The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1836. No. 56.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1836.

We yesterday published a letter to the Editor of a London journal, respecting the success of the national system of education in Ireland. Remembering the formidable hostility which this plan had to encounter on its first introduction, its spread and beneficial results are the more gratifying. We find in its success an additional proof, to others already in existence, that it is possible to establish a national system of education in a country where different religious tenets prevail, without either sinking entirely religion as a part of the instruction bestowed upon the young, or presenting it in a sectarian form, and thereby identifying the schools with any one religious body.

This system, which is throwing into the shade the efforts of the older established but more illiberal Education Societies in Ireland, originated with the ministry of Earl Grey, in 1831. Its peculiar principle is *to keep* separate the literary part of education from the religious, and that one day in the week, besides Sunday, should be devoted to religious instruction by such religious teachers, Protestant or Catholic, as the parents or guardians of the children preferred. The class books used in the schools are previously examined and sanctioned by a commission, consisting of the Protestant and Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, a Presbyterian Clergyman of high standing, and a few other individuals of various creeds. Several publications have been issued under the superintendence of this board, and of these, two contain scriptural extracts. Arrangements of so liberal a cast, supported by the Government of the day, proved gall and wormwood to the Church ascendancy party, both in Ireland and England, and encountered their bitterest opposition. Success, however, beyond anticipation, has proved the wisdom of the framers of the plan.

Between 1832, when a commencement was made, and 1834, about 120,000 children were receiving the benefits of education through the instrumentality of this system. And, what is of the highest moment in a country like Ireland, where society has, for centuries, been torn in pieces by the fiercest feuds springing from religious differences, the Protestant and Catholic youth are trained up together, and the opportunity is thus afforded of attachments and friendship being formed between them, which may be continued in riper years, and hence a spirit of toleration and charity will gradually be infused among all classes of society. It is to be hoped that the measures which, sooner or later, must be adopted by the Legislatures of these Provinces, in regard to the education of the people, will proceed upon equally liberal principles. Sectarianism, however inseparable from private systems, is not to be tolerated in any one pretending to the name of being national.

Dr. BARNES, we are happy to state, has arrived in town from Quebec, where his sojourn was prolonged far beyond the time contemplated, in consequence of the deep and very general interest there excited in his Lectures on Phrenology, and on the genius of SHAKESPEARE. We are not aware that he has made any definite arrangements in regard to delivering a second course of Phrenological Lectures, or Lectures on other subjects in this city, though it is the anxious wish of several gentlemen to induce him to give a popular series on Education. Than this, no subject has received greater aid from the researches of Phrenologists, and none can be named that is more universally important. Those who have experienced the thrilling effect of Dr. BARNES's eloquence, will readily believe that a theme like this, which we know is most congenial to his feelings, and of which he is thoroughly master, will receive ample justice at his hands, and in a way that cannot fail to interest and instruct his auditors. To the youth of both sexes, but especially to parents, will such a course of Lectures be most valuable. It is proposed to make the termsof admission low, to secure as large an attendance as possible.

We sincerely hope that arrangements will be immediately made to secure Dr. BARNES's services for the purpose alluded to.

A critic of great taste—Editor of *Quebec Mercury*—in giving a sketch of Dr. Barnes's lecture on the play of Hamlet, thus speaks of his dissection of POLONIUS' character:—

"The analysis of *Polonius* was one of the most just and beautiful pieces of criticism we have heard for some time. Dr. Barber traced the character in a manner to place the cranium of the servile, cunning and not very scrupulous courtier fairly under the eye of the phrenologist, and to bring out, in their full development, all that mixture of craft with cunning, folly, love of approbation and absence of consciousness, which the poet has so ably blended in the little understood, and, by the poet, grossly misrepresented character—Polonius. He is indeed a courtier at all points much of the Chesterfield school, who, from motives of mere interest, would have promoted his daughter's marriage with HAMLET, whom he believed to be insane, and was equally ready, to serve his sole view, his own interest, to acquiesce in the King's, of sending Hamlet from the kingdom, or in any other which might commend approbation from the ruling power. Every society where there is a Court, or a semblance of a Court, like its *Polonius*, whose phrenological developments are not difficult to trace, and a not very close observance of any one of these characters will show how true to phrenological principles was Shakspeare's picture of the being he drew in the character we speak of."

The *Quebec Mercury* in alluding to the mode in which the Revenue collected at the ports, in the Lower Province, is partitioned between the two Provinces, states that, one-third at present allowed to the Upper is "a larger share than its consumption of those articles which contribute most to "the Revenue, entitles it to receive." The truth of this can be all but demonstrated with mathematical certainty.

Speaking of the irregularity with which letters from Canada occasionally travel, via New York, to England, in consequence of intimation in the United States post-office, we see by a late paper that a letter containing the sum of $21,000, mailed at New Orleans for Mobile, made a circuit by New York before it reached its destination, to the great alarm of those interested in its safety.

HENRY MESS, Esq. has been returned for the County of Drummond, the other candidate, W. VANDERVELDEN, Esq. having retired from the contest after two days polling.

Cholera has ceased its ravages in Charleston. The number of deaths from the 28th August when it commenced, to the 1st October, since which no cases have occurred, is, of whites 66, and of blacks 339, total 408.

The New York elections have passed off without a row or fight. The polls closed on Wednesday evening last, and the number of votes polled amounted to about Thirty-Three Thousand. The results had not been declared before the latest papers we possess from that city were published. The *Express*, a whig paper, thinks that only a small portion of the Whig ticket has been elected.

GEORGE CATLIN, the American artist, who has been lately traversing the *Coteau du Prairie* in the West, thus describes it:—

"We commenced rising the grand swells of the Coteau—and for the distance of forty miles we gradually rose, swell above swell, and terrace above terrace, where for the whole distance not a tree, nor a bush, nor a weed, was to be seen. A beautiful green turf covers the whole distance, the grass of which is not more than three or four inches in height, and green and soft to the eye as velvet. When lifted to its very uppermost point, one seems to stand almost in the clouds, and behold around him the most extended and magnificent panorama of countless hills, and mounds, and plains, that multiply and diminish in the distance to infinity. The whole of the vast landscape is without tree, or herbage, save the grass which covers every thing like a carpet of green velvet."

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Nov. 9, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Hugh Heney, Esq. to be Commissioner for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the parish of St. François, in the county of Yamaska, under the 6th Wm. IV. cap. 17.

John Bennet, Esq. to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor, in all his Majesty's Courts of Justice within this Province.

The last sea-going vessel left port on Sunday, and there only now remain in our harbour a few schooners loaded with oil, fish and oysters. The latter article has been scarce this year, few having been brought here except from Carraquet. It seems that the oyster fishermen make from to time a sort of compromise together, not to fish for a season or two in certain places, in order to allow time for the fish to grow and increase—but this season the Carraquet fishermen have been obliged from their poverty to hook through the rule, although they have been forced to shorten their fisheries much sooner than usual, owing to the premature cold. Many vessels have been obliged to return empty.—*Mercury last evening.*

We learn from the *Montreal Gazette* that the Honorable JOHN MACAULAY, Commissioner on the part of Upper Canada to treat with the Commissioners of the Province on the division of the revenue collected at Quebec, in which Upper Canada is entitled to share, had arrived in Montreal, and was in communication with the Hon. Thomas Fortier, the Commissioner for Lower Canada. There has been a mistake in this subject in some of the Montreal papers, who have assigned the duty on behalf of this Province, to the Honorable D. Debartzch, Hon. L. Papineau, and Jacob DeWitt, Esq., the Commissioners appointed by the Act cap. 8, of the Session of the Provincial Parliament, which ended in March last. To meet such Commissioners, as are, or may be hereafter appointed on behalf of the Province of Upper Canada, to treat and report upon matters of common concern to both Provinces." The partition of the revenue is not comprised within their duties, but is stated by Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 1829, who are the two gentlemen first above named in this paragraph.

In case of their not agreeing, an umpire is appointed by the Crown, whose award is final. Four years, this month, have elapsed, when the Honorable Ward Chipman of New Brunswick was appointed and decided on the proportion now paid for the period that will expire two years hence. The proportion allotted to Upper Canada is general by Lower and if the Commissioner does not advance in his demands, this arrangement, we imagine, may probably be renewed for a further period; though it certainly gives to the Upper Province a larger share than its consumption of those articles which contribute most to the revenue, entitles it to receive.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Court of Appeals assembled on the 10th, when the Chief Justice presided. Yesterday and to-day the Court have been in session, Chief Justice Reid presiding. We shall notice any important cases which may occur in our future numbers.—*Ib.*

United States.

M'GREGOR vs. M'KINLEY.—This case, which has occupied the attention of a Philadelphia court for four weeks, was terminated yesterday, by a verdict for $1709 25 in favor of the plaintiff. This is one of the cases arising out of the late extraordinary failure of Mrs. M'Kinley, which caused, at the time, so much excitement in this city. The following report is from the *Philadelphia Gazette* of yesterday:—"Mr. M'Gregor sold her goods to the amount of twelve hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents; when his bill came to maturity, he called on her for payment, and was, like the most of her creditors, put off with the declaration that she was a married woman and not liable for her contracts, and that her husband was not liable, having, as she said, never participated in her business. Upon receiving this reply, Mr. M'Gregor instituted a proceeding in replevin to recover back his goods; in this he was baffled by the lady, who, by destroying the marks of identity on the goods, effectually concealed them from the sheriff. Although Mr. M'Gregor thus failed in obtaining his goods, he persisted in his action to recover their value in damages from the husband. The case was put principally on the ground of fraud, and the whole of these transactions were minutely and laboriously examined. After the evidence was closed, the counsel on both sides submitted the cause to the jury without argument. The jury gave the verdict above stated which was composed of the following items: Twelve hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents for the value of the goods; eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents interest; and three hundred and seventy-one dollars forty-nine cts. damages, as a decided mark of their disapprobation of the conduct of the defendant."—*New York Paper.*

Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 8.

FLOUR.—The transactions in Howard street Flour are principally for small parcels, at $9.50 @ $9.62½, and the market is firm. The wagon price is $9.25 @ $9.37½. Sales of City Mills Flour at $9.50.

GRAIN.—A cargo of 5000 bushels of German Wheat, arrived since our last weekly report, has been sold at $2.07 ⅌ bushel. There are no supplies of Maryland or Virginia Wheats of moment arriving; reds are worth, as in quality, $1.50 @ $2.05. The market is for the present bare of Corn. A sale of mixed Virginia was made yesterday at 85 cents. We quote Md. white at 85 cents, and yellow at 88 @ 90 cents. Rye is worth $1.20 and upwards. Oats, 48 @ 50 cents.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 6.

FLOUR.—We quote the wagon price of Flour, yesterday, $9.42 @ $9.45, from stores holders ask $9.62½ @ $9.75—supply unusually small.

GRAIN.—We continue our quotations without alteration—Wheat would perhaps command a few cents more. Corn we quote as before, 85 cents from wagons and 90 cents from stores and remark, though this article was less in demand at the close of last week.

England.

PARIS, *Oct.* 12.—Last prices—five per cents, 105f. 20c.; three per cents, 78f. 10c.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, *Oct.* 14.—Very little business doing in wheat, and prices without change.

LONDON, *Oct.* 15.—STOCKS.—The closing prices yesterday were three per cents, Consols 88⅞; do. reduced 87⅞. Consols for opening 88⅞.

THE IRON TRADE.—In proof of the rapid progress which the iron trade is making in the Vale of Clyde, especially since the blackband was brought into play, we have to mention that about two hundred acres of iron-stone on the Airdrie estate, belonging to the Right Hon. Sir William Alexander, was lately let on a nineteen years' lease, at £12,950 a year, or an optional lordship in favour of the landlord, at a certain price per calcined ton. The lease is to five respectable iron-masters in the neighbourhood.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The London Lancet is denouncing the physicians who attended Mad. Malibran; expresses great dissatisfaction with the remarks of Dr. Bellomini; and demands a disinterment and examination of the body.

There had been a tremendous explosion of the gas works in the Old Kent Road. The flash of flame streamed athwart the sky like a blazing comet, and the noise of the explosion was like the rent of a peal of artillery. Several men were killed.

Mr. Forrest was to appear in the Gladiator, at Drury Lane, on the 17th of October.

The Belgian government has applied to that of England for leave to disinter the body of Madame Malibran, and remove it to Brussels. The English government of course referred the matter to the ecclesiastical and municipal authorities of Manchester, who have refused. It is proposed that M. de Beriot should have to come over in person.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAVING.—Several experiments have been made in London with good success in paving streets with a kind of composition which is termed bituminous lava. It is composed of bitumen, lime, and silicia, in certain proportions adapted to the nature of the traffic or climate, which are formed into a homogeneous mass by heat, in portable furnaces employed on the road to a depth of from three to four inches, and when dry, presents a compact, uniform, and durable mass. From the slipperiness of the abrasion, even with the heaviest rolling carriages, and being impervious to wet, the nuisance of dust and mud are equally avoided, to the great comfort of the inhabitants of the district in which it is employed.

BOB BARBER'S HAT.—The renowned Bob Shelley, whose fame was established by his good taste in discovering the difference between the hind leg of a donkey and a hamper of venison, at the celebrated Feast at Dunchurch, and who now dines at The Unicorn, Fenchurch-street in the Potterian, has started as an humble imitator of Count D'Orsay, and sets the fashions to all the "swell dragsmen" in the north. "The Hadley Tilte" is so well known as the "D'Orsay Hat." It resembles an umbrella in extent, and Bob, as he luxuriates under its broad leaf, looks like an ourang-outang under a banyan tree. Some of his contemporaries having adopted his taste too closely, he has been under the necessity of extending the brim about four inches, which puts all competition at defiance, and he now presents a unique specimen of a "Lancashire exquisite" improved upon the imitation even of Lord Chesterfield himself, who, we all know, is no bad hand at "the gibbons," or at imitation. Bob, to put himself still farther beyond the reach of envious competition, has enclosed his delicate person in a complete suit of plaid from his throat to his trotters, and is now as complete "an original" as can be found in any Zoological collection in the kingdom.—*Sunday Paper.*

RESULT OF TEMPERANCE.—It is stated that the registers of the society of quakers in London show that one half of them live to the age of 47 years, whilst one half of the general population of that city die before they are 3 years of age. One in ten among the quakers arrive at the age of 70, but among the mass, only one in 40. If the statement is true, of which we have no doubt, it offers a strong argument for temperance, not merely abstinence from ardent spirits, but temperance in all things. The temperance of the quakers in enjoyment of all exciting sensual pleasures, and their almost universal equanimity of temper is well known, and to it may further be attributed their extraordinary longevity.

NUMEROUS FAMILY.—An Irish paper mentions a man residing in the Claddah, Galway, who had his thirty-eighth child baptised on the 5th September.

The title of Lord North, which has been in abeyance for the last 20 years, has at length an owner:—Lady Guilford's daughter having given birth to a son.

France.

A clock-maker of Boulogne has successfully applied the elastic force of compressed air, to the propelling of clock machinery.

An antique—a bull's head—exquisitely carved in some unknown metal, supposed to be the famous Corinthian brass of the Romans, the composition of which has been lost for many ages, was dug up, lately, in Burgundy.

The health of M. Martin du Nord, minister of commerce, is completely re-established.

There is a clerk in the French war department, who, in various battles, has received no less than 75 wounds, and has been twice trepanned for fractures of the skull. His name, oddly enough, is Lieutenant-colonel English. War.

Sixty-six persons committed suicide in Paris, during the month of September.

At a dinner given by Count Molé on the 6th of October, Count Pozzo di Borgo and Sir Robert Peel were guests. The dinner was given in honor of the King's birth-day. On that day he was 53 years old.

The king of France has pardoned 52 individuals in prison for political offences, but neither of the state-prisoners at Ham is among them. The ministerial papers say that they would be pardoned if they would ask for mercy.

The French papers say that Prince Polignac and his companions are to be removed from Ham to private houses, where they will still be kept in confinement, but in more comfortable and pleasant circumstances than at present. The prince had consented to petition the King for mercy, but his fellows would not agree, and he would not separate himself from them. Their refusal grows out of their determination not to recognise the royalty of Louis Philippe.

France and Switzerland.

The Swiss papers are not merely severe but savage upon the ultimatum of France. The *Nouvelliste*, of Vaud, pronounces it a libel, execrable for the falsehood of its assertions, the atrocity of its calumnies, and the perfidy of its intentions. The *Ami de la Constitution* says that if the members of the extraordinary Diet have common sense, however destitute of courage they may be, they will not yield to the menaces put forth in it.

The extraordinary Diet is called to deliberate on the course to be pursued. The Councils were summoned, in the different cantons, for the election of deputies to this Diet—to meet in October. It is probable that the resolution of this Directory, relative to the affair of Conseil, will be adhered to, but that a mediation by some foreign power will be authorized, and suggested to France. The Swiss cannot be mad enough to go to war with France, knowing, as they must, that Austria and Prussia will be against them also.

The Swiss charge at Paris had received orders from the Directory to quit Paris, and had accordingly demanded his passports. Intelligence, however, would detain him (very conveniently) for some weeks.

Spain.

It was reported at Paris on the 8th of October that Gomez had effected his escape, with the remnants of his army, in the passes of Sierra Morena.

The charge d'affaires of Austria, Sardinia and Naples, and the ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, had left Madrid for their respective kingdoms—in consequence, no doubt, of the revolution. The French ambassador, count Latour Maubourg, arrived at Bayonne on the 3th, on his way to Madrid.

The Carlists made an assault upon the British legion, in line before St. Sebastian, on the 1st, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. The British artillery fired upon the Carlists, by order of Lord John Hay.

General Evans has issued an official report on the action of the 1st. He states his loss at 400 men, including three officers. The Carlist troops, according to his report, suffered much more severely. The battalion of Royal Marines, under the command of Lord John Hay, covered the position at Lezaeno, upon which the Carlists made a doubtful and slight attack.

The *Gazette, Espanola* of Tuesday again announces as positive the death of Mina. The Barcelona Journals of the 20th, do not contain any such announcement.

The Spanish charges at Berlin and Copenhagen, M M. Sayas and Carnego have thrown up their employments, refusing to take the constitutional oath required of them.

The bonnets of the Spanish Government guilds are all ordered to be put on the market of the 8th, with inspection. Four millions and a half of reals had been scraped together to pay the dividends on the foreign debt, whilst at the same time it was said that Espartero, who had been two years in the field, had received but 200 reals (£2) of his pay. Mot Rivas, the revolutionary minister, is to be dismissed, upon obtaining a temporary confidence in his

financial means, so as to enable him to raise a foreign loan on that faith.

Portugal.

The late revolution effected at Lisbon, does not seem to be approved in the kingdom generally; and it is even said that those who effected it in the capital, are now much inclined to undo their work. The Portuguese auxiliaries in Spain have refused to swear to the Constitution of 1820.

The Queen was suffering from illness at the date of the latest advices.

Prince Ferdinand, the Queen's husband, has resigned the chief command of the army, his appointment to which had excited some discontent.

The Queen had issued a decree, prohibiting the bull-fights; said to be the most unpopular act of her reign.

Sweden.

Rumors are afloat of a project said to be entertained by very many influential persons in Sweden, Denmark and Norway, for a union of these three kingdoms under one crown; to take place on the demise of Charles John, the present King of Sweden. The great object is to oppose a stronger conservative front against the increasing power of Russia.

Russia.

The Emperor had his collar-bone broken by an overturn of his carriage, but had perfectly recovered at the date of the latest advices. By this accident his intended visit to Warsaw was prevented.

The evacuation of Silistria was nearly completed on the 15th of September. 3000 Turkish troops were up to that time in barracks, and the French and English consuls for Wallachia had appointed vice-consuls for Silistria.

Miscellaneous.

FRANKFORT, *Oct* 5.—The emancipation of the Jews has been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse. This measure was proposed to the states by the Government itself. Henceforth the Jews will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other inhabitants of the country. A superior consistory, elected from among themselves, will be under the presidency of the minister of the interior, to whom are to be presented the candidates for the office of Rabbi, but the nomination is to be confirmed by the Sovereign. Austria appears to be inclined to grant the same favor to the Jews of Bohemia.

An insurrection broke out in the capital of Mozambique, Africa, in which the government of Donna Maria was overturned. The revolters gained possession of the forts and the town, which they held from the 26th May to the 14th June, and were preparing to murder the Governor and Europeans, and make off with the plunder, when the British brig of war *Severet* happened to enter the harbor, by whose aid the lawful authorities were reinstated, and the insurgents made prisoners.

The loss of the Carlists in their repulse at St. Sebastian on the 1st of October, was more than 1000, according to the bulletin of Col. Evans.

Twenty-seven of the 41 peers of Portugal have solemnly protested against the decree, lately issued, proclaiming the constitution of 1822.

The marriage of the king of Greece was to take place early in October. He will return to his kingdom with his bride, in December.

A short time ago two children, brother and sister, of Breagau, in Baden, went in a boat on the Rhine, to get to the islands, and gather some wood. A storm came on and carried them down the river. In their passage they came up to a small vessel, which had been upset, and to which two men were clinging and crying out for assistance. The children's boat reached them, and the first man who got into it was their own father, whom they were thus the fortunate means of saving from death.

NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school mates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else.—*Judge Longstreet.*

GRANDFATHERS.—The love of grandfathers is, in fact, proverbial, and may be explained. When men love their children, they only do what they reckon on from the first, and the pleasure is shared by almost all mankind. But when, after the lapse of a generation, man's heart again leaps at the touch of infancy, smiling on his knee, and calling him sire, the buds and blossoms of affection are called forth by the warmth of a second spring—feelings, supposed to have departed for ever, are revived, and take their old station in the heart—memory pours its sunshine on the scene—he seems secretly to triumph once more—and the spirit of love that brightened his better days appears to breed over the ruins of his age, and render them beautiful.

A small mine at Newlyn having been lately opened, and discontinued in consequence of its going under a fat-cellar, the miners were obliged to drive in another direction to come on the lode, when they found a cavity in the earth about eighteen feet in length, and containing about one foot of water, in which was found living one of the ringed worms, by which they have been so one and jangled, at the opening, a seventy feet above high-water mark.—*West Briton (Cornwall.)*

GLEANINGS BY THE WAY.—In the window of a dairy at Paddington is written "Wanted a girl for a walk;" and in Middlesex-street, Somers-town, a bill stated the other day, "A supply of gut range 2 ht."

SPANISH COFFEE.—Consumers of coffee ought to be informed that there are certain persons travelling to market towns and villages in the country, with the view of inducing shopkeepers to purchase sheep coffee, and undersell their neighbours. The article is neither more nor less than damaged rice, which at a little distance has the look, but none of the flavour of highly-dried coffee.

REPRESENTATION AT MONTREAL.—By private information we learn that the Government have resolved on an introduction in the council of Montreal, in which the Government of Dunn

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1836.

The Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days, excepted, for the small sum of six dollars delivered in town, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three half pence per number in the country, payable in advance.

Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD's Speech at the opening of the Upper Canada Legislature, will be found below. It is a cautiously drawn up document, and on no single topic in it, with respect of which any considerable difference of opinion exists, has His Excellency committed himself. The Speech is little more than an enumeration of the main subjects that claim the attention of the Legislature, and in this point of view it forms a good basis for a working session. The Clergy Reserves question takes the lead.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, *November* 8.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to direct the attendance of the Commons House of Assembly at the Bar of that Honourable House, who being come thereto—the Honourable, the Speaker of the Legislative Council said, it was His Excellency's command that they should repair to the usual place of sitting, and there choose a fit person to be their Speaker; and that the person so chosen be presented for His Excellency's approbation on the following day. The House then withdrew.

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 9.

The House of Assembly being again assembled at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council, Archibald M'Lean, Esq. informed His Excellency that the House of Assembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the usual privileges.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

With great satisfaction I congratulate you on the loyal feeling which pervades this Province, and on the stillness and serenity of the public mind.

The auspicious tranquillity of the country offers you advantages, which the Legislature of Upper Canada has long been unhappily deprived of, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity, to bring before your grave consideration some of those subjects, which the country has now reason to expect will be met by its Legislature, with a firm determination to bring them to a final settlement.

The most important of these, is the long disputed question of the Clergy Reserves.

I invite your serious attention to this subject, in the full confidence that by moderation and sound discretion, you will overcome the obstacles that have hitherto attended its discussion.

The beneficent intentions of His Majesty in granting a charter of incorporation to the University of King's College, have hitherto been productive of no useful results.

In calling your attention to this fact, I trust that the Province will shortly be indebted to your deliberations, for possessing within itself, the means of bestowing upon youth, the inestimable blessings of a refined and liberal education.

The disposal of the School Lands, and the promotion of general education, are so intimately connected with the future destinies of this Colony, that I feel confident they will suggest themselves to your early consideration.

The term which intervenes between the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in this Province—the consequent crowded state of the gaols—as well as the length of the imprisonment suffered by persons charged with crime, are evils which I deeply lament, and I trust you will determine whether by an increase to the present number of Judges, they would be effectually removed.

Having been made aware that cases of neglected misery and distress having long existed within the Province, from the want of some place of public refuge for those of our fellow creatures, to whom, in His Divine Providence, the Almighty, by depriving them of reason, has given peculiar claims upon our care, I feel satisfied that the necessity of establishing a Provincial Asylum for Lunatics, need only be suggested, to receive your benevolent consideration.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the advantages which would be derived from opening communications, by which the agricultural produce of this Province might readily be brought to a market.

Among various improvements of this nature, a great Western Railroad will no doubt claim your favorable notice, as being of infinite benefit to this Province, as well as promoting our friendly intercourse with the neighbouring States.

I also recommend to your consideration, an immediate inquiry into the state of the Welland Canal.

I regret to say, that under existing circumstances, it may not be deemed advisable to commence negotiations with the adjoining Province, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa, but I recommend to your consideration the propriety of causing a survey and accurate estimate to be made of the expense of connecting, by the waters of that noble river, Lake Huron with the ocean.

Having during the recess of the Legislature, given considerable attention to the neglected state of the roads throughout the Province, I beg you to consider, whether some efficient system might not be devised, for placing them under a superintendence, to be both economical, that the statute labour, as well as the large sums of money annually voted for their repair, should be administered, economically, and impartially distributed.

I have to inform you that, for the purpose of encouraging immigration, I have authorized

Maria had been overturned, either, as is said, with the mere object of plunder and massacre on the part of the insurgents, or with the intention of declaring in favor of Don Miguel. It appears that the plot originated with some of the officers of the fort St. Sebastian.

Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD's Speech at the opening of the Upper Canada Legislature, will be found below. It is a cautiously drawn up document, and on no single topic in it, with respect of which any considerable difference of opinion exists, has His Excellency committed himself. The Speech is little more than an enumeration of the main subjects that claim the attention of the Legislature, and in this point of view it forms a good basis for a working session. The Clergy Reserves question takes the lead.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, *November* 8.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to direct the attendance of the Commons House of Assembly at the Bar of that Honourable House, who being come thereto—the Honourable, the Speaker of the Legislative Council said, it was His Excellency's command that they should repair to the usual place of sitting, and there choose a fit person to be their Speaker; and that the person so chosen be presented for His Excellency's approbation on the following day. The House then withdrew.

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 9.

The House of Assembly being again assembled at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council, Archibald M'Lean, Esq. informed His Excellency that the House of Assembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the usual privileges.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

With great satisfaction I congratulate you on the loyal feeling which pervades this Province, and on the stillness and serenity of the public mind.

The auspicious tranquillity of the country offers you advantages, which the Legislature of Upper Canada has long been unhappily deprived of, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity, to bring before your grave consideration some of those subjects, which the country has now reason to expect will be met by its Legislature, with a firm determination to bring them to a final settlement.

The most important of these, is the long disputed question of the Clergy Reserves.

I invite your serious attention to this subject, in the full confidence that by moderation and sound discretion, you will overcome the obstacles that have hitherto attended its discussion.

The beneficent intentions of His Majesty in granting a charter of incorporation to the University of King's College, have hitherto been productive of no useful results.

In calling your attention to this fact, I trust that the Province will shortly be indebted to your deliberations, for possessing within itself, the means of bestowing upon youth, the inestimable blessings of a refined and liberal education.

The disposal of the School Lands, and the promotion of general education, are so intimately connected with the future destinies of this Colony, that I feel confident they will suggest themselves to your early consideration.

The term which intervenes between the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in this Province—the consequent crowded state of the gaols—as well as the length of the imprisonment suffered by persons charged with crime, are evils which I deeply lament, and I trust you will determine whether by an increase to the present number of Judges, they would be effectually removed.

Having been made aware that cases of neglected misery and distress having long existed within the Province, from the want of some place of public refuge for those of our fellow creatures, to whom, in His Divine Providence, the Almighty, by depriving them of reason, has given peculiar claims upon our care, I feel satisfied that the necessity of establishing a Provincial Asylum for Lunatics, need only be suggested, to receive your benevolent consideration.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the advantages which would be derived from opening communications, by which the agricultural produce of this Province might readily be brought to a market.

Among various improvements of this nature, a great Western Railroad will no doubt claim your favorable notice, as being of infinite benefit to this Province, as well as promoting our friendly intercourse with the neighbouring States.

I also recommend to your consideration, an immediate inquiry into the state of the Welland Canal.

I regret to say, that under existing circumstances, it may not be deemed advisable to commence negotiations with the adjoining Province, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa, but I recommend to your consideration the propriety of causing a survey and accurate estimate to be made of the expense of connecting, by the waters of that noble river, Lake Huron with the ocean.

Having during the recess of the Legislature, given considerable attention to the neglected state of the roads throughout the Province, I beg you to consider, whether some efficient system might not be devised, for placing them under a superintendence, to be both economical, that the statute labour, as well as the large sums of money annually voted for their repair, should be administered, economically, and impartially distributed.

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