£888,889 sterling; and the probable annual income at £151,500.

The feeling of approbation with which this project has been hailed in Canada, by individuals of the most opposite politics, has not been responded to by the inhabitants of Maine, if we take for granted that their newspaper press in a measure speak their sentiments. They are evidently jealous of the success of the New Brunswick railway, as it would materially interfere with that from Belfast to Quebec. But, however natural and unavoidable such feelings may be, and however deserving of support and encouragement may be the Belfast route, both on account of its advantages and as being the one that was first proposed, it cannot be doubted that there would be far less difficulty from Custom-house regulations, &c. experienced in the transport of goods on the St. Andrews' road than by the other. Beside the whole line will lie on British ground, despite the bugbear which the *Bangor* editor would create about the disputed territory.

A project for erecting a chain suspension bridge over the Niagara River, at Lewiston or Queenston, has been set on foot by some American speculators. If carried into effect, the bridge will have the largest span of any of the same kind in the world.

"The pillars, or towers, as points of support, are to be erected on the high banks on either side of the river, over which pillars the chains are to pass, to be attached at each extremity to the rocks, or massive pieces of iron, to be secured firmly under ground, if the rocks cannot be used for the purpose of safety. The banks at Lewiston and Queenston where the bridge is to be located are 125 feet in height. There are two locations in view, however, and the height of the towers, and length of chain, will depend upon the selection. In the one case, should the towers be erected from the base of the banks, at the water's edge, they must be carried up to the height of 200 feet, in which case the suspension chains will be only 600 feet in length, but should the other side be chosen, and the towers erected upon the banks, they will require a height of but 90 or 100 feet, extending the chord of the arch, however, to the length of 1000 feet. In either case, the inverted arch, at the lowest point, will be 190 feet above the stream."

A work in reply to the calumnies against the Roman Catholic Clergy and Institutions of this city, contained in MARIA MONK'S "Awful Disclosures," will shortly be published by Mr. JONES, proprietor of the *Ami du Peuple*. It will contain a complete refutation of all the assertions in the "awful disclosures."

As the work will be printed in New York, and as only subscribers' copies will be brought to this city, persons desirous of securing copies are requested to leave their names at the *Ami du Peuple* Office. The price of each will, we believe, be one dollar.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S speech at the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament is given in the London *Times* of the 8th ult.

The St. James Street Temperance Society will hold their anniversary meeting this evening, Wednesday, at the American Church at half-past seven o'clock. It is expected that several interesting speakers will address the meeting. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

Upper Canada.

LONDON AND GORE RAILROAD.—We are rejoiced to see that this important subject at last begins to interest all classes in the way it ought to do, considering how many advantages it holds out to the prosperity of the province, and of all its inhabitants. The directors are using every endeavor to put the project into a state of progress. An experienced and scientific engineer has partially surveyed the line, and thinks it very promising, and the amount of stock bought up is such as to ensure the ultimate success of the railway. Insinuations have been made that it was to be identified with a particular political party. Nothing can be more groundless. How is it possible, we ask, to make the *protege* of any party, an undertaking so vast, as to interest *every* individual in the province, as well as to command the assistance and good wishes of our foreign neighbours. We see too men of all parties, on approaching this subject, sink all political feelings in the interest demanded by itself alone. Now is the time for shoulders to be set to the wheel, and if this is done assiduously and energetically, we shall soon have in our possession one of the grandest sources of wealth and commercial fame in the western world.—*Hamilton Express.*

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—On Sunday, soon after midnight, the night watchman, named Paviour, was going his walk along Caldwell-street, Bedford, when he saw a figure in white approaching him along the middle of the road with great rapidity, and with an almost noiseless tread, although the steps taken appeared to be about two yards at a stride. The watchman, although not at all certain that it was not some supernatural appearance, made an attempt to meet it, when it swerved from him as if intentionally. Paviour, however, called out lustily, when the figure dropped to the earth as if shot, and began bawling "fire and murder" at the top of his lungs. On examination, it turned out to be the footman of Mr. T. Pearse, junior. He had on at the time nothing but his nightcap and shirt, and had come about a quarter of a mile along the road. Some time elapsed before he could give any account of his exploits, or understand how he came there, and for a length of time insisted that the house was on fire. On taking him home the watchman discovered that the footman's bedroom window, which was about seven or eight feet from the ground, was open, and he must therefore have dropped from that on to the ground, and afterwards clambered over the garden gate, five or six feet high, into the public road. There appears little doubt that he was dreaming that the house was on fire, and under that impression made the extraordinary exit above described. The watchman said that the footman's eyes were open, and as he passed appeared to be looking in a straightforward direction.

The population of the United States is calculated at about 17 millions, having increased five-fold in fifty years.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *July* 19.—In *Ashes* there has been no new feature since our last, although there have not been many buyers in the market:—Pots have sold in small quantities at 35s. @ 35s. 6d. and at 35s 9d. @ 36s. for shipping parcels. The *Wheat Market* is without change. Of *Flour* the arrivals have been large, the greater proportion of which, however, consists of inferior brands: fine has sold at 28s. @ 28s. 6d., and good middlings at 26s., but the transactions have not been upon an extensive scale. *West India Produce* is unaltered, without any animation in the trade. The prices of *Provisions* are fully maintained; sales of Pork in quantity at $17¼ for prime, $19½ for prime mess, $23 @ $23½ for mess, and $15½ for cargo—90 days. During the last few days the rate of *Exchange on England* has further advanced: a large amount of Bills drawn by the Receiver General of Upper Canada, at 60 days, has met buyers at 10½ prem., which may now be quoted as the current rate for Merchants' Bills, although some negotiations of such have been made at 11 ⅌ cent. prem.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

555 brls Flour,		Gillespie Moffatt & Co.
88 do	do	Watson, Black & Co.
62 do	do	J. W. Dunscomb
1071 do	do	Mittleberger & Platt.
32 do	do	B Hart & Co.
30 do	do	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
214 do	do	Larocque & Co.
40 do	do	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
75 do	do	Burnet & Heward.
630 do	do	W. Bradbury.
75 do	Ashes,	Do
52 do	do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
6 do	do	Mittleberger & Platt.
3 do	do	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
107 do	do	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
2 do	do	W. Smith & Co.
73 do	Pork,	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
65 do	do	Mittleberger & Platt.
27 hhds	Tobacco,	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
88 do	do	Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co.
20 casks	Whiskey,	Mittleberger & Platt.
1 do	do	W. Bradbury.
14 kegs	Butter,	Do.
29 bags	Pense,	Do.

A Statement of the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of St. Johns, L. C., for the Quarter ending July 5, 1836:—

IMPORTS.—418 brls 403 bush Ashes, 1120 lbs dried Apples, 51 bxs Books and Papers, 49 brls Beer 350 lbs smoked Beef, 30 do Butter, 100 Barr Blocks, 15¼ M. Bricks, 191 Bear Skins, 78 Buffalo Robes, 9267 lbs Cheese, 7532 do Clover Seed, 46,272 do Coffee, 30 kegs Currants 23 bxs Cotton Goods, 100 do Sperm Candles, 10 do Chocolate, 2959 raw Calves' Skins, 429 doz Corn Brooms 226 Cattle, 6 Carriages, 71 boxes Drugs, &c., 31 crates Earthenware, 906 boxes fresh fruit, 155 do Fancy Goods, &c., 38 Fox Skins, 33 bxs Glassware, &c., 7 do Garden Seeds, 171 do Hardware, 17 bales Hops, 3436 Hat Bodies, 20 Horses, 27 Hogs, 353 bxs and rolls Leather, 24 bxs Leather Manufactures, 70 do Medicines, 3 do Marble, 6 do Musical Instruments, 1868 feet Mahogany, 2000 Muskrat Skins, 250 Mink do, 386 bags Nuts, &c. 110 bxs Olive Oil, &c 813 bush Potatoes, 85 do Peas, 13 brls Pork, 2948 Raw Hides, 85 Rabbit skins, 1721 Raccoon do, 152,366 lbs Rice, 600 bush Rye, 333 bxs Raisins, 4 Railroad Cars, 29 bxs Silks, 129 brls Spirits Turpentine, 823 lbs Snuff, 269 do Sponge, 417 raw Sheep' Skins, 36 Sheep, 2 tons Salts, 7 bags Sumac, 185,05[illegible] lbs Manufactured Tobacco, 24,060 do Leaf do, 30,257 do Tallow, 22 bxs Types, 133 do 6 hhds French Wines, &c.

EXPORTS.—326 bushels salt, 77 do grass seed, 1393 do flax seed, 100 do barley, 602 bbls flour, 47 casks Canada balsam, 257 horses, 182 fox skins, 56 lynx do, 16 otter do, 77 muskrat do 150 martin do, 10 lbs beaver do, 152,775 ps pine plank, 49,299 ps pine boards, 2528 ps hemlock do, 1103 ps do joists, 30,000 shingles, 688 kegs butter, 600 do lard, 51 bales rags, 200½ tons hay.

Merchandize valued at £2856 2s. 9d. Sterg.
Specie.....£4207 10s. 0d. Stg.

Custom House,
St. Johns, July 5, 1836.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *July* 16, 1836.

ASHES.—Prices continue very steady in this market, and the demand active: Pots have been selling at $5,75; and Pearls at $7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Prices for Western Canal are firmer, and the receipts which are light, are equal to the demand; sales of common to fair brands yesterday, at $7,12½ @ $7.18¾: Ohio, via Erie Canal, for which the demand has been more active, $6,87½ @ $7; and 300 barrels Troy, yesterday, at $7; for Richmond City Mills, $8 25 is offered and $8,37½ demanded; sales of Georgetown at $8.25; and Philadelphia, $7.37½ @ $7.50: the best brands of Howard-street, which are scarce, would command $8.25. Rye Flour sells at $5.40 @ $4.50; and Corn Meal in barrels at $4,25 @ $4,37½; hhds are worth $21.

FRUIT.—Sales of 300 boxes prime Sicily Lemons at $3. cash; 150 casks fair Zante Currants at 8 cents, six months; and some first quality Bordeaux Soft Shelled Almonds, 12½ cents.

GRAIN.—A lot of 1900 bushels good North River Wheat sold at $1.50; none of any description remaining unsold; 400 bushels inferior Russian Rye at 80 cents; and 7000 do. Beemen, on terms not transpired. Domestic Grains have improved; North River Rye has been selling at $7 @ $8; Northern Yellow Corn, best, 90; 200 bushels inferior Maryland, 75; and Jersey Yellow, 80 cents. Northern Oats, by cargo, sold at 48; and Southern, 40 cents; 180 bags white Naples Beans at $1.50, cash; and by auction, 1300 bushels damaged Dutch Wheat, $1.29, cash.

LEATHER.—Three public sales this week, embracing upwards of 12,000 sides Sole, were run off at prices fully sustaining the previous rates. The stock is very light.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Mess and Prime Pork continues active, and for the former we farther advance our highest quotation 50 cents ⅌ barrel. Beef continues rather dull, without change in rates. Lard is steady, with a fair demand; 1300 firkins first quality Western sold at 13 cents. Cheese and Butter are without change, and but little new of the latter arriving. Hams continue dull.

TALLOW.—American is extremely scarce, and would command 7 cents, which is an advance of ½ a cent. There is no Foreign in market.

TEAS.—Are in pretty active demand, especially good Young Hyson, which are selling at a small advance; the common qualities are nearly out of market.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Foreign Bills for the packets of today, were on England at 9 @ 9½. The sales went pretty extensively.

LONDON MARKETS, JUNE 8.

SUGAR.—The sales of West India yesterday were not more than 350 to 400 hhds and staves, including the public sale of 132 hhds of Barbados. Last week's prices have been fully maintained. East India—The demand is pretty active, and full prices continue to be paid.

SPICES.—Generally remain steady at last week's currency. Bengal Ginger at public sale yesterday sold at an advance on previous rates; good quality fetched 38s 6 @ 39s 6d ⅌ cwt. Cassia Lignea is still inquired for at full prices. Pimento and Pepper held firmly.

TEA.—The East India Company's sale concluded on Monday. The whole quantity put up found buyers at an advance on the last East India House sale on the Pekins Bohea 2d @ 2½d, and 1d ⅌ lb. above the last free trade sales; Congous blackish leaf are lower than the last East India Company's sales, but still higher than they have gone at since at the other sales; the common Congous are also dearer; Twankays and Hyson have sold well, but at a less advance than was expected on the prices of the Mincing Lane sales. The public sale to follow the East India Company will commence on Thursday.

SALPETRE.—No particular alteration.

TALLOW.—In brisk demand at higher prices; considerable purchases have been made at 54s 6d, and holders are now expecting 46s on the spot. Buyers are also in the market for future delivery at 46s 9d @ 47s; but the quantity offering is small at these prices.

ASHES.—Dull and of slow sale.

MONEY.—Scarce, and worth 4½ ⅌ annum.

METALS.—There is not a great deal of business doing in this market just now. English bar Iron £12; pig £8; sheet £13 @ £14; hoops £11; lead pig £27 10s @ £28; bar £29. Lead ore £28. which is 10s ⅌ ton higher. Copper unrated. Spelter £22 10s, which is 10s lower.

LONDON, *June* 6.—*Copper we think, will soon be higher. Tough cake is already worth £113 at Birmingham, with a scanty supply, and the demand from France continues unabated at the advanced rates. Corn was not higher at market today, but the crop of Great Britain will very probably be one-third less than for the last few years, which may open our ports to Wheat from Canada at least.—Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

SPECIE.—This article is pouring in upon us abundantly, both from Mexico and England. The *Oxteria* from London, which arrived on Thursday, brought $625,000 in gold, and the *Toronto*, which arrived some days since, a still greater amount,—stated in London papers at £200,000. It is a part of a loan of a million sterling, lent by some London Capitalists to a newly established Bank in the United States, at 4 per cent. interest, and will be remitted in gold.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1836.

The subject of the admeasurment of deals, still continues to occupy the Board of Trade in London, though there is no apprehension whatever that any alteration in the present practice will be proposed in Parliament this Session. A rumour was current, by the latest accounts, that the alteration would be to make gradations by every two feet from six to sixteen, and reduce the duties in proportion, but at the present rate of 55s. a load. This plan is considered as practicable, to a certain extent, by the Officers of the Customs.

We were not less surprised than gratified on reading a speech, from which the following are extracts, delivered by the Colonial Secretary, LORD GLENELG, at the Anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held on the 4th May last in London:—

"But, Ladies and Gentlemen, as to the motion itself, it neither requires his eloquence to recommend it, nor can the unworthiness of the individual who now addresses you lessen it in your esteem. The Report is one which we cannot withhold if we would; there is not a vessel that will depart from our shores tomorrow for the most distant parts of the world, which must not convey the glorious tidings of this day's assembly. Wherever the vast commerce of England unfurls her sails—wheresoever she may convey the produce of this or other countries—to whatever places she may proceed—she will convey the cheering account, that the same spirit of piety and zeal and energy which animated us a few years ago is still alive, and exists in all its force; that it still "spreads undivided, operates unspent," and is at this moment prepared to pour forth its rich streams, to fertilize the most distant portions of the globe. We are met, therefore, not to uphold this Society; it requires no such support—and far less any support of mine; but to record its progress, and share its triumphs, and to rejoice that the lapse of years has had no other effect than to increase the freshness and force which it displayed in its early career.

"There was a period, indeed, in the history of the Society, when argument, and eloquence, and zeal were necessary in support of this Institution: that was the period of the trial of the Society, when the cause seemed doubtful in the balance between its opponents and its supporters. In that day, men equal to the situation—men equal to the trying circumstances in which they were placed—were not wanting; bold, intrepid, strenuous defenders of the cause: and can I forget, that, at that moment of care and danger—can this assembly forget, that, at that moment, you, my Lord, were among the foremost, in the midst of laborious duties, to present yourself as an able, an intrepid, and, I will add, victorious, combatant? And well are you now entitled to lead the triumphant procession, when you did not shrink from serving in the day of battle.

"My Lord, may I not congratulate you—and I trust, at the same time, I shall not depart from the advice so justly given by the Right Reverend Prelate—but may I not congratulate the meeting—may I not congratulate the Christian world itself, on the progress which the cause has made, and the gratitude which we ought to feel? Admitting the humility which we ought to feel when comparing our efforts with the importance of the cause—may I not congratulate you and this assembly on the progress of the cause itself? Various circumstances have prevented me from being present at these Anniversary Meetings of the Society for some time; but though not a spectator, I have not been an inattentive or an uninterested observer of its proceedings. I know that, in this interval there have been contests and struggles and dissensions. I know, also, that, in the conflict, that spirit which this cause ought to inspire has been displayed—the spirit of meekness, and wisdom, and Christian charity: and on returning now to this institution, what do I find, after all these contests and shocks? Do I find your ranks thinned, your courage failing, and your prospects darkening around you? True it is, *my Lord*, that I look around this platform in vain, for some of those *sacred* and venerable friends who once presided over and conducted your assemblies, and listen in vain for some of those—may I not say in a [illegible] voice, which charmed you in former times, and led your cause onward that haven to which this Institution points your desires? but instead of ranks thinned in the day of struggle, what do I see? I see before me a phalanx serrée and dense; I see before me those whose presence and whose smile might animate us in every struggle: I see that there are not wanting to this cause the lights of the land and the guardians of the laws: I *see* that your assembly has met on the Name which is above every name, and to which we know that, one day, every knee shall bow: I see that you are still assembled in allegiance to Him, who is still the great and only Potentate—the King of kings and Lord of lords!

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not merely in the splendour of success, or amidst the tumults of sympathetic excitement, that we are to look for the real recommendation of this Institution; it is in those moments, in those hours, when the heart is alone—in those hours which every one knows, but few can describe; when—it may be even in the midst of Public Meetings—in the midst of society—we find repeated demands for the solitude of the heart. For it is not only in the desert wilderness that we are to look for solitude. Every man knows that there are feelings with which a stranger intermeddleth not. Deep grief is solitary: the anguish of excessive pain is solitary: remorse is solitary: the fear of death is solitary: even in the midst of weeping friends, and surrounded by those who would sacrifice their own lives to restrain or prevent our departure, the spirit has no communion with any human being—the spirit is then alone. And what shall we say, then, of that Gospel, which, in such a moment, and at such a crisis—in such an exigency of despair—can bring comfort to the repenting sinner; and, in the midst of the dark valley of the shadow of death, can pronounce the thrilling and cheering words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life!" Now, if our Society has conveyed this Gospel to the lonely and the miserable, and if such be the claims of this Institution to our admiration and gratitude, I am sure I only echo the sentiments of all who hear me, when I express my warmest wishes that it may continue to prosper as it has hitherto done: and while it is conducted in the manner in which it has been, and, above all, with the charity which has distinguished it, we may trust that, under Providence, it will be greatly extended

The *Vindicator* boasts that the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of L'Acadie, "contain principles quite consonant with the feelings and sentiments of real Reformers, and with the pretended sentiments of such as have arrogated to themselves the empty title of Constitutional Reformers."

What grounds the *Vindicator* has for stating that the liberal sentiments of Constitutional Reformers are "pretended," we are at a loss to imagine; but to what a shameless extent the conduct of the *chiquenchy*, both in the House of Assembly and out of it, falls short of their pretensions it is matter of notoriety, which we may well spare our readers' patience by not dwelling upon. We duly wish that the Constitutional Reformers had been favoured with the same opportunities of exemplifying in practice their sentiments.

Passing over some dozen Resolutions in which an Elective Council, and the other prominent subjects in the unintelligible 92, are mentioned, we come to others the subject of which has been seldom, if even ever, noticed at the public meetings of the adherents of the same party. The burden of these resolutions is no other than the feudal system which they condemn as "incompatible with the present state of society in Canada." We hail with sincere pleasure this testimony from the inhabitants of L'Acadie, and consider it the more valuable as it comes from actual sufferers. They have experienced the blessings of feudalism, and are now anxious to rid themselves of a "burden so disagreeable." It were a "consummation devoutly to be wished" that the latent spark of freedom which more or less lives in every human breast could be fanned in those of the *habitans* into a flame of rebellion against the usages of this system, which are degrading to those who are subjected to them, and detrimental to the commercial as well as to the agricultural prosperity of the country at large. We acknowledge ourselves to be at one with the Resolutionists, on the necessity there exists for a radical change in the system of laws affecting property in this Province; and we wish that every county and every parish in it would re-echo the sentiments of the Resolutions subjoined, with which we in the main cordially agree:—

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the feudal system is excellent and perhaps the best in practice in its results, when settling a new country; and that the seignorial rents as yet paid in some of the Seigniories of this Province are moderately low; but that those rents which the *censitaries* of the different Seigniories of this County are forced to pay, are exorbitant, and that our inhabitants are totally unable to pay such high rents; that we are also of opinion the feudal system, as its exists here, although mitigated from its old barbarous privileges, but always accompanied by innumerable abuses and restrictions, is incompatible with the present state of Society in Canada; that it is a grievance of which the people have not yet complained loudly enough, and that the people ought to do all in their power to rid themselves of a burden so disagreeable.

Resolved, That we know nothing that paralyzes in a greater degree the commercial interest and industry of the inhabitants of this Province, than the right of *Lods et ventes* arrogated by the seignior of this country, certain rights *de banalité et de servitude féodales* imposed on their *censitaires;* but we do not pretend that the seigniors should be deprived of their just rights without being justly and honestly compensated therefor.

We have a few remarks to make on these Resolutions, but must reserve them till our next.

We would invite the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper, calling a public meeting at St. Paul's Church, *St. Helen Street*, this evening, at half-past Seven o'clock, "for the purpose of forming a Society for the establishment and aid of Sunday Schools, particularly in destitute parts of this Province."

The object of the meeting is a laudable one, and we have no doubt it will be numerously attended.

The members of Temperance Societies in the United States, have very appropriately fixed upon Saratoga Springs for holding a Temperance Convention on the 4th of next month.

The Hon. PETER ROBINSON has resigned his office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, in consequence of the precarious state of his health.

The *St. George* steamer arrived yesterday morning from Quebec with 50 cabin and 600 steerage passengers, and the barge *Hesione* in tow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In my last letter, I endeavoured to lift up the veil, and to give the public a little opening or insight into the real spirit of our Transatlantic Tories and Whig haters, by reviewing some of those acts and measures which they hold in such mighty abomination. It is a trite but a true saying, shew me a man's friends and favourites, those to whom he has chosen to attach himself, and I will tell you what like a man he is. When we know to any extent, what men like and dislike, what they regard with sympathy and what with antipathy, we can form a pretty good estimate of their character; and to those, who have observed human nature with any attention, it will require no argument to prove, that such natural and instinctive tendences and leanings of the mind are all powerful to determine the cast and the complexion of our opinions and principles. So much is this the case, that, with regard to the great bulk of mankind, you shall find that their interests, affections, and natural likings or inclinations being given, it is the easiest thing in the world to tell, in a great measure, their opinions and to name their party. Proceeding upon this principle, I had begun to trace to its source, in the mental constitution and habits of our Tories, that vehement hatred of Whigs, to which no other rational account, in my view, can be given, than that it springs from a decided hostility to their favourite measures.

I have already made my comments upon the *animus*—the state of mind and moral feeling, which precludes all sympathy with such measures, as Catholic Emancipation, and, what is intimately connected and almost identified with it, the Tithe Appropriation Bill, brought in and supported, (as yet too much in vain,) by Lord MELBOURNE and his Administration—and the Bills for the Emancipation of the West India Slaves and of the Jews. I confess that I do not envy either the head or the heart of that man, who can regard with so frigid an indifference the dearest rights and interests of humanity—the man whose soul is so dead to the honor and dignity of our common nature, as not to be drawn into a generous sympathy with such measures—as not to feel an almost irresistible impulse to favor and to support them—as not to feel his heart, as it were, constrained to yield the tribute of its fervent affection—of its most fervent benedictions to their authors and advocates.

We confess ourselves wholly incapable of reconciling the strenuous opposition of Tories to the other great measures, which have been originated and supported by this distinguished party, with any views, which we have formed of wisdom, liberality or benevolence. Parliamentary and Municipal Reform, cannot, one should think, be reprobated by any friend of liberty, by any professed admirer of the Constitution of our country, or of the great principles upon which her institutions are generally based. If there be any merit, any advantage whatever, in the representative system of government, whether national or municipal, it must be allowed to consist—not in the mere name—for this is nothing (*"ex nihilo nihil fit"*)—but in the thing itself—the reality. Now what have the Whigs done in this instance, but given us *the thing*, where formerly we had but *the name*—they have enabled us to grasp *the substance*, where formerly we were mocked and deluded with the *mere shadow*. That party who have always been the ardent, the constant friends of every measure, whose object was the complete emancipation of the Dissenters, such as the repeal of the Test Act—the amendment of the Marriage Act for their relief—the opening of our Universities to them by the annulment of every religious test—are surely, in all these respects, entitled to our warmest gratitude; and does not that man, I pray who, in all or any of these instances, feels not the force of their claims to the homage of every lover of freedom and of mankind, betray a spirit—a soul which secures neither of true wisdom, of sterling patriotism, or of genuine hearty benevolence. A truly British heart beats not in his bosom. The Whigs, in our day, have at last achieved the great, the glorious triumph of *carrying* into practical effect those liberal ideas of which they have so long been the able and eloquent expounders and advocates; they have secured to the people of Britain the invaluable privilege of self-government, with all its fruits and blessings, and have thereby given a higher tone to the spirit, genius and character of the nation, while they have prepared the way for the almost indefinite expansion of all the national energies, resources and capabilities.

We have heard many dark and dismal predictions of the ten thousand ills, which were to issue out of these *destructive reforms*, whose introduction, it was alleged, would be like the opening of another PANDORA'S box. The Reformed House of Commons, it was confidently predicted, would be a tumerous conglomerate of all that is vile, vulgar, vicious—a rude, Radical, Republican mob of Legislators—the arm of law and government, they would have us to believe, would be paralyzed—the union of Britain and Ireland repealed—O'CONNELL crowned—King WILLIAM discrowned—trade, manufactures and commerce ruined—and that too, strange to tell—by a plethora of freedom—by a privilege of universal extension—by the absence of all exclusion, restriction—and in a word, Britain utterly disorganized, it was still, would soon be beheld weeping over the ruins of her glorious and venerable Constitution, the object of scorn, or at best, of commiseration to Europe and to the civilized world. We will not—we need not, stop to remark, that none of all these calamities and disasters, to which our country was so recently foreboded, by Tory vaticinations, have as yet been accomplished, up to this date when has actually come to pass, the sequence of events which have succeeded the much-deemed *reforms*, these *organic changes*, as they are styled, have been in very deed the complete reversal of all these lugubrious prognostications! The Tory Prophets are *lying oracles*, events have falsified their denunciations, and we now lend a very *academic faith to these political augurs.*

In conclusion, we feel abundantly warranted to infer, from the review which we have now submitted to the judgment of the public, that the Tories hate the Whigs not without a *cause*,—*they hate the men, the party, because they hate their measures*; and you have only to look to these measures, in order to decide, what manner of spirit *they* are of—if opposition to all that is liberal, enlightened, philanthropic, can deprive a political body of respect, confidence and sympathy, we know not by what tenure, by what right, the Tories of our day can claim—can hold them. They are the genuine offspring of the ancient Royalists—to the abject doctrines of the divine right and passive obedience, and their bigoted adherence to all that is exclusive and illiberal, in the midst of the meridian light, which accumulated experience has shed upon the dark places of the field of human knowledge, is a more marvellous and unaccountable phenomenon, and throws a deeper shade of ignominy over their name and character, than the wildest and most extravagant aberrations of their predecessors, who lived in the twilight of a semi-barbarous age. We do not, by any means, intend these general strictures upon the spirit and character of the Tory party, to apply them indiscriminately and unqualifiedly, to all who may adopt that name—to such themselves to that political school. It must not be forgotten in our days, that new, and essentially different significations, are to be attached to all such terms, in more instances than we perhaps are always aware, prepared to admit. We know, and we pray we believe, that great and splendid virtues may coexist with many infirmities of the intellectual and moral man; and while we strongly and feelingly condemn the spirit and principles of the Tory party, it is as it were unpardonable to doubt that many who range themselves under its banners have little in common with their *fraternity*—they are men who dread the genius, spirit of Reform as likely to beget a tempest of dangerous innovations, and who think it wisdom to oppose *the movement party*, as they call them, not in reality or selfish means of policy, but from a sincere desire to guard against anarchy and the subversion of social order and unity.

July 20. A. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I resume the subject of the last communication, which, it must be confessed, is far too tedious for any one letter to compass.

I have already asserted that the aim of every Constitutionalist must, in this country, be Reform. Our speeches at public meetings, our resolutions, are filled with unanimity, set forth a tremendous array of grievances, of which we demand the Redress. The political adversaries in this Colony have set forth grievances of which they complain loudly, although, it must be confessed, their nature and sources are not so clearly defined, as are the grievances of Constitutionalists. If then there has been unanimity and cry for Reform, we seem altering the tone and after so many years of blind controversy, it is to be hoped, of union. But no sooner have the Government been roused, by the general cry for reform, than, unwilling again to legislate for the people in darkness, they send out a Commission for the purpose of obtaining on the spot the best possible information; and no sooner have they taken the first, and necessary step, than the British Press teems with invectives and scurrilous sneers, against those whom they should have hailed as the first bringers of Reform. "*Lieve ariste mare!*" Then how shall the British Government preserve this damatory evidence of inconsistency, given to its Anglo Canadian subjects for sincerely as they cried out Reform? How shall we persuade fellow-colonists that we court investigation, when insulted those whose mission is solely for that purpose before they had even entered upon the first duty their office? What a mockery it is for us to call the French Canadians to rally round the Provisional form of Government, and to revere such, whose representative has been treated with such insult, by a part of the British Press from the moment he set his foot upon our shores.

If the indecent licentiousness of the press achieved the only object which, by the consent of sober-minded men, can be assigned to it, the Commissioners, disgusted by its vulgarity, would have suspended all operations—and they might have satisfactorily informed the Government at home, that views of the British population here were so exclusive—so entirely limited to their own peculiar interest, that they shunned the test of investigation. This such has not been the effect produced, proves beyond contradiction, that the Commission which has been so wantonly libelled by the *Herald*, was the best plan which the Government could have devised. For unless the Commissioners had been as the *Herald* where alone they could distinguish between true and assumed tone and the real influence of the *Herald* in common with other men, must have come to the conclusion, which the Government in England must come to, that the views of the British part of Canadian population are most exclusive and unregardless and subversive, of the rights of the French Canadian population—illiberal—intolerant.

If such were really the political views, and the prevailing sentiments of the traduced British population of this colony, no more effectual method for their vindication could be adopted, than the course pursued by the self-constituted oracle of this city. It is permitted, even to the ignorant and the illiterate, to very mob of any country, to utter such scurrilous abuse, such deceptive, yet unauthorized assertions as them, however, it's forgiven, because they are so incapable of fathoming their subject, and of arriving at any opinion founded upon reflection, and good principle. They may be the dupes of excitement. But when an editor of a journal has ventured to assume a tone of superiority, yet daily takes up his pen for the deliberate purpose of vilifying those vested with authority, and traducing his superiors—and all this in spite of his education, in defiance of his conscience, I confess I know not where such a man is to look for excuse. It is a system of levelling, consistent only with the most *ultra-destructive*. Since, however, it is as we, Constitutionalists, must not suffer our honest name to be lost, through the raving fanaticism of a delusive individual.

Your's, &c.
LEGEO

July 20.

Lower Canada.

The drought still continues in this District with very little appearance of mitigation. It is to be hoped that our friends in England will send us a few more ship loads of bonded goods in exchange for our timber, and that the Member for Bath who truly represents the presentatives of Lower Canada, will give consent that we should continue to enjoy our only trade, by means of which we shall be able to keep ourselves alive. Perhaps our neighbours in Upper Canada and on the upper waters of the St. Lawrence will be able to send down on their rafts, before the close of the navigation, some hay, straw and other necessary articles, as we understand they have not been severely afflicted as the District of Quebec. In low grounds and the woods, in many places, now on fire, and the soil and every thing burning. It is literally burning up. The nights are cool, but there is no moisture in the ground to be evaporated to form dew. The scarcity of rain is not one of the least of the evils which at present afflict the farmer.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers:—"The Races come off on Thursday week and will continue two days. Since the first took place, the public have not been offered such sport, as is promised during the coming week. Under the direction of the Stewards the course has been placed in unexceptionably fine order, and from the variety of circumstances it is expected a great number of horses will be assembled than on any previous occasion in Three Rivers. There are at present some of no ordinary fame at the different stables, and during the course of the week and the following the number will probably increase. The purses already made up are worth contending for, and from the number of

character of the horses the sport cannot fail to be universally exciting. Should Mr. Ward visit Three Rivers during the Races, we have no doubt but that a 'short season' would 'tell well.'"—*Ib.*

Lower Ports.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the greater part of the week has been excessively warm—the thermometer standing at noon, on Wednesday last, at 110 in an exposed situation. What has added to the heat, is the extensive fires that have been raging in the woods, which, on the afternoon of the above mentioned day, assumed a very threatening appearance, and the people wisely made preparations for an emergency, by placing puncheons and [illegible] near their dwellings, which [illegible] water. On Friday night we had a [illegible] which was accompanied with a [illegible] rain, this damped the fires considerably, yesterday the settlements were a [illegible] in smoke. Every thing in the [illegible] parched and withered for want [illegible]—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

THE WEATHER.—We have [illegible] say about the weather, particularly [illegible] can say so little in its favour, as [illegible] the case. The season is extremely backward, and on midsummer day, an evening seat by the fire was by no means uncomfortable. The unfaid meadows are parched, and the present appearance of the grass gives a miserable prospect of the hay harvest.—Potatoes, where care has been taken to procure good seed, look well. In another column will be found extracts from the United States reports, which gives very opposite accounts of the crops; and in the South, it appears, they have had heavy rains. Here the weather has been remarkably dry; during the whole spring we have had only a few showers, and vegetation is weak and tardy for want of moisture.—*St. Andrews' N. B.*

STEAM PLOUGH.—Late English papers give the following description of a Steam Plough, invented by a Mr. Heathcote, of Tiverton. After experiments were tried on Friday last, on Chat Moss, near Bolton, in this county, in presence of Mr. Handly, M. P. for Tiverton, Mr. Chapman, M. P. for Westmoreland, the Duke of Deanston, and other men in the [illegible] culture, with a complete set of [illegible] steam-plough, constructed by Mr. [illegible] P. for Tiverton. About six acres were turned up in a few hours, [illegible] a most extraordinary style, each furrow [illegible] in breadth and nine inches in depth, [illegible] out from the furrow, and completely [illegible] position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before. The possibility of ploughing by steam has thus been established, though, as the employment of the steam plough, in preference to one drawn by horses, will depend on the comparative cost of the two powers, and on that of the implements used, and as there are not at present any sufficient data for judging what the difference of the cost will be, it is not possible to say how far steam is likely to be applied to this department of agriculture. The plough of Mr. Heathcote, though a very powerful machine, appears to us to be much too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, though we have little doubt that it might be used not only with effect but advantage, in reclaiming large portions of moss land, such as the bogs of Ireland. Indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Heathcote himself that it would not present answer to [illegible] claiming a smaller portion of [illegible] number of hoggs will be assembled than on any previous occasion in Three Rivers. There are at present some of no ordinary fame at the different stables, and during the course of the week and the following the number will probably increase. The purses already made up are worth contending for, and from the number of

211 do do J. Torr.
426 do do Slater
150 do do M'Donald
118 do do Kay, W.
231 do do J. W. D.
100 do do W. Brad.
7 do do B. Hart.
465 do do Fisher.
12 do Ashes. T. Foll.
74 do do Gillespie
10 do do Playfair
14 do do C. M'Ca.
8 do do J. Dou.
20 do do Mittleber.
7 do do W. Ke.
4 do do C. Row.
6 do do A. Mill.
W. Sc.
J. Torr.
J. Rod.
M'Ca.
Hart.
Rose
C. Ch.
Torr.
Rob.
Shepp.
Row.
C. M'Ca.
Gillespie
Moffat.

We have received our regular Sth June packet. The stock of Pine Timber is estimated at somewhat beyond the average, while the stock at the corresponding period last year was little more than 100,000 pieces, and a steady demand was kept up at a continuance; the excess of the present amount of stock is likely to prove a great improvement in price. Quebec Oak has latterly varied very little; good square lengths are worth [illegible] Common sizes fluctuate £50 [illegible] bring [illegible] £14 [illegible