

temple represents them as being in at present, although even at the lowest rate, cash could not be obtained for flour; even at that time which might be considered so black—which new comers might imagine was a hell upon earth; at that time prosperity was forcing its way, and men were not disheartened. And will the honorable gentleman declare that farmers cannot do as well now as they could then? If those who come to this country with the expectation of ease and freedom from labour and the difficulties, cannot obtain a remuneration for his labour, and an ample remuneration. Having had occasion recently to visit a remote settlement, I found there a man in a completely isolated position, who had by his own exertions surrounded himself with comforts; he had neither the advantage of roads nor markets, and yet he maintained his family of five children in comfort; and not only fed and clothed them, but found means of educating them also. When I witness success such as to this attending individual industry, I never shall admit the assertion—that because men cannot make fortunes as rapidly as they wish, the country is to sink into a state of poverty and desolation, nor that our farmers will ever be able to "protest the farmer." But you say the farmer is the most independent. He is not; he is not in the situation of the tradesman. Take away his trade, and he wants money to buy those very things which the farmer produces for himself from the soil. And I assert, not by way of reasoning, but as an incontrovertible fact, that if the country has flourished, notwithstanding the want of markets and roads, how much more then will it flourish when those shall be provided for her to the extent of her wants?—Honourable Gentlemen—I say let us pursue the trade which we have at present; let us make money and ships plenty; let us convert our towns into cities, and our cities into large capitals, and do not let us cut off the means by which this can be done. Honourable Gentlemen—I shall go no further; I have detained you too long, and talked too much."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Monday, June 28.

Mr. Small presented a petition, praying for remuneration for the loss of a horse sustained by one of Major McGrath's lancers while on service.

The Speaker observed that the petition could not be received by the house, as it was asking for a grant of money, unless the hon. member had complied with the rule, founded on a clause in the Union Act, which required the consent of the Executive to be first obtained. A long debate ensued, and the petition was ultimately withdrawn, as falling under the objection stated by the Speaker.

From the Colonist.

Wednesday, June 30.

Mr. Simpson brought up the report of the committee upon the subject of giving encouragement to reporters, recommending that the house do subscribe for 500 copies of the "Mirror," to be charged to the contingent account. The opinions here expressed by hon. members were similar to those on a former occasion. Mr. Thibault suggested, that the house should go into committee on the whole. Mr. Hamilton was hostile to the measure, maintaining that a previous application to the house of the same nature having been negatively received, they were precluded from entertaining it a second time. The hon. member then read from the journals confirming what he had advanced, and in continuation said, that it was an act of injustice to all other papers, that an exclusive patronage should be bestowed upon one, principally because it suited the views of some hon. gentlemen; that the French constituency had an equal right with the English to have the reports of the debates in their language;—and if members, in this particular case, wished to give a particular support, let them dip their hands into their own pockets, and not saddle the house with the expense. Mr. Ogden was of opinion, that the house ought to go into committee of the whole upon it. The hon. and learned gentleman spoke unfavourably of the correctness of the "Mirror"—e.g. it was there stated, that he had declared himself to be the servant of that house; whereas, his words were, that he was the servant of the Crown; two very different expressions. Col. Prince said, it was not reviving the previous motion—it was merely a recommendation, from the committee, founded upon their report, to subscribe for so many papers. Mr. Johnston remarked that if it was sent to their constituents, it would have the beneficial effect, of serving as a faithful memorial of their (the members') idleness and frivolity! Mr. Hale defended the justice of an open field to all reporters. He was afraid that some peculiar motives were acquiring an interest in the "Mirror" on the part of some hon. gentlemen. Mr. Spadina having been appealed to as regarded the regularity of the motion, replied in the negative. Sir A. McNab thought the report had better be laid upon the table, at the same time approving of the expediency of some plan to give a wide circulation to the debates of the house. Mr. Hale proposed an amendment, which being founded upon the original motion, was pronounced to be irregular. The report of the committee upon printing was then brought up. The discussion upon reporting was again renewed; and Mr. Simpson having withdrawn his previous motion, now moved that "to-morrow the house do go into committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the committee on the subject of subscribing to the newspapers."

Mr. Hamilton moved, as an amendment, that the house do go into committee that day five months. Mr. Hinks recommended that the report of the committee should be taken into the consideration of the house. Mr. Aylwin agreed with the Attorney General for Lower Canada, in opposing the principle of the proposition; which he declared to be unparliamentary and anti-British—would support the amendment. Mr. Thibault pronounced the rejection of the report as a direct insult, and inconsistent with the dignity of the assembly. Mr. Baldwin disapproved of a refusal being given to the report—Their duty to their constituents and to the country was opposed to such a course. Mr. Ogden had infinitely rather that they should be judged by their acts at the end of the session, than by reports during its progress. He declared it to be a violation of the privileges of the house to sanction such a measure, and a misapplication of the public money. Mr. McNeil followed in the same tone, regarding it as opening the door to a dangerous precedent, which might eventually extend to the publication of encyclopedias. Mr. Simpson said, that he understood that the House of Assembly had paid as much as £300, currency in one year for reports. Mr. Cook could not support a measure so inconsistent. Mr. Black regarded the proposition as entirely novel. In England it was effected by private enterprise. The plan in view might suit the United States, but British practice did not sanction it. The hon. and learned gentleman approved of the speeches being reported with accuracy and in detail, and condemned the insinuations that had been indulged in by some hon. gentlemen regarding the motives of those who had advocated an encouragement of the "Mirror." If it was desired that the proceedings of the house should go forth to the country, they did not desire it, at once. He would however vote for receiving the report. Mr. Zuydam said, that in England the circulation of newspapers was fully equal to their great undertakings; but in this country, it was too limited to admit of much speculation. Sir A. McNab said, that if it was a misapplication of the public money to subscribe for 500 copies of the "Mirror," upon the very same principle it was equally a misapplication to subscribe for any papers at all, and that those which they did subscribe for, would fall within this condemnation. As regarding what had been said relative to the incorrectness of the reports, the gallant knight was perfectly ready to acknowledge the gravity of a charge, having the culpable effect of infusing a spirit into that dullness which would otherwise fall upon the senses of those who seek for information about the doings of the legislative wisdom. He (Sir Allan) could not exactly comprehend the refinement of the Attorney General Ogden's distinction between being the servant of the majority of that house, and the servant of the crown. They (Ministers) had taken upon themselves the harness, and the question was, who held the reins? The amendment was then withdrawn, and after a few observations from Mr. Hinks, the original motion was carried.

From the Correspondence of the Montreal Courier.

FRIDAY, July 2.

I have not a great deal of information to give you respecting the proceedings of the house to-day, which were not of a generally interesting nature. Mr. Burnett presented a petition from a number of the electors of the city of Quebec, praying to be admitted to the enjoyment of the same privileges as British subjects, of which they had been deprived by the proclamation of the Governor, excluding the suburbs from the right of voting; and Mr. Small gave notice of his intention to put a question on an early day to the honorable the Attorney General for the Western District, as to whether the government intended to take any steps for the suppression of Orange Lodges.

A discussion arose on a notice of a motion by Mr. Roblin for the appointment of a committee on the subject of banking, to facilitate those construction the honorable member proposed to expend the 77th rule of the house, which decides that only certain persons shall be eligible to serve on committees, and requires their election by the whole house. It was now contended that business would be facilitated by permitting the party introducing the question to name his own committee, and on a division the rule was allowed to be dispensed with in the present instance.

Mr. Solicitor General Day moved for an address to His Excellency, praying for the appointment of a committee to revise

the whole of the statutes and ordinances of the province of Lower Canada, and declaring that the house would make good any sum which might be required towards carrying the same into effect. The honorable member, in introducing the question, observed on the importance of some alteration being made in the present statute law, a great portion of which had become a dead letter, and only served to perplex and encumber. He was supported by Mr. Aylwin, who said that the present system which prevailed in Lower Canada was calculated more than any other to produce, under judicious revision, a perfect code of laws, and highly complicated the crown officers for having turned their attention to the subject.

Mr. Draper referred to the voluminousness of the present laws, and said that a similar commission had been appointed in Upper Canada under the last legislature, which had completed its labours, and which compilation was now being printed. When the same progress had been made in Lower Canada, they would be able to proceed in their work of gradually amalgamating the laws of the two provinces without much difficulty.

A long discussion then took place on the introduction of the report of the committee which had been appointed on the petition of a Mr. Turner to be allowed to practice in the chancery court of the province. The report, which recommended that Mr. Turner's application should be complied with, was opposed by Sir Allan McNab on the ground that some suspicion attached to the character of the individual, who had formerly made a similar application under a different name. The facts, as far as it was possible to glean them from what fell from different members, seem to us as follows: Mr. Turner is a gentleman who has for the last five or six years resided in Canada, but was formerly a chancery lawyer of considerable practice, living at Norwich, in the old country. On his first coming out he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but on the establishment of the chancery court turned his attention to his former profession and was enabled by his superior knowledge of this particular branch of the law to afford the most valuable assistance in the formation of the court. Indeed, it was allowed by all parties that his legal qualifications are of the highest order, and that the profession generally is much indebted to him for the knowledge they possess of chancery practice. At this time, however, for some cause or other of which a good deal was said, but which, in the absence of all direct proof, we do not think it fair to allude to further, Mr. Turner was passing under another name, and this circumstance it was that gave rise to all the unpleasant insinuations and unsupported assertions which the house thought proper to listen to for between two or three hours. Whether the constituents of the honorable member will think them for this employment of their time, we cannot undertake to say, but certainly the question was not one on which the house was competent to decide in the absence of all proof. Ultimately the application was granted on a division, without going into committee. The principal speakers were Sir A. McNab, Col. Prince, Mr. Solicitor General Day, Mr. Viger, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Black, and Mr. Aylwin.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The discussion of the Lower Canada controverted elections gave rise to a long and rambling debate, similar in form to the one which we have lately had upon Responsible Government. Sir Allan McNab, Messrs. Prince, Aylwin, Neilson, Hamilton, Hinks, Moffatt, Viger, Sherwood, Johnston, Thibault, Boswell, Attorney General Draper, and Duncombe took part in it. On the one hand, it is contended that the Lower Canada law, which was to continue from the 1st of May, 1836—"thence to the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament," has not expired, in consequence of there having been, in law, no session of Parliament since that period; that, though the houses met twice, and were prorogued, no bill passed the two houses of the legislature, which received the royal assent—consequently, there was no session, though there was a convention of parliament. On the other hand, it is contended that, whenever there is a prorogation, there has been a session. The naked question before the house was—Has the law regulating contested elections in Lower Canada expired, or not? But the ulterior consequences of their discussion, is what the members seem to have uppermost in their minds, and as they are for or against members sitting for counties where the election is disputed, so, in the same light, they naturally view the question. The decision of the house will be an important one, because all the petitioners except one (Mr. Gugg against the return of the member for St. Maurice), have not complied with the terms of the statute in question, by giving security, on the supposition that it had expired. The time has now gone for entering the security, and therefore the sitting members (if the law is still in force) remain undisturbed in their seats. As there are some eight or ten members, whose seats are controverted, the subject naturally excites a warm interest.

In order to give members time for "cool reflection," the committee, on motion of Mr. Neilson, rose, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow. The house, after postponing several orders of the day, which had been driven off by the debate, or rather discussion, adjourned until to-morrow, at ten, A. M.

[In the course of this debate Mr. Durand, making a side attack upon Mr. Johnston, the member for Carlton, purporting that justice was not met out during the time of Sir Francis Head—received such a hard counter-hit on the occasion, as in all probability will not be effaced for some time from the remembrance of the hon. gentleman. "This is the first time," (replied the hon. member for Carlton), "since I have sat in this house, that I have had the pleasure to agree with the member for Carlton. Justice was not dispensed during the government of Sir Francis Head, or to the hon. member at this time would in all probability have been very differently employed, to framing laws for the encouragement of loyalty and the promotion of good order through the province."—Colonist.]

The house went into consideration of the petition against the Lennox and Addington election return. The peculiar forms of the Upper Canada law were observed. The names of twenty-three members of the house, written on parchment, were indiscriminately drawn from three boxes and reported to the house—all those absent from the Hall, and those whose elections were controverted, being laid aside. The list of twenty-three names, according to law, struck down to nine, by the hon. members sitting or complaining, or struck down to nine, by the house. They were subsequently sworn in, formed into committee, and lists of witnesses to be produced by both parties read and interchanged.

The following is the committee struck by the Legislative Assembly, and the parties interested, to try the controverted election in Lennox and Addington. The decision of the committee is final:

Messrs. Crane, Taché, Bontillier, Berthelot, Aylwin, Noel, Daly, Roblin and Child. Nominee for Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Attorney-General Draper; nominee for Mr. Ham and the other petitioners, Mr. Small.—Kingston Chronicle.

The following is a list of the Elections contested:

Places.	Sitting Members.	By whom contested.
Lennox.....	J. M. Strachan.....	W. Dunlop
Lennox & Addington.....	J. S. Cartwright.....	Ham
Montreal (County).....	A. Delisle	Terrebonne
Terrebonne.....	Dr. McCulloch	Beauharnois.....
Beauharnois.....	J. W. Duncombe	Vaudreuil.....
Vaudreuil.....	J. Simpson	St. Maurice.....
St. Maurice.....	E. Baldwin.....	St. Lawrence.....
St. Lawrence.....	E. Campbell.....	H. J. Baillet
York (2nd Riding).....	G. Duggan.....	C. J. Baldwin
Chambly.....	J. Yule	Toronto.....
Toronto.....	Dunn & Buchanan.....	H. Sherwood
St. Maurice.....	J. Turcotte.....	Guy.

ALIENS.—We perceive by the journals, that Col. Prince has given notice of "a Bill to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate." We know that this was formerly a favourite project of the honourable and gallant member; but we have always understood from him that the events of 1837-8-9, had induced him wholly to change his opinions on this point.

Lord Sydenham, in a recent despatch, expressed himself strongly against the expediency of permitting aliens to hold lands, and justified his opinion by an appeal to the history of the last few years. Our contemporary, the *Examiner*, animadverted with some severity on his lordship for thus expressing an unfavourable opinion of our gentle republican neighbours.

Under all circumstances, we cannot help saying that the gallant member for Essex was the last man in the lower house whom we would have expected to behold advocating the encouragement of alien settlers. We trust the bill will meet the deserved fate of its predecessors.—*Patriot*.

Mirror of Parliament.—On Tuesday afternoon in the House of Assembly, the motion for taking 500 copies of the "Mirror of Parliament" was carried by a majority of 4. We feel pleased that this *recess* question is disposed of on any terms, as too much of the time of the house has been taken up in its discussion. The "Mirror," under the able management of Mr. Fowler, will no doubt become a useful publication; and, perhaps, an important one, as a work of reference—but how far it is in accordance with strict justice in the house to patronize it, to the exclusion, and perhaps prejudice of other journals, is another question.—*Id.*

The House of Assembly sat to a very late hour on Tuesday night—a bill was introduced for the establishment of a Board of Works, which gave rise to a great discussion. A large majority of the house are decidedly favorable to the measure. Mr. Aylwin, with six others, included with whom was Mr. Robert Baldwin, constituted the minority. Mr. Hinks voted with, and ably supported the majority.—*Id.*

Court of Request.—Mr. Attorney General Draper last evening, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill amending the present laws regulating the Courts of Request. He proposed that in place of commissioners a barrister shall preside, with a fixed salary, and that all fees shall go into the treasury.

Select Committees on Currency and Banking have been appointed by the house, consisting of gentlemen who have devoted a great deal of attention to those important subjects. We should hope that the former committee will be unanimous in recommending an equalization of the currency in both sections of the province, a repeal of the act by which our currency in Upper Canada has been depreciated, and the establishment of one uniform standard of value. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Benjamin Holmes, Esq., Chairman; Messrs. Dunn, Moffatt, Cartwright, Burnett, Morris, Hinks, Duncombe, Buchanan, Simpson and Cameron. The Banking Committee is very nearly similar to that on the currency.—*Examiner*.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.—We are indebted to the *Colonist* for an account of the Quarterly Meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade held on 5th July, from which we gather the following particulars. The Board have presented a Petition to the Legislature for the repeal of the present Usury Laws, subject to this restriction: that where no specific agreement is made, and in cases where the monied institutions of the country, whose charters give them peculiar privileges, are the lenders, the present established rate of interest should remain unchanged. They next adopted a memorial to the Governor General, praying that Toronto might be made a Warehousing town, and stating in support of this application that for the last few years, British goods, to the amount of £300,000 annually had been imported into Toronto, and that its population had doubled within the last seven years. The third matter was the adoption of a petition to the Legislature against the proposed alteration in the Timber Duties by the English Government. Petitions to the Legislature were also agreed upon for a repeal of several injurious and delay-causing provisions in the laws requiring Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, and Beef, and Pot and Pearl ashes, to be inspected at Montreal and Quebec, previous to exportation, and in favour of an equalization of the Upper and Lower Canadian currency.

TORONTO GAS WORKS.—We are happy to observe that the necessary operations for lighting this City with gas, proceed with vigour. The tank for the gasometer is already finished, and the other buildings are in a state of forwardness. The excavation on the bay shore, for the gasometer tank, is 26 feet deep from the surface of the ground; it goes down one foot six inches into the bituminous shale rock, and descends 15 feet lower than the surface of the lake.—*Com. Herald*.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.—It has been a matter of complaint among monied men that the advantages offered for investment in Canada were inferior to those in the neighbouring States; now, setting aside all considerations of loyalty and national feeling, we propose to demonstrate that this is not exactly the case. It is well known that the Government debentures yield 6 per cent., which, being regularly paid and guaranteed on the credit of an integral part of the British Empire, is fully equal to 8 per cent in the United States. It is equally well known that the Banks of Upper Canada and the Midland District have regularly declared dividends of 8 per cent. with an occasional lumping bonus of 4 per cent.; this, when are considered the sound principles on which Banking institutions are conducted in Canada, the solvency of their stockholders, and the prudent management of the directors, is more than 10, say, than 12 per cent. in any Bank Stock from Buffalo to New Orleans. But there is in this Province, yes, in this very city, a Chartered Institution which, for the time it has been in operation, and with its limited capabilities, has returned as large if not larger profits than any other we are aware of.—The British North America Fire and Life Assurance Company has been in active existence six years, having commenced operations in June, 1836. Its capital is £100,000, in 8000 shares of £12. 10s. each, of which 3500 are taken up, leaving 4500 shares for investment; the real capital therefore is £43,750. In 1836, the amount of property insured in the British North America was £142,555; in 1841, £263,673; the total amount insured during its operations is £1,226,100. For the first five and a-half years, its dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; during that period a bonus of 6 per cent. was also declared; and for the last half-year it divided at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; making a total profit to the shareholder in six years of 55 per cent. on his capital paid in. Whatever claims, by losses from fire, have been made upon the Company, have been promptly and honourably settled.—*Toronto Herald*.

COLONIAL TRADE.—It is well known that an immense quantity of wheat is taken from this port, Cleveland and elsewhere, into Canada, in British vessels, where it is manufactured into flour, and forwarded to England as a Canadian product.—In this way, it escapes the heavy duty imposed upon American flour. This discrimination proves of great benefit to Canadian shipping, as it enjoys particular exemption by doing so. A similar trade is carried on from Baltimore to New Brunswick, for the W. I. market. This forms an exclusive business for British vessels, which would not have been the case, had Mr. Van Buren extorted justice from Great Britain, in his negotiation relative to the West India trade.—*Detroit Journal*.

The Church of the 3rd contains the farewell address of the late editor in resigning the editorial chair; the zeal and industry of the reverend gentleman in the cause of the Church of England merit the thanks of every churchman; his great talents and the elegance of his style have placed that journal at the head of Canadian papers.—*Colony Star*.

The 43d Regiment (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) arrived in Toronto on the 5th inst. from Amherstburg, and is now in the garrison. A draft of the 93d Highlanders has also arrived at the same place from Toronto, and joined their regiment. Previous to the departure of the 43d from Amherstburg, Major Forlong, the Commanding Officer, on behalf of the Regiment, received a farewell address of the most flattering description from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

The "Monthly Review," edited by Mr. John Waudby, and designed by Lord Sydenham to support his administration, under whose auspices and at whose expense it was said to have been carried on, has been discontinued.

The *Brookville Statesman* of the 26th June states, that at a meeting of the Orangemen of the County of Leeds, held at New Dublin, on the 21st, a copy of a letter was read from the R. W. G. M. to the Grand Lodge, and that in compliance with the advice and recommendation therein contained, it was resolved to discontinue the annual celebration of the 12th of July.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE KINGSTON ELECTION.—On Thursday afternoon, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, the election of a member for the Town commenced in the Court House—his Worship the Mayor acting as Returning Officer on the occasion. The Hon. S. B. Harrison was proposed by Thomas Greer, Esq., in a speech of some length, and seconded by William Garrett, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the Town in the present Parliament. There being no opposing candidate, Mr. Harrison was returned by acclamation. The members elect then proceeded to the Parliament House, escorted by a great concourse of electors, and the inhabitants generally, both on foot and in carriages. The honourable gentleman was sworn in at once, and took his seat on the treasury benches. It may be worthy of remark, and it is, perhaps, a circumstance without precedent, that Mr. Harrison has been proposed, seconded, elected, sworn in, and taken his seat in the House of Assembly, within the short period of an hour and a half.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Harrison was conducted in great triumph to the House of Assembly, in a carriage drawn by six grey horses, and escorted by the leading men of Kingston. He was introduced to the house by Messrs. Draper and Day, and took his seat at the head of the Treasury Bench.—Mr. Harrison had scarcely taken his seat when Sir Allan Macnab rose and gave notice of a motion relative to the dismissal of Mr. Berrie, late Clerk of the Peace for the Gore District.—*Colonist*.

A proclamation has been issued, by which it is appointed and declared that the Court of Chancery shall be removed from Toronto, and shall, until the further signification of the Queen's pleasure, be held at Kingston.

We understand that the revenue of the Province of Canada, for the last year, after defraying the expenses of Government, with the interest on the provincial debt, &c., amounts to about £40,000.—*Kingston Herald*.

At a meeting of "Reformers" held at Toronto on the 3rd inst., resolutions were passed, in unqualified approbation of the Hon. R. Baldwin's conduct. Capt. Eccles filled the chair. Mr. J. Lesslie acted as Secretary.

The Radicals are splitting into various parties. Mr. Hinks opposes Mr. Parke's re-election for Middlesex, and attributes to him the recent appointment of 26 Reform Magistrates in the London District, and the dismissal of some 5 or 6 Tories,—adding, (very much to the point) that it is rather a strange time to issue a new Commission of the peace when an election is about taking place. On the other hand a meeting of "Reformers," held at St. Thomas to secure Mr. Parke's re-election, have "approved of the course pursued by him, as more likely to introduce and establish Reform principles in the Government," than the extreme measures resorted to by Mr. Hinks and a few others.

Various rumours are afloat respecting the new Solicitor General for Canada west. Messrs. Morin, Cartwright, Boswell,

and Prince have been severally named as likely to receive the appointment. To give it to the first named gentleman would be to reward disaffection. Mr. Cartwright, it is believed, would not accept it.

We understand that R. H. Thornhill, Esq., is to be Collector at this Port. Mr. Manahan receiving some appointment connected with the Woods and Forests.—*Patriot*.

Several complaints have recently been made in the House on the subject of the heavy expense to which Members are put in attending to their duties at Kingston, in consequence of the extravagant charges made for every description of board and accommodation. Besides costing the Province a sum which Sir A. McNab has stated at £30,000, the amount extracted from the pockets of the Members themselves will be by no means inconsiderable. The hon. Knight, whose name we have just mentioned, referred to the doubts which existed as to the permanent location of the seat of Government, and intimated that from the circumstance of several Members of the Legislature having recently made large purchases of land in the vicinity of Kingston, he was inclined to believe the matter was definitely decided. We do not at all coincide in this opinion, but, from all that we can learn, are inclined to believe that Kingston will not be the permanent seat of Government. At all events, such a decision would create a great deal of dissatisfaction, coming as it would in the face of the experience afforded by one Session. *Montreal Courier*.

We understand that the Board of Works are contemplating the adoption of a series of principal lines of road in different parts of the province, to be like so many main arteries, to serve as outlets to the agricultural produce of the country—and to be so placed that every township shall have ready access to them. Due attention will also be paid to the necessary localities for the easy and rapid conveyance of the natural productions of the province;—fish, lime, timber, staves, coal, salt, minerals, and any other resources which the province is believed to be possessed of.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

CANADIAN MINERALOGY.—That Canada contains mineral wealth of every important kind, and probably to a degree beyond what we might venture to anticipate will appear likely from a consideration of its vast extent, and of the rock formation forming, or lying under, that surface, the knowledge already acquired of the minerals of the neighbouring states, whose geology is more or less similar to our own, and finally, the discoveries of valuable ores and minerals in different places.—Ores of various useful metals are found in various places. Iron abounds under different forms, and it is known that iron ore is actually transported from the Eastern Townships to the city of Troy, to be there melted. Copper ore of good quality has been found in several places. Lead ore of an excellent kind has been found in many parts, below Quebec and near the Ottawa river. It appears certain that even gold exists, as grains of it, often of considerable size, are found in a stream running into the Chaudière river, not far from Quebec—in the Eastern Townships large masses or beds of serpentine are found, applicable to several useful purposes.—In Upper Canada, it may be expected that Coal will be found, for that substance occurs in Ohio, it is not unlikely that the Canada side of Lake Erie may present similar rock formations, and the whole form of coal of basin with Lake Erie in the middle. Gypsum or Plaster of Paris exists abundantly in Upper Canada, which is accounted by geologists a later rock than Coal, while the country about Lake Nipissing, &c. is primary, or anterior to Coal; consequently it might be expected that where these formations approach each other, Coal would occur. Limestone is found throughout the whole country, and besides the advantages reaped from it in respect of its uses as building stone, as furnishing quick lime, and as manure, it may be expected that marbles will be (as indeed they have been already in some situations) discovered. Blacklead of an excellent quality has been already worked in a mine near Grenville. Building stone of a more durable quality than that now used, and slates, adapted for roofing, may also be mentioned as among the discoveries that may be anticipated.—*Cor. Mont. Herald*.

MARBLE.—We have been shown some very beautiful specimens of variegated marble from Dixon's Mills in the township of Packard. The stone contains great varieties of marine plants and shells in a state of petrification, breaks with a striated fracture, and is capable of being easily wrought, and of receiving a very high polish. Some practical men, to whom specimens have been submitted, speak very highly in its favour, and the quantity which can be obtained is inexhaustible. Mr. Dixon, the spirited proprietor of the quarries, has erected a saw and the necessary machinery for cutting and polishing the stone.—*Bytown Gazette*.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTS.—Captain Brown, of the whaler Hamilton, arrived at Bridgewater, says that while his ship was lying at the port of Freebantle, New Holland, he saw a number of the transported Canadian patriot prisoners,—they were at work on the roads, each with a heavy chain on one leg.

A son of Mr. Papineau has been studying law in New York, and is about to come to the bar. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser describes him as a young gentleman of "handsome" talents, and "fine" education—"of singular" modesty and amiability. It is a long time since we saw adjectives so misapplied.—*Montreal Herald*.

MURDER.—An inquest was held in Nelson, on Friday week, on the body of a man named Harris, who died from the effects of a wound received in the neck, inflicted by a young man of the name of Perry, with a knife, during a scuffle coming from a logging bee, as it is called. The jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder, and the accused has been committed to our district goal to abide his trial at the next assizes. The deceased died almost instantly after the rash act was committed; but the prisoner seemed to feel very little compunction for the deed, and did not even attempt to escape.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

An inquest was held on the 27th ult., on the body of John McBride, a good loyal yeoman of the township of Vaughan and a militia officer. It appears from the evidence of several persons that Mr. McBride was returning from a district meeting of Orange lodges—that he was perfectly sober and had had no altercation with any person whatever—that he fell accidentally from the wagon and the wheel passed over his head causing instant death.—*Toronto Herald*.

An inquest was also held on the 12th ult., before the same coroner, on the body of Alfred Royed, tailor—a young man of about 20 years of age, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in Messrs. Thorne and Parsons' mill pond, Thornhill; and a verdict was returned accordingly.—*Id.*

Another victim has been added to those who suffered by the late disastrous deluge from the Cape. To-day, at noon, whilst the labourers employed in clearing away the rubbish were taking their dinner, an unfortunate man named Pierre Paradis, who was sitting near a detached portion of the rock, was crushed to death by the stone caving on him. He survived but a few minutes after being extricated. A Coroner's inquest was held at two o'clock, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned.—*O. Q. Gazette*.

We regret to learn that an act of incendiarism was committed on the Mississinoui frontier on the night of the 28th ultimo. The barn of Mr. Holt, about four miles east of Mississinoui Bay was entirely consumed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the store of Messrs. Holt & Crossett was saved. Other buildings with which the latter was connected were also to great danger. The villains are unknown as yet. We have no doubt every thing necessary will be done by Mr. Kinneer, Stipendiary Magistrate of the District.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE CROPS.

The rains during the past week have greatly refreshed the crops in general, but we are sorry to say, that the prospects of the coming harvest are far from favourable. Some kinds of crop, we fear, will be total failures, and others extremely light. Many farmers have been compelled to plough in their oats and spring wheat, and have sown fresh wheat; and the hay crop will not only be late, but much under an average crop. In anticipation of the consequences of the failure of the crops, we find that the farmers throughout the district are reducing as much as possible their stock of cattle.—*Kingston Chronicle* July 3.

On Wednesday we had the heaviest rain which we ever recollect to have witnessed in this or any other district. The weather for several days had been excessively sultry and oppressive, and the various crops looked wretched in the extreme, with the exception of some few patches of fall wheat. The lightning on Wednesday was most sublime, and we regret to add has done considerable damage. A large barn, belonging to Mr. S. Smith, Fiddler's Green, near Ancaster, was struck by the electric fluid, and totally consumed, together with a large quantity of wheat and oats, a very fine threshing machine, and a variety of other agricultural implements. We have heard of two other barns being also struck, but have not learned particulars. Two fine pigs were killed at the lake. The welcome rain has wonderfully improved the appearance of most of the crops, but we fear that the hay is past recovery, and farmers are looking to next winter with much alarm—and not without cause. Prayer has been offered up in Christ Church, last week or two, "for the former and the latter rain to descend upon the earth, that it may bring forth fruit for the use of man," and we trust that every family in the country will unite in the same.—*Hamilton Gazette*, 5th July.

We observe in the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, an account of a thunder storm, accompanied with hail, which passed over that vicinity on the afternoon of Tuesday last, uprooting trees, and throwing down fences, as well as doing great damage to the crops, especially to potatoes and Indian corn. The force of the

storm appears to have been confined to a breadth of about a mile, and many of the fields of grass have suffered severely.—In Upper Canada, and even in the western parts of what was formerly Lower Canada, the crops have suffered severely from drought, while in this vicinity we have had frequent and fertilizing showers, indeed the crops of every description, with the exception of apples, promise to be abundant and early, notwithstanding the backwardness of the spring.—*Montreal Courier*.

WHEAT AND GRAIN CROPS.—We rejoice that the honest cultivators of the soil are now able to obtain fair prices for the products of their industry. We fear, however, that there is an effort making greatly to under-rate the amount of the coming crops with a view to speculation, by giving an undue price to the immense quantity of bread-stuffs now the hands of dealers. A correspondent of the New York Express writing from Canandaigua under date of June 22d, says the wheat crops of 1841 will be less by six millions of bushels in the state of New York than it was in 1839, being less than one-half a crop. This is so great an error that we cannot but regard it as a mis-statement designed for effect. Were this an isolated case, it would not be worthy of notice; but the papers are filled with the most exaggerated accounts of the failure of crops. Unless some great calamity shall befall the grain now standing, before it shall be harvested, there must be a large surplus in the country, and the market price cannot rule above the value of wheat and flour to ship to Europe. And we will add that, by the last accounts from England, the prospect of an abundant harvest is said never to have been better. It is always a public calamity, for any property to acquire a fictitious value. It ruins buyers, and often sellers, by regulating all their pecuniary engagements by a false standard of value.—*Buffalo Commercial*.

ROCK WHEAT.—A gentleman handed to us (says the Baltimore Patriot), several heads of Rock Wheat, plucked from the farm of Mr. Smyser, in Middletown Valley, Frederick co., in this state. They are as fine a specimen of wheat as we have ever seen, the heads being remarkably heavy, thick and full.—The appearance of fields sown with this wheat is strikingly different from those containing the ordinary wheat—the former being distinguishable at a glance by the dark colour of the stem and the great length of growth. We are gratified in being able to add that the prospects of the wheat crop in Frederick county are very good.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigrants.

QUEBEC, 26th June, 1841.

Number of Emigrants arrived at this port, during the week ending this 26th June, 1841.

From England,	437
" Ireland,	191
" Scotland,	0
" Lower Ports,	16
Previously reported,	644
.....	15,254

About 1,500 Emigrants are reported at Grosse Isle. A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

At a meeting of the Victoria