The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1836

We called attention the other day to the subject of Banking Institutions, and to the imperative duty of the Legislature to see that these are established upon proper principles, and to erect safeguards to prevent their powers from being abused. We supported our views upon public grounds. We took our stand upon the principle that the interests of the many who are affected by the operations of banks, are superior to those of the few who are personally and intimately connected with these institutions,—that the public weal being paramount to private interests, its protection in this, as well as in every other case, is a fitting object of Legislative attention.

It may appear to many singular, and a mere waste of words, to argue or to dwell upon the necessity of banking being subjected to such regulations, as its peculiar nature and the interests of the public require. But although that which is contended for, be, theoretically, so obviously requisite, yet in this country it is practically disregarded. We have no laws relative to banks and banking. We have no checks to visionary speculations from the creation of a fictitious capital to an unlimited extent. The public are, in this respect, open on every side. They are wholly defenceless against such casualties.— We repeat that this is not a safe state of things.— Our commercial transactions are now becoming of that magnitude, and so complicated and wide spread, that the canker worm of an unsound circulating medium may slowly and silently vitiate them to a great degree before the mischief is perceived, and when it is too late to be easily remedied. Our true wisdom, then, is to guard the inlets to such an evil, and to use every rational and proper precaution to prevent its entrance.

Let it not be imagined, from our insisting, that something should be done by the Legislature, in regard to Banks and Banking, that we would advocate any partial legislation, or any measure inconsistent with the principle of equal favour to all classes; for our views on this subject are as liberal as on any one connected with Church or State. We shall, in due course, give them in detail. In the mean time, we would press upon the public, at the risk of becoming tedious from repetition—how extremely desirable and necessary it is that Banks should be subjected to salutary regulations. If the necessity of this course be not sufficiently obvious from the circumstances of the case, the practice of other commercial countries ought to have considerable weight in deciding the question. England and Scotland have their laws regulating Banks and Banking. The United States have, each of them, theirs; and, as their circumstances bear a closer resemblance to those of this country, their experience, which has both been varied and extensive in the matter of Banking, is, therefore, of additional value to us. Not one of them has left his public and national branch of business to be conducted according to the caprice of individuals, without any other check on improvident management, than what a sense of honor and self interest dictate. For illustration, we may refer to the laws of the State of Massachusetts, in relation to Banks and Banking, a copy of which is now before us. Independent of peculiar provisions in the acts of incorporation of the various banks, for all require to be incorporated, there are certain rules and provisions, which every bank within the jurisdiction of the State must be governed by. These regulations are seventy in number, and are framed with a view to the protection of the public interests, and to prevent the formation of banking bubbles. We shall have occasion by and bye to examine *particularly* the nature of several of these *regulations*; our present object is to shew that our republican neighbours, with all their democratic notions and institutions, do not think it safe to allow of banking without check or restraint. We may state, that Massachusetts has, at this moment, a banking capital of upwards of forty millions of dollars. Although we have not a tithing of this amount employed in banking in Canada, it is daily increasing, and the introduction of a uniform and safe system would not prevent its natural growth, while it would confer greater stability upon banking operations, and all the business and commercial transactions of the country.

The *Vindicator*, in speaking of the petition for the renewal of the Bank Charters, remarks:—"We hope our representatives "will pause before they again grant exclusive "privileges to these or any other similar in- "stitutions."

As we shall have occasion soon to touch upon this subject, we should feel particularly obliged, by our contemporary pointing out the "exclusive privileges" of the Chartered Banks, for we are strongly impressed with the notion, that they have nothing exclusive about them, unless it be, that they are *excluded* from enjoying the same extent of privileges as those without charters. We hope the worthy editor will satisfy his readers on this point, and satisfactorily explain a phrase which in the application he has made of it, sounds to us as nothing but the cant of his school.

It shall not be our fault, if any part of the community remain much longer in doubt as to the policy and tactics of one, at least, of our contemporaries. We quote the following from yesterday's *Herald*:—

"We trust, that "Civis," as he has now completed his valuable series of communications on Register Offices, will devote a portion of his time and talents to the subject of the feudal tenure. On these points a writer has to contend with the prejudices both of the French and of the English. He must attempt to convince the former, that legal ameliorations are advantageous and practicable; while he must teach the selfish and reckless impatience of the latter, that legal ameliorations require delay, caution and knowledge. In both these respects, "Civis" has been eminently successful. Let him go on.

"It is deeply to be regretted, that men of legal acquirements have so long tacitly permitted prejudiced and selfish ignorance to mislead the public as to legal ameliorations.—One man has building lots and bawls, *coute qui coute*, for the immediate abolition of *lods et ventes*; another wants to borrow money and bawls, *coute qui coute*, for the immediate establishment of a Register Office; a third has a bee in his bonnet and bawls, *coute qui coute*, for the immediate union of the provinces, so as to make 350,000 English men of Upper Canada a *corpus vile* for the supposed benefit of 150,000 Englishmen of Lower Canada."

The only part of this statement to which we cordially assent, is regret that men of legal acquirements have not applied their knowledge and talents to effect legal ameliorations; but, although the public generally are cognizant of that fact, we did not look for so unqualified an admission from the Editor of the *Herald*.

If it be true that "prejudiced and selfish ignorance" has long misled the public "as to legal ameliorations," it is not very flattering to the party of which the *Herald* is an adherent—a party which has always been ready enough to take the lead, when "State favor, honors or emoluments," were to be contended for, but which, by the *Herald's* own shewing, abandoned the field when the contest was *merely* for the public good.

The English inhabitants do not require to be taught by the editor of the *Herald*, that legal ameliorations require "delay, caution, and knowledge;" but, in their simplicity, they conceive that the "delay" of half a century ought to suffice, and that "caution and knowledge" might gather a useful lesson from the examples of Scotland and the neighbouring Provinces, which have long enjoyed the benefit of laws of a similar character to those which are sought after in this colony. "Delay," however, according to the phraseology of the *Herald*, would seem to signify an indefinite postponement, and "caution and knowledge" to consist in involving the subject in legal subtilties and doubts.

We entreat all those who may, hitherto, have been credulous enough to believe, that the *Herald* was true to British interests, attentively to read the article we have quoted, and then to decide, whether it proceeds from one really desirous of reforming those abuses in the laws, which press so heavily upon British industry and enterprize, or whether, on the contrary, it is not the production of an enemy in disguise, striving to undervalue the benefits of the contemplated reforms, and to interpose obstacles to their attainment.

This is no party question, where the rancor and malignity of the *Herald* might be let loose, for the amusement of a few of "our readers," although offensive to all well regulated minds. The establishment of Registry Offices, and the commutation of the Feudal tenure, are among the most prominent objects of the Constitutional Association, and form the ground work of every declaration and address of its Committee. Does the editor of the *Herald* mean to charge the Constitutional Association with "prejudiced and selfish ignorance," and, with misleading the public, as to legal ameliorations? We are not permitted to doubt that such is his intention, for he has not scrupled to insult the whole English population, by ascribing to them "a selfish and reckless impatience" on those points.

We are rather inclined to pity, than to chastise these outbreakings of a savage disposition. In the falness of time, the punishment will be inflicted by other hands.

Dr. BARBOUR, of Albany, has arrived in town, and proposes to deliver a course of Lectures on Phrenology. Yesterday afternoon we accompanied him on a visit to the New Gaol, where he examined the craniums of a number of the inmates. Judging from the known characters of those whose heads were submitted to inspection, we conceive that Dr. B. was wonderfully correct in deciphering their phrenological developements. In the case, especially, of a certain public functionary, he, without any previous knowledge of the profession of the individual, declared, from the formation of his head, that he was totally destitute of benevolence, although possessed of considerable firmness.

From what we have seen of Dr. B. we feel confident in saying that the science of Phrenology will not suffer in hishands, by being pushed to those extremes to which its less skilful and more enthusiastic disciples carry it, greatly to its prejudice.

We were much pleased with the cleanly and orderly appearance of every thing inside the gaol, and with the urbanity of the gaoler, Mr. WAND.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, a public meeting was held in the Court-House, on the subject of Common School Education. The Resolutions which were then passed, and a particular account of the whole proceedings, we hope to be able to give to-morrow.

So patriotic and glorious an object as the education of the people of Lower Canada will always receive our warmest sympathy and support.

The hour for the *Princess Victoria* leaving in the morning having been changed to nine o'clock, Mr. PORTEOUS, with his usual willingness to accommodate the public, will close the mails for the United States, to go by this conveyance, at the early hour of a quarter past eight every morning, Sundays excepted.

The Earl of SELKIRK, and Mr. SIMPSON, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, arrived at Lachine, by canoe, from Hudson's Bay, on the 5th instant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—This is an important moment for Canada, and much depends (perhaps our very existence as a British Colony) upon the determination the Commissioners shall come to, as to what measures to recommend to the Imperial Parliament.

Hitherto the Commissioners have seen but little of Upper Canada, yet the condition of Lower Canada cannot be properly considered without having an eye to the adjoining Sister Province of Upper Canada; for it will be futile to hope things will go on well, so long as she is dissatisfied, and looks upon Lower Canada either as a bar to her improvement, or as possessing something that ought to be common to both.

Within these few years, Upper Canada complains bitterly, that her productions, on their way to sea, are subjected to vexatious and injurious inspection, and consequent taxation, without her consent—that British emigrants are taxed on their way through the Lower Province, to her great injury—and that her strong remonstrances upon these heads have been disregarded, nay, the Lower Canada Legislature persists in this as a right, although evidently at variance with the spirit of the Constitution.

Serious difficulties have arisen as to the proportion of revenues that each Colony should have, and it is impossible to say to what this question alone may lead, for it is one so fraught with danger, that the sooner it is settled the better.

At present, the Upper Province feels that she has no interest in our ports and shipping, and consequently her attention has been directed to negotiate a means of importing her goods through the Western Canal, and thereby collecting her own revenues. It is unnecessary to point out how injurious such a course would prove to the Lower Province, and how dangerous it would be to the stability of the Upper, as a British Colony.

The Western Canal, and the introduction of railroads, have much altered the circumstances of Upper Canada, since the experimental Act was passed, which took away her sea ports and divided her from the Lower Province She must be brought to feel an interest and a pride in the noble St. Lawrence and its sea ports, to keep her faithful in her allegiance; for it is dangerous trusting to loyalty, when it militates against interest There must be no stronger inducement held out to her to communicate with the sea, by the Hudson, than by the natural channel of the St. Lawrence. Formerly, Quebec was the perfect key of these Provinces, and the possession of that point held both Provinces. Then timid statesmen might think by dividing the Province of Quebec into two, and keeping up a national distinction, that it would be easier to keep them both longer an appendage to the British Crown, than by allowing them to grow in one mass.

"Divide and weaken," should not be the measure adopted in the present day by the British nation, by any body but their enemies. A Colony, that generous people would wish to see rise into strength and wealth, and so soon as it should be able to take its place among nations, to usher it into the world, and be proud of her work!

The interests of Upper and Lower Canada are naturally the same, and had they been left with but one Legislature, we should have seen a very different state of affairs at the present moment. We should have seen unity of action in our great improvements; and the Colony, instead of being a burthen to the British Government, would have been of immense value to her, and consumed infinitely more of her manufactures, inasmuch as her wealth and ability to purchase would have been be greater.

It will be worse than useless, if trifling measures are resorted to. The great cause of all our evils has been dividing the Province of Quebec. Unite us but again, and leave the rest to the good sense of the United Legislature.

The cause of all our evils lies there. Remove that cause, and the effect will soon be a happy amalgamation, where national animosities will be soon lost, and every man rise on his own merit; an unity of purpose in our improvements and enterprises will follow, and neither Upper nor Lower Canada see any thing to envy in the adjoining States, but both will take a pride in their country, their noble rivers, and in their connection with Great Britain.

Leave us much longer separated, growing up with divided interests, and with but little foresight, it is evident a collision must soon happen, the consequences of which must be deplorable. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sept. 4. A CANADIAN.

Lower Canada.

THE 79TH HIGHLANDERS.—This gallant corps will embark for England on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, should the weather prove fair—and we learn that Sir John Colborne, with that humanity for which he is distinguished, has determined to take upon himself the chartering of another vessel, to convey a portion of the regiment, that the health and lives of these gallant fellows may not be endangered by being stowed in less space than, from motives of prudence, not of humanity, a slave dealer would allot to his living cargo. Under the blessing of heaven the royal regiment landed here in health, after leaving, at Cork, forty men and two officers, whom it was found impossible to put on the vessel in conformity to the transport department calculations, but at this season of the year, with the probability of encountering the equinoctial gales when approaching the coast of England, it would have been little less than a tempting of Providence to have repeated an experiment, which we hope the voice of the British nation, if they are not deaf to the calls of humanity, will compel the heartless projectors immediately to abandon, and which we cannot but hope has been adopted without the sanction or knowledge of his Majesty's Government.—*Quebec Mercury, September* 1.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaol at Quebec on the 1st September instant, as follows:—

Prisoners under sentence	15
Idle and disorderly persons	67
Prisoners not tried	44
Military Convicts	10
Debtors	6
Total,	142

A few days since there were no less than 65 female prisoners, who, when we look to the general character of this class, afford a strong proof that something ought to be done to effect the establishment of a Penitentiary; these women are generally committed to prison for a month, as disorderly, and are seldom out more than a few days ere they are recommitted for similar conduct. A Penitentiary, where they could be kept to hard labour, and subjected to solitary confinement, would make a prison less agreeable than they at present seem to fancy it. We hope the Legislature, in the ensuing Session, will do something in this matter.—*Quebec Mercury, September* 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1836.

We quote, for the amusement of "our readers," a little bit of the *Herald's* logic, which ought to be rescued from oblivion, for its originality, if for nothing else:—

"But seriously, the Attorney General ought not to bring a charge, which, if not true, must bodily recoil on himself, for nothing can be more licentiously libellous than an unfounded charge of licentious libel."

Thus, according to the sage editor, "the Attorney General ought not to bring a charge," although, as in the case of the *Herald*, supported by the evidence of his own senses, and the concurrent testimony of almost every respectable person in the city, because, "if not true," the charge must bodily (!—hem) recoil on himself!

This may be a very comfortable doctrine for certain folks, but we opine, that people will continue to call things by their right names, notwithstanding the awful denunciations of our tempest-tossed brother.

We have understood that Dr. BARBOUR contemplates the delivery of a course of Lectures on the science of Phrenology. He has relinquished his Professorship in Harvard University, for the sake of devoting his attention exclusively to this, and other favorite pursuits. Wherever his lectures have been delivered, they have attracted numerous, and most respectable audiences; and have charmed the hearers, no less by the beauty of the style and elocution in which they have been clothed, than by the strength of their reasoning. No one can hear him without delight, whether prepared or not to assent to his conclusions.—*Communicated.*

His Excellency the Earl of GOSFORD left town yesterday, for the Eastern Townships. His Lordship embarked in the *Princess Victoria* steamer, at four o'clock, P. M., under a salute from the battery on the Island of St. Helens.

The trade of New York, in regard to bread stuffs, has undergone a very great change within a few years. In 1831 these were among the principal articles of export, and amounted in value, to nearly twelve millions of dollars. In 1835, the quantity was reduced to one half. Again, in 1831, the value of breadstuffs imported was about one thousand dollars, whereas in 1835, it was upwards of three hundred thousand dollars.

We beg to remind the public that the performances at the Theatre this evening are for the benefit of the admirable "OLD DOWTON," and that it will be his last appearance in Montreal. We are assured we need not say more; but we cannot refrain from adding, that a distinguished amateur, who is about sailing for England, has kindly consented to play *Mawworm*, so that the good folks of Montreal will have an opportunity of seeing together, for the last time, the best professional and amateur performers in their respective lines that have ever graced our boards.—*See advertisement.*

The steamer *Canadian Eagle* arrived from Quebec last night, with 75 cabin, and 140 steerage passengers. She left Quebec at 10 o'clock on Monday night.

A new work by WASHINGTON IRVING is about issuing from the New York press. The following extracts will convey some idea of its nature. The genius of the author and the rich materials with which he has been furnished, combine in creating high expectations in regard to the forthcoming work.

"In the course of occasional visits to Canada many years since, I became intimately acquainted with some of the principal partners of the great North West Fur Company, who, at that time lived in *genial* style at Montreal, and kept almost open house for the stranger. At their hospitable boards I occasionally met with partners, and clerks, and hardy fur traders from the interior posts; men who had passed years remote from civilized society, among distant and savage tribes, and who had wonders to recount of their wide and wild peregrinations, their hunting exploits, and their perilous adventures and hair-breadth escapes among the Indians. I was at an age when the imagination lends its coloring to every thing, and the stories of these Sinbads of the wilderness made the life of a trapper and fur trader perfect romance to me. I even meditated at one time a visit to the remote posts of the company, in the boats which annually ascend the lakes and rivers, being thereto invited by one of the partners; and I have ever since regretted that I was prevented by circumstances from carrying my intention into effect.

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"About two years ago, not long after my return from a tour upon the prairies of the far West, I had a conversation with my friend, Mr. John Jacob Astor, relative to that portion of our country, and to the adventurous traders to Santa Fe and the Columbia. This led him to advert to a great enterprise set on foot and conducted by him, between twenty and thirty years since, having for its object to carry the fur trade across the Rocky Mountains, and to sweep the shores of the Pacific.

"Finding that I took an interest in the subject, he expressed a regret that the true nature and extent of his enterprise and its national character and importance had never been understood, and a wish that I would undertake to give an account of it. The suggestion struck upon the chord of early associations, already vibrating in my mind. It occurred to me that a work of this kind might comprise a variety of those curious details, so interesting to me, illustrative of the fur trade; of its remote and adventurous enterprises, and of the various people, and tribes, and castes, and characters, civilized and savage, affected by its operations. The journals, and letters also, of the adventurers by sea and land employed by Mr Astor in his comprehensive project, might throw light upon portions of our country quite out of the track of ordinary travel, and as yet but little known. I therefore felt disposed to undertake the task, provided documents of sufficient extent and minuteness could be furnished to me." * * *

"The work I here present to the public, is necessarily of a rambling and somewhat disjointed nature, comprising various expeditions and adventures by land and sea. The facts, however, will prove to be linked and banded together by one grand scheme, devised and conducted by a master spirit; one set of characters, also, continues throughout, appearing occasionally, though sometimes at long intervals, and the whole enterprise winds up by a regular catastrophe; so that the work, without any labored attempt at artificial construction, actually possesses much of that unity so much sought after in works of fiction, and considered so important to the interest of every history."

The following anecdote of Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, taken from a London paper, is highly characteristic of His Excellency:—

The following circumstance, although, perhaps, trifling in itself, excites no small degree of interest; and we learn from a correspondent, on whose authority we can rely, that it has been productive of considerable advantage in the district in which it occurred, and obtained much popularity for Sir Francis Head, the assistant Poor Law Commissioner:—A few days since, in the parish of Minster, in Isle of Sheppy, in Kent, the officers adopted the spirit of the new Poor Law Amendment Act, by putting the able-bodied paupers to work. This work consisted in wheeling daily four loads, of ½ cwt. of shingle each load, from the beach to the weighing machine, which stands outside of the workhouse; this shingle is sold. The distance of each trip is about a mile and a seventh, and the workhouse is about 60 feet above the beach from whence the load was taken. The able-bodied paupers said it was a mile and a half, and declared that the work exacted was intolerable—that no able-bodied men could bear such cruelty. They threatened a mutiny, and they interested in their behalf several persons who know nothing of the greater labour voluntarily performed by independent labourers working for wages. When the Assistant Commissioner appeared, he was hailed by them as a deliverer, as he seemed to be a short delicate gentleman, knowing nothing about work himself, who would therefore think almost any work severe for others, and decide in their favour. They accordingly appealed to him. He heard their complaint attentively, but stated that he would try it himself, and directed them to put a usual load into a barrow. They took care that the load should not be below weight; he took it in hand, and with ease wheeled it from the beach to the weighing machine, when it appeared that they had given him ½ of a cwt. more than the proper load. He had performed easily in 32 minutes the task for which they were allowed two hours. "Look at me (said the Knight,) do you see me heated?" The rogues by a laugh acknowledged that there was an end of their complaint. The adoption of the plan reduced the rates from eight to six thousand pounds during the first year, and it is expected that this year there will be a further reduction of £1,000.

Western Africa.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

By the arrival of the schooner *Portia*, Keeler, from Liberia, we have the *Herald* of that place of the 30th of June.

The Rev. John Seys superintendant of methodist mission, in Western Africa, has arrived in the *Portia*.

Capt. R. Poullard, of the Barque *Henry Hill*, of New York, was drowned on the 21st of July, while attempting to cross Mesurado Bar, in a canoe. The body was found and interred the next day.

A weekly mail has been established by the Colonial Agent, Dr. Skinner, between Bassa Cove, Edina, the new town at Junk, and Monrovia. The mail is carried by a postman, who leaves Bassa on Monday morning and arrives at Monrovia early on Thursday.

A dwelling house, occupied by the widow James, on Broad street, Monrovia, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th June. Every thing lost. This was the first conflagration of any extent that ever occurred in Monrovia.

The agency house at Caldwell, built by the lamented Ashmun, fell to the ground, about the middle of June. It contained, among other things, a quantity of medicine belonging to the colony, which were destroyed. The fall of the building is ascribed to the havoc committed in the timbers by the termites, or white ants.

Accounts from the Sherbro country represent it in a most calamitous state, by reason of the native war, and the invasion of the Timanees, a numerous tribe, living north and east of Sierra Leone. Many of the towns and villages were deserted by the inhabitants. The slave trade was carried on to a considerable extent on the coast of the Sherbro country.

The small pox was creating much alarm at Sierra Leone.

The accounts from Bassa Cove are highly gratifying. The settlers were busy clearing and planting and building, and the health of the colony was excellent. A new Baptist meeting house had been erected and opened for worship.

King Boson, king Brumley and king Jimmy, native chiefs in the vicinity of Caldwell, were at war, and their people committed depredations on the planted fields of the colonists; but they were careful not to interfere with the colonists themselves. Their depredations were committed under the influence of biting hunger, the war having produced great distress.

A militia company has been organized at Monrovia, styled "Carey's Legion of Honor," in memory of the Rev. Lot Carey, deceased.

Jamaica.

By the ship *Orbit* we have Jamaica papers to August 6th. They contain very little news.

The *Despatch* of July 30th states that the sloop *Green Plant*, Captain Burke, was capsized in a squall a few days previous, while proceeding from Port Antonio to Blue Hole, and melancholy to state, the Captain and five hands were drowned. The seventh was saved by clinging to one of the hatches.

The *Jamaica Herald* says the Pimento crop in St. Ann's will be very indifferent this year. All the bloom was knocked off the trees at Charlton King's by a hail storm. Outon has been equally injured. The only part which will make an average crop, is the neighbourhood of Runaway Bay. Holders are now asking 4½d.

THE CROPS.—It appears that the Sugar crops super-abundant this season, are those of this Island at Barbadoes. In Jamaica, Dominica, St. Lucia, and others, the Sugar returns are below average. We think proper to mention this, in order to arrest any misconstructions by the Abolitionists of the proximate causes of the partial super-abundant crops, which bounty of Divine Providence, for grievances locally severe, than any result of an inconsiderate Legislative Act, which has only weakened or attenuated the sense of duty and the tie of obligation of the field labourer towards his employer.—*Tobago Chronicle.*

Upper Canada.

MINING.—The spirit which is so prevalent on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, in relation to the hidden treasures of the earth, particularly in lead, has in some measure been imbibed in this part of the country. The consequence has been that some searches have been made, and indications of mineral wealth have been found, but as yet nothing very positive is known. There are, however, very promising prospects of a Copper Mine, in the township of Bastard, near the village of Beverly. Mr. George Lewis, on the 12th ult., found a place from whence he took a specimen of green Oxide of Copper, which Mr. S. C. Krey, of this town, assayed and found it to contain about 30 per cent, of pure Copper. On further examination the appearances were so strong, that it was thought advisable to form a company to work the ore. It was uncertain on whose land the Mine was situated, but it was supposed to be on that of Mr. James M'Donald, or on a lot belonging to Jonas and Charles Jones, as tenants in common. The parties concerned, however, proposed that the individual to whom the right of soil, belonged, should receive 5 per cent out of the profits for a lease of the Mine, over and above his share as a partner in the company. To this Messrs. M'Donald and J. Jones readily acceded, and articles of agreement were executed between the parties. On surveying, the mine was ascertained to be on the land of Messrs. J. and C. Jones. The spot has been opened a few feet deep, and presents a great deal of Copper ore, highly mineralized with sulphur, which is not a good kind of ore, being expensive to work. The situation of the ground and general appearance of the earth and strata, however, warrant a further search, which it is intended to make as soon as a lease is executed to the company, by the Messrs. Jones. The principal vein appears to run down obliquely in an angle of 45 degrees, and will require a deep and expensive shaft to be sunk, before good Copper may be expected to be found. It may after all turn out of no value. But it is thought the sinking of the shaft, may lead to valuable discoveries, if the expectations in regard to Copper should be disappointed, as there are strong indications of lead in the vicinity, which it is thought would be found 20 or 30 feet below the surface. So favorable are the prospects, what is termed at the western lead mines "Mineral gravel" having been found, that we understand the company intend to prosecute their search, for lead also. Should the company succeed in their object, much benefit might be expected to accrue from the discovery.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Last week, His Excellency Sir F. B. Head visited Peterboro' and the settlement above it, for the purpose, we have been informed, of seeing the waters of this District and ascertaining in person the propriety of sanctioning the provision made by the late parliament for improving the navigation of them. So true is it that His Excellency is what is technically designated a *working* legislator, that though the inhabitants of Peterboro' and its vicinity manifested the liveliest and most flattering demonstrations of gladness on account of his visit to their neighbourhood, he begged of them to retire and allow

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