every appearance, from its bulk, of being the legitimate weight; but on a more minute inspection, it was discovered that they were hollow in the centre, and the space thus filled with water, so that the fraud would not be easily detected, even were the butter tried by the scales. The article being in consequence more bulky than the rest in the market, the fraudulent dealer had quicker sales than any of his contemporaries. It is very probable, however, that the police authorities will look after this somewhat ingenious mode of picking the pockets of the legal.—*Saturday's Weekly Journal.*

HEBREWISM, THE JEW.—Hatchfield, a converted Jew, has this week preached four sermons in Derby to crowded congregations. He does not confine himself to any particular sect of religion, but has preached at various Dissenting Chapels. His appearance is not such as generally belongs to the tribe. He has not, indeed, that is looked for by every one, a prominent nose, which his ancestors generally suffer to grow to an immense length. In his preaching he makes some very humorous, but still not to be mistaken similes, and his discourse is delivered with such energy as to convince his hearers at once of the sincerity of the heart that dictates it.—*From a Correspondent.*

STEAM VESSEL RAISED.—The *Red Rover* steam vessel, which was sunk at New-York last week, in consequence of coming in contact with the *Magnet* steamer, (crew and passengers saved) was weighed yesterday week. The admiralty lent its best means to the proprietors, but a man named James Downes, who until the last year was a labouring man at Herne Bay, then offered to descend and fasten a chain round the engines of the *Red Rover*, which he concluded would be a far more effectual mode of raising her than any other. The proprietors knowing that he had latterly paid great attention to the raising wrecks, and also that he had for six hours been engaged in examining the engines of the *City of Canterbury* steamer, which is a *fac simile* of the *Red Rover*, gladly accepted the offer.—Downes, having put on a patent safety dress, accordingly descended shortly before five o'clock and accomplished his task, having rivetted a very massive chain round the main shaft and frame work of the engines, in the space of one hour and three quarters, during the whole of which time he was under water. On being drawn up he appeared much exhausted, his hands being severely cut, and his person otherwise injured. The order was then given for weighing, and we are happy to say that the project answered completely, for at seven o'clock the vessel was afloat.

The *Dictionaire du Commerce et des Marchandises* gives the following comparative table of the annual produce of France and England:—"Great Britain, from a surface of 13,000,000 of hectares, and by the means of 5,300,000 labourers, produces 50,000,000 hectolitres of corn, 170,000 horses, 1,250,000 oxen, and 10,300,000 sheep. France, from 40,000,000 of hectares, and by the means of between 22,000,000 and 24,000,000 of labourers, produces 153,000,000 hectolitres of corn, 40,000 horses, 800,000 oxen, and 5,500,000 sheep. France, with her three-fold quantity of land, and her two-thirds of the number of labourers, ought to produce at least three times as much as England—namely, 168,000,000 hectolitres of corn, 510,000 horses, 3,750,000 oxen, and 30,600,000 sheep."

RUSSIA.—No one (says a recent writer) who has not visited Russia can possibly conceive the shameful treatment of the peasantry by holders of public situations. If a man wears a red collar to his coat, if he has a double-headed eagle, or the name of the Emperor stamped on his buttons, he has a right to tyrannize with impunity over all the postilions and waiters, and over the villagers and Jew. But, great as are the sufferings of the serfs from the arbitrary exercise of authority by the agents of the Government, it is not to be imagined that the circumstances of those agents themselves, or those of the citizens, or even of the nobles, are much better. In Russia, whoever is suspected or informed against, is seized and imprisoned, without distinction of rank, or age, or sex, and without even the semblance of legal procedure.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHETLAND ISLES.—Extract from a letter dated "Manse of Fetlar," (one of the Shetland Isles,) "7th October, 1836:—Fetlar is only about seven miles long, and four broad, and contains about 800 inhabitants. It is in general pretty fertile, though, like the rest of the Shetland Islands, there is neither tree nor shrub to be seen, and it must to strangers appear very barren and uncultivated; every one has a little farm attached to the cottage, and consequently they can be but poorly supplied with meal; but every one reaps the harvests of the deep during the summer in the "halve" or ling fishing, and of late years the herring fishing has been introduced, and very successfully carried on, through the whole islands, till last year, when both ling and herring fishing failed in a great measure, which, together with bad crops, reduced the most of the poor people to the greatest want. Last winter we so had that they had to give the cattle a great quantity of the corn to keep them alive, and many lost all notwithstanding. I fear much there will be a general famine this winter; the weather is so dreadful that the crops cannot be got in. There was a frost about a month ago (September,) which nipped the oats completely. God help them, for unless he interposes, there is little hope. The landlords are in general very humane, but there are exceptions. I should suppose the Irish, with a soil one hundred times more fertile, are in much the same circumstances, but how different is the disposition of the people. Here you may leave your doors unlocked in all seasons, except in Lerwick, our metropolis, where there are some bad characters. Fetlar is about thirty miles from it; it is situated on the mainland, as it is called. ——— formerly lived in Northmavine, a parish in the mainland, from which he removed six years ago, thinking his charge would be easier; but he must find it much more difficult, having, in addition to this place, to go to North Yell every alternate Sabbath, which is most absurdly joined to Fetlar by the church law, though nature has said against it—having placed a sound six miles broad with a dangerous tide between them. You may think his family have many an anxious hour while he is away; he has no fear, however, and is fond of the sea. How would your dry-shoe-and-stocking southern clergy like to change places with him? We have all kept our health in spite of the weather."—*Edinburgh Courant.*

ALMACK'S.—The rise of Almack's may serve to illustrate the mode in which this sort of empire was consolidated. A few pretty women, not in the highest rank of the nobility, met at Devonshire House to practise quadrilles, then recently imported from the continent. The establishment of a subscription ball was suggested, to which none but the very élite were to be admissible: the subscription to be low, with the view of checking the obtrusive vulgarity of wealth. The fancy took, and when it transpired that the patronesses had actually refused a most estimable English Duchess, all London became mad to be admitted; exclusion was universally regarded as a positive loss of caste, and no arts of solicitation were left untried to avert so horrible a catastrophe. The wives and daughters of the oldest provincial gentry, with pedigrees traced up to the Heptarchy, have been seen humbling themselves by the lowest arts of degradation to soften the obduracy of the autocratess; and we fear it is no exaggeration to say that more than one personage had been known to barter his vote in Parliament, and more than one parsonage for a ball ticket. The prestige has wonderfully waned, and the institution is now retrograding to its fall; but its origin is worth remarking, as a laborious illustration of the progress of society.—*Quarterly Review.*

"NEVER MIND!"—There must be something very comprehensive in the phrase of "Never mind," for we do not recollect to have ever witnessed a quarrel in the street, at a theatre, public room, or elsewhere, in which it has not been the standard reply to all belligerent inquiries. "Do you call yourself a gentleman, Sir?"—"Never mind, Sir." "Did I offer to say anything to the young woman, Sir?"—"Never mind, Sir."—Do you want your head knocked up against that wall, Sir?"—"Never mind, Sir."—It is observable, too, that there would appear to be some hidden taint in this universal "Never mind," which rouses more indignation in the bosom of the individual addressed, than the most lavish abuse could possibly awaken.—*Pickwick papers.*

EXPENSE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.—Central Administration, £9,420; salaries of Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, £37,800; salaries of Members of Chapters, and Parochial Clergy, £1,061,000; Royal Chapter of St. Denis, £4,280; allowances to schools, £4,000; assistance to ecclesiastics and aged nuns, £42,800; assistance to communes for repair and building of churches, £34,300; purchase, &c. of diocesan edifices, £46,220; ordinary diocesan expenses, £39,207; incidental expenses, £3,600; Protestant worship, £26,020; Jewish worship, £2,500.—Total, £1,350,000.

A GENTLEMAN.—If I were asked to define what this gentlemanliness is, I should say it is only to be defined by examples—of those who have it, and those who have it not. In life, I should say, that most military men have it, and few naval; that several men of rank have it, and few lawyers; that it is more frequent among authors than divines (when they are not pedants;) that fencing masters have more of it than dancing masters, and singers than players; and that (if it be not an Irishism to say so,) it is far more generally diffused among women than among men. In poetry, as well as writing in general, it will never make entirely a poet or a poem; but neither poet nor poem will ever be good for anything without it. It is the salt of society and the seasoning of composition.—*Lord Byron.*

UNPARALLELED SAGACITY.—"As a horse," says one of the newspapers, "kept for drawing stones for the works at the Sunderland pier, was passing along the railway, a child four or five years of age, got directly in the way of the horse, when the animal took it up in his mouth, and lifted it on the road!"

An Irish gentleman, with much naiveté recently remarked, that such probably would soon be the speed of travelling by steam, that one could go from London to Brighton in a shorter time than he could stop at home.

A robustous countryman, meeting a physician, ran to hide behind a wall; being asked the cause, he replied:—"'Tis so long since I've been sick, that I'm ashamed to look a physician in the face."

A PLACE FOR TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—In Sweden, which has a population of only three millions, there are 100,000 distilleries.

A HINT TO GHOSTS.—"If you insist upon making your appearance here," said the tenant, who had had time to collect his presence of mind during this prosy statement of the ghost's, "I shall give up possession with the greatest pleasure; but I should like to ask you one question, if you will allow me." "Say on," said the apparition, sternly. "Well," said the tenant, "I don't apply the observation personally to you, because it is equally applicable to all the ghosts I ever heard of; but it does appear to me somewhat inconsistent, that when you have an opportunity of visiting the fairest spots of earth, for I suppose space is nothing to you—you should always return exactly to the very places where you have been most miserable." "Egad, that's very true; I never thought of that before," said the ghost. "You see, sir," pursued the tenant, "this is a very uncomfortable room. From the appearance of that press, I should be disposed to say that it is not wholly free from bugs; and I really think you might find much more comfortable quarters; to say nothing of the climate of London, which is extremely disagreeable." "You are very right, sir," said the ghost, politely. "It never struck me till now; I'll try change of air directly"—and, in fact, he began to vanish as he spoke; his legs, indeed, had quite disappeared. "And if, sir," said the tenant, calling after him, "if you would have the goodness to suggest to the other ladies and gentlemen who are now engaged in haunting old country houses, that they might be much more comfortable elsewhere, you will confer a very great benefit on society." "I will," replied the ghost; "we must be dull fellows—very dull fellows, indeed; I can't imagine how we can have been so stupid." With these words the spirit disappeared; and "what is rather remarkable," added the old man, with a shrewd look round the table, "he never came back again."—*Pickwick, No. 3.*

CURLING.—Mr. Anderson, book-binder, Castle-Douglas, has had for some time in his possession, a game-cock, which has thrice changed the color of its plumage. The bird is now about five years old, and during that time it has been nearly as white as a swan, and as often red. At this moment it is casting the white feathers, and has assuming tints resembling the rouge on ladies' cheeks about to attend a Queen's Drawing Room. Our correspondent does not say whether these transformations produce any change on the voice or habits of the bird—that is, whether he changes sides in the politics of the poultry-yard every time he hoists a different flag; otherwise we would put him down at once as a Castle-Douglas Vicar of Bray. Perhaps it is not generally known that the hen pheasant, and more particularly the golden pheasant, assumes at the age of seven or eight years, the plumage of the male, and after this period is chiefly distinguishable by her smaller size.

When Lord Ellenborough was Attorney General, he was listening with some impatience to the judgment of a learned judge, afterwards his colleague, who said, "In ——v. ——, I rule that," &c. "You rule!" said the Attorney General, in a tone of supreme indignation, and enough to be heard, anyone, by many of the members of the bar.—"Yes, rule; I never were ill to rule any thing but a copy-book."

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *Feb. 3.*—*Wheat* is a shade better to-day; prime samples sold at 9s. 4½d. ⅌ minot. We have no alteration to notice in any other article.

In reply to our Correspondent, "QUERIST," we beg to say, that upon reference to the article in Thursday's *Courier*, he will find that we state £3,358,746 to be the value of the last year's imports at Quebec and Montreal, "at the average prices of the year;" of course, after all charges and commission in England, freight, charges and duty here, have been added. The declared or Custom-house value is of course much less, being merely the first cost price, before any charges whatever have been added.

We have been favored with the annexed extract from the circular of an extensive Iron dealer, dated Liverpool, 5th December, which, with the comparative prices of Bar Iron for the last thirty years, also subjoined, may be interesting to our mercantile readers.

"We beg to state for your government, that the prices of Iron remain nearly the same as quoted to you under date the 1st November, with the exception of Merchant Bars, which we are enabled to ship at a reduction of 5s. per ton.

"The demand for the finer descriptions of Iron has fallen off during the last month, as is usual at this period, and a reduction in the price of these sorts generally must also have taken place, if it had not been for the resolution which was adopted at the meeting of the Iron Masters, some weeks ago, to blow out twenty-seven furnaces, making about 60 tons of iron each furnace per week. This resolution has been more than carried into effect, as we have a confident assurance that thirty furnaces are now cold, which were in full blast a month ago.

"This serious reduction in the make leads us to doubt whether any further decline of the prices of fine from can take place during the winter, but whether that be so or not, we cannot but believe that the extreme low state of the stocks of Iron in all parts of the globe, added to a greatly increasing consumption, will keep prices high for a long time to come, and a greater rush for Iron at one time, more than at another, would cause a temporary rise upon present prices, and we shall not be surprised to see this take place before many weeks are over."

An account of the selling price of English Merchant Bar Iron in Liverpool, from the year 1806 to 1836, both inclusive.

Year.	Month.	Price per ton.	Year.	Month.	Price per ton.
1806.	May....	£17 10 0	1821.	August...	£8 10 0
	July	17 0 0	1822.	January .	8 0 0
	November	16 0 0		June	8 10 0
1807.	January..	16 0 0	1823.	July	8 0 0
	February.	17 0 0		November	8 10 0
	March ...	16 10 0	1824.	January .	8 15 0
	July	16 0 0		July	9 15 0
	August ..	15 10 0		Sept.	10 0 0
	Sept.....	15 0 0		Oct. 4th.	11 0 0
1808.	Sept. ..	14 10 0		16th.	11 10 0
1809.	January .	15 10 0		23d.	12 0 0
	February.	16 0 0		Nov. 24th.	12 10 0
	March ...	15 0 0		December	12 0 0
	Sept.....	14 10 0	1825.	January ..	14 0 0
	October ..	14 5 0		February.	15 0 0
1810.	January ..	14 10 0		March ...	14 10 0
	June	14 5 0		April	14 0 0
	Sept.	14 0 0		August ..	13 0 0
	October ..	15 0 0		Do.	12 10 0
1811.	August ..	14 10 0		Sept.	11 10 0
	Sept.	14 0 0	1826.	January .	11 0 0
1812.	May	13 13 0		April	10 10 0
	June	13 5 0		May	9 10 0
	July	13 10 0		October ..	10 0 0
	Oct. 1st .	13 5 0	1827.	March ...	9 10 0
	23d ..	12 15 0		April	9 15 0
	December	13 0 0		July	9 10 0
1813.	February.	12 10 0		December	9 5 0
	April	12 8 0	1828.	January .	9 0 0
	June	12 0 0		March ..	8 15 0
	December	12 0 0		April	8 10 0
1814.	February.	12 0 0		Dec. 8th .	8 0 0
	March ...	12 0 0		May	8 0 0
	April	13 10 0		October ..	8 5 0
	May	14 0 0		December	7 15 0
	June	13 15 0	1829.	April....	7 10 0
	August ..	13 10 0		June	7 5 0
	November	12 5 0		August ..	7 0 0
1815.	February.	13 10 0		October .	6 15 0
	May	13 0 0		December	6 12 6
	June	12 10 0	1830.	March ...	6 10 0
	June 30th.	12 0 0		June	6 15 0
	July 30th.	11 10 0		October ..	6 10 0
	August ..	11 0 0		November	6 5 0
	December	11 10 0	1831.	May	6 2 6
1816.	March ...	11 0 0		June	6 0 0
	April	10 15 0		October .	5 17 6
	June	10 10 0		December	6 5 0
	July	10 0 0	1832.	May	5 15 0
	Do.	9 15 0		August ..	5 10 0
	August ..	9 10 0		November	5 15 0
	October ..	9 0 0		December	5 5 0
	Do.	8 15 0	1833.	February.	5 15 0
1817.	February.	8 10 0		April	7 0 0
	March ...	9 10 0		Sept.	7 15 0
	June	9 10 0		October ..	7 15 0
	July	10 10 0	1834.	April....	7 12 6
	August ..	12 0 0		May	7 0 0
	October ..	13 0 0		August ..	6 12 6
1818.	February.	12 15 0		Sept.	6 10 0
	April	11 15 0	1835.	February.	6 7 6
	May	11 5 0		March ..	6 10 0
	June	10 15 0		June	6 7 6
	August ..	10 0 0		August 1st	6 5 0
	Sept.	11 10 0		Do. 31st	6 40 0
	December	12 10 0		Sept. 16th	7 0 0
1819.	May	11 10 0		October 1st	7 10 0
	June	11 0 0		Nov. 30th	8 0 0
	July	11 0 0		Dec. 8th.	8 5 0
1820.	March ..	10 10 0	1836.	January .	10 10 0
	June	9 10 0		April 30th	11 10 0
1821.	January ..	9 15 0		July	11 5 0
	February.	9 15 0		October ..	11 0 0
	March ...	9 10 0		November	10 15 0
	June	8 15 0		December	10 10 0

The following has been furnished by the same obliging Correspondent who gave the values of the Exports and Imports from Quebec in Monday's paper:—

	1836.		
Exports to Great Britain.....	£620,627	17	11
" Ireland.....	122,083	2	11
" B. N. A. Colonies.	122,415	17	1
" B. W. Indies.....	30,696	5	5
" Oporto.....	1,222	10	0
" Jersey.....	280	0	0
" United States.....	1,213	5	0
Total, stg.	£899,537	1	7
Value of Exports from Montreal, in 1836..... stg.	£949,674	6	9
Barley entered at Quebec in 1836.....	8898 bushels.		
Wheat entered at Quebec in 1836.....	264,544 do.		

—*Quebec Gazette, Feb. 1.*

Upper Canada.

CRICKET.—The match between the City of Toronto and Township of Scarborough players, came off on the ice, at the mouth of the Highland Creek, on Tuesday last: 14 players on each side, including the Scarborough Clerkes were successful: winning by 32 clinks, one game of 60 up. Scarborough 61, Toronto 29. In the evening the members of the Clubs, with a number of their friends, most of whom had come a great distance to witness the game, sat down to a substantial dinner at Moore's hotel in Scarboro', got up by the landlady in her prettiest style, at which the utmost good feeling and convivality prevailed, many excellent cutting songs were sung during the evening. Another match will probably be played in Toronto, before the close of the season.—*Com.*

MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1837.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in Upper Canada, that Mr. ENOS FOLSOM, now on a tour through that Province, is authorized to collect all arrears due to this paper, as well as the subscriptions for the current year. When the low price of the paper is considered, it is to be hoped that our patrons, in town and country, will be punctual in conforming to our conditions.

The MORNING COURIER is published at the Office in *St. François Xavier Street*, Montreal, Daily throughout the year, Sundays excepted, for the sum of Six Dollars delivered in Town, or Eight Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three halfpence per number in the country.* It gives the latest News, foreign and domestic, and a Weekly Prices Current carefully corrected, accompanied with general observations on the state and fluctuations of the Markets.

The MORNING COURIER FOR THE COUNTRY is published on Mondays and Thursdays, and contains all the reading and commercial matter of the daily paper. Subscription Four Dollars in Town, or Five Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance.*

The London packet ships *Hannibal* and *Philadelphia*, the former of which sailed on the 15th December, the latter on the 24th, have arrived at New York.

One of the above ships brought Despatches from the Colonial Office, for the Earl of GOSFORD and Sir F. B. HEAD.

The Report of the Honourable Mr. MACAULAY, respecting the apportionment between Upper and Lower Canada of the duties levied in this Province, on goods imported by sea, is unquestionably one of the ablest documents that has ever been submitted on the subject. The Honourable gentleman has taken a wide range, embracing in his investigation a great variety of matters of deep interest to both Colonies.

In examining the Report and the valuable documents attached, the conviction is greatly increased that the division of duties between the Provinces will every year become of more difficult adjustment. Not only population, but habits, tastes and fashions, must be calculated, before an equitable division can be made. But it may well be asked how is this to be effected? No mere opinions on such evanescent matters are worth any thing as elements in an arithmetical question of this kind, and yet no other data from opinions can be obtained. Even population is very variable. Upon the whole, there does not seem at present any possibility of apportioning the duties between the Provinces in a way that would be at once equitable and perfectly satisfactory to both.

The arbitrators, the Honourable Mr. MACAULY on behalf of Upper Canada, and the Honourable Mr. POTHIER, on behalf of Lower, although both convinced of its unfairness, were compelled to make comparative population the fundamental principle of the arbitration. It was agreed to estimate the population of Upper Canada at 375,000, and that of Lower at 600,000; hence the proportion of duties for each would be

For Upper Canada, . . . 38 6.13 per cent.
For Lower Canada, . . . 61 7.13 per cent.

It was, however, eventually agreed to reduce the apportionment of Upper Canada to 38½ per cent, leaving to this Province 61½ per cent. Objections innumerable to this award may be raised, and many of them valid too; but such will ever be the case so long as the Provinces remain disunited, or Upper Canada without a seaport of her own.

We shall not lose sight of Mr. MACAULY'S Report, every thing he has touched upon, is admirably treated. We subjoin some of his remarks on the subject of our internal improvements:—

The time, according to my humble conceptions, has arrived, when wider and more decided views should be taken with respect to the navigable communications between the great Lakes and the tide waters of the St. Lawrence than may a few years ago have been esteemed judicious or prudent. To explore the interior and ascertain the capabilities of the country, and more particularly of that section which lies between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River is undoubtedly a measure of high importance, though more so in a national view than in one merely Provincial. The construction of a Canal for the connection of those waters, even under local advantages of the most favorable description, could not fail to be attended with an outlay of money which the inhabitants of the cultivated portions of this colony, with so many alluring schemes of improvement at their doors, will probably be reluctant to incur in a remote wilderness—and that too principally for the benefit of other communities. Be this, however, as it may, and setting aside the consideration of merely local projects, we have before us the St. Lawrence in the whole sweep of its majestic course, the mightiest artery of this vast continent. Chiefly in the possession of England, this fine River, expanding into a succession of inland seas, gives her the power of extending at pleasure, and almost without limit, the market for her manufactures.—Within a very short space of time, the country drained by this river, will contain millions of inhabitants, nearly all endued with a taste for British manufactures, and possessing ample means of gratifying that taste. Shall then the trade of countries about to teem with such masses of people be preserved to its natural outlet, or be diverted through artificial channels formed by the labour and enterprise of the States of the American Union, to any others? It is a stirring spectacle that is exhibited by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, each with a fine spirit of commercial ambition, and invincible enterprise, constructing lines of internal communication, for the purpose of attracting to their busy Atlantic cities, the trade of the countries bordering on the great Lakes. But the natural emporium of those immense regions is situated at the foot of the rapids of the St. Lawrence. It is intimately concerned both the Canadas, even more than it does England, to counteract the zeal for commercial advancement displayed by our neighbours, and meet them with counterveiling energy and spirit.

At present the navigation from Lake Erie to the water in Lower Canada, is subject to the control of not less than four distinct authorities.

1. The Welland Canal connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, is in the hands of a chartered company.

2. The St. Lawrence Canal of Upper Canada, designed to facilitate the navigation between Johnstown and Lake St. Francis, is in the hands of Provincial Commissioners.

3. The small locks at Coteau-du-Lac and the Cascades in Lower Canada, are in the hands of the military authorities.

4. The Lachine Canal, overcoming the difficulties of the navigation at the rapids of St. Louis, is in the hands of Commissioners of the Province of Lower Canada.

Now it is evident that if, instead of these four distinct and independent boards, with as many distinct and separate sets of regulations and rates of toll, one general board were constituted for the superintendence of the whole, there would be every reason to expect that the canals would be managed more advantageously for the public interests and in a manner more likely to meet with effect, that strenuous foreign competition which the active and enterprising character of our neighbors should prepare us to look for.

If this view of the subject be just, our one course then, will be, to spare no effort to accomplishing the union of these separate interests, under one efficient administration board. For this purpose a kind of Joint Stock Company might be formed, to consist of three partners, viz.: Great Britain, Lower Canada and Upper Canada, each of which might hold a certain given amount of capital stock, on which dividends of the proceeds of tolls should be paid in proportion to the vested interest of the respective parties. Each partner might appoint two commissioners for the management of the canals, and all of the commissioners should be resident inhabitants of Canada connected with it by the possession of real estate and other causes of attachment. The six members of the board thus nominated might elect a seventh, and the president should then be chosen by a majority of votes, and be bound at a reasonable salary, to devote his whole time and ability to the duties of his station. Efficient and harmonious legislation by the three partners to this project would of course, be essential to its success, and to the purchase of the vested interest along the whole course of the navigation that might be effected by its adoption.

These are in substance my opinions respecting the policy to which circumstances appear to me to call the present attention of these Colonies, if they desire to retain the advantages with nature, by the configuration of the country bounteously designed for them. Whether it is really practicable, or whether some plan more specious might not be devised, I respectfully submit to the better judgment of the Legislature to consider and determine.

The Act in favor of the Bank of British North America, with some amendments, has passed the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, by a majority of 26.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the local Directors of the Bank of British North America, in Toronto:—Hon. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, THOMAS MERCER JONES, GEORGE MONRO, and JAMES NAISMITH, Esqrs.

Michigan has been admitted into the Union, and after the 4th of July next, another star will, in consequence, be added to the twenty-five that already decorate the flag of the United States.

HARRY WHITE, convicted of being concerned in burning the United States Treasury building in March, 1834, has been sentenced by the Circuit Court to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

On the 28th ult., Mr. VAN BUREN took his seat of the Senate of the United States, as Vice President.

The new Senate of the United States from the 4th of March next, will comprise 18 Whigs, and 34 VAN BUREN men. Total 52.

The first of the steam packets intended for the New York and Liverpool trade, was launched at New York on the 30th ultimo.—Captain Cole expects to have her ready by the middle of March.

The *New York Express* of Tuesday says—"At the great fire at St. John's, (N.B.) upwards of fifteen hundred barrels of flour were destroyed. A majority of the flour Merchants were insured. Instead, however, of raising the price, humanity rose above avarice, and the price was lessened; such examples are rare, and speak well for the character of St. John's."

Montreal Bible Society.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, was held in the Methodist Chapel, Great St. James Street, on Thursday evening the 26th January. The Hon. Peter M'Gill, President of the Society, having taken the chair, the Rev. William Taylor opened the meeting by prayer. The Hon. Chairman congratulated the meeting on the arrival of the Sixteenth Anniversary, and made some appropriate remarks on the importance of the object of the Society. The Rev. Henry Wilkes, the Corresponding Secretary, then read the Annual Report.

The Resolutions which follow, were severally moved by the Rev. Messrs. Turner, Bancroft, Taylor and Perkins, and J. T. Barrett, Esq., and accompanied by spirited and powerful addresses.

Moved by J. T. Barrett, Esq.; seconded by Mr. Seeley.

Resolved 1.—That the Report now read be adopted by this meeting, and printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Turner; seconded by Mr. Joseph Savage.

Resolved 2.—That the continued prosperity and success of the Parent Institution, and of all other similar Societies in different parts of the world, call for the decent and grateful acknowledgement of every Christian to the great Author of all Good, prompt to vigorous and incessant exertion, and inspire the hope that the Word of God will "run and be glorified" till it shall cover the whole earth with its blessings.

Moved by the Rev. N. Bancroft; seconded by Mr. John Smith.

Resolved 3.—That the distribution of the Bible, during the past year, to a greater extent

than heretofore, among the emigrants who passed through this city to their respective locations, is a most important branch of the Society's operations; and that it is especially desirable that provision be made for a similar distribution in the present year, as a means of extending Christian knowledge through the Colony.

Moved by the Rev. G. W. Perkins; seconded by Col. Moore.

Resolved 4.—That the facts elicited by the Visiting Agent of this Society, as stated in his Report, show the necessity of his domestic visitation, and the necessities of the house of God to the Sacred Scriptures, and supplying them.

Moved by the Rev. W. [illegible] Dr. Holmes.

Resolved 5.—That, in [illegible] advantages, the Bible is [illegible] conducive to social order [illegible] states and communities, as [illegible] which is engaged in its circulation [illegible] support of every friend to his country and to mankind.

Moved by the Rev. H. Wilkes; seconded by Mr. I. Gregory.

Resolved 6.—That the following persons be the Officers of this Society for the year ensuing, with power to add to their number:—

President.—Hon. P. M'Gill.

Vice-Presidents.—W. P. Christie, Esq.; J. T. Barrett, Esq.; William Lunn, Esq.; A. F. Holmes, Esq., M. D.

Treasurer.—John Frothingham, Esq.

Secretaries.—Rev. Henry Wilkes, Corresponding Secretary; James R. Orr, Recording Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Ministers of the Gospel of the city.

Mr. J. De Witt,	Mr. Henry Vennor,
James Fleming,	[illegible]
George Savage,	[illegible]
E. C. Tuttle,	[illegible]
Isaac Gregory,	[illegible]
H. O. M'Leod,	[illegible]
James Milne,	[illegible]
John Mathewson,	[illegible]
Joseph Fraser,	[illegible]
W. Greig,	[illegible]

At the close of the [illegible] taken up amounting to [illegible]

Lower Canada.

It is, we understand, arranged that the 15th Regiment, now stationed at Toronto, shall move early in the spring to this Garrison, but that the Royal Regiment, which is to relieve the 32d at Montreal, will be detained here till a later period of the season, in order that three regiments may be at Quebec, to afford an opportunity of practising Brigade manœuvres, which, with the ordinary strength of the garrison, there is no possibility of doing. The 15th Regiment, it is expected, will proceed to England in the summer, being the first regiment to be relieved, having preceded the 66th Regiment by a few weeks; the return to Europe of the latter will probably take place in 1838. We have not seen in the English prints, nor have we heard from any quarter, a report of a regiment being under orders to replace the 15th. But if the depot system is to be adhered to, and the depot companies are [illegible] ments on service, the [illegible] would be stronger with [illegible] now is with five regiments [illegible] vice establishment of six [illegible] understand that letters have been received to [illegible] cer of rank, in London, [illegible] arrangements for the long [illegible] at length completed, and [illegible] from it were to appear in the [illegible] January.—*Quebec Mercury.*

United States.

SHIPWRECK.—The British schooner *Triumph*, Captain Robert Peirce, sailed from Harbour Grace, (N. F.) the 1st of December, bound for the Mediterranean, with a cargo of fish. On the 5th of January, in lat. 45 16 N. lon. 44 30 W. encountered a heavy gale, with a very bad sea, which caused the vessel to pitch and roll so much that both masts, bowsprit, and cambooss were carried away; shipped a heavy sea over the stern and filled the cabin with water, destroying all the nautical instruments and spoiling the provisions. Captain P. made what sail he could on a jury-mast, and put her before the wind, steering S. W. [illegible] three British vessels, [illegible] wreck, which had a [illegible] but did not make any [illegible] fellow mariners. On the [illegible] man, who had been