

nature of the different agents before being issued in the Canadas, and the notes unsigned should remain with the Superintendent until the agents required a supply; the supply, with the amount in their hands, should not be allowed to exceed the amount of their respective securities.

11. On the details of the system here proposed, it is unnecessary to enter, but the probable effects would seem likely to be these:—Bank of England notes would acquire an ascendancy over other paper, not only in the provinces, but in the neighbouring states; they would be brought up for remittances to England, perhaps to Europe in general; they would draw into the hands of the agents the notes of other Banks, both Canadian and American, and thus give the Superintendent command over the bullion and specie, in the coffers of these Banks. The only risk to the Bank of England, would be in the mercantile Bills purchased, but which, by regulations of easy formation, might be almost entirely obviated; in every other respect the business would be safe, profitable, and of incalculable political influence to the British government. 1st, that government would pay to the Bank in London the monies wanted for the public service in the Canadas, which payments could meet the notes issued by the agents to the Commissariats and to the local governments; 2d, the remittance of the mercantile Bills would meet the issues made for them; and, 3d, by means of the notes of other Banks, the Superintendent would always have it in his power to remit specie and bullion for notes sold or exchanged for the notes of other Banks; moreover, it is probable, that the paper of the Bank of England would always be at a premium.

Guelph, U. C. 22d Feb. 1828.

“A MYSTERY—FOR THE BYRON CRITICS.

“To the EDITOR of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

“SIR

“The receipt of the following note, from my friend, Mr. Galt, has occasioned my going, with some pains, into the subject referred to; and the following paper, as the result, may perhaps interest the admirers of Byron's genius. I give you the whole as it stands, for obvious reasons.

‘Barn Cottage, Saturday.

‘DEAR P.,

‘The other night Mrs. Thomas Sheridan told me, at Lady Cork's, that if I would look into an old romance, called ‘The Three Brothers,’ written by one Pickersgill, I should be surprised at the use Lord Byron had made of it, especially in his ‘Deformed Transformed.’ I have since had the book, and really the coincidences are very wonderful, for he seems also to have borrowed the idea of ‘Manfred’—even the name—from it, a drama which I have ever regarded as the most original of his works. But I have only skimmed the ‘romance;—look at it, and tell me what you think of it with reference to Byron who seems to have derived the singular hue of the gloom for which he is so distinguished, from this atrocious, but curious novel.

‘Your's truly,

‘J. G.’

‘P. S.—Who can this Pickersgill be? Is it possible that our friend, the Academician, was the intellectual father of Byron? You know how much of late he has been addicted to Greek girls, and other piratical gentry of his lordship's acquaintance.’

“Every thing regarding Byron and his productions is interesting, so as soon as possible I sat down to the book. Nothing but the curiosity with which the above communication had impressed me, and the request of my respected friend, could have induced me to wade through four volumes of high romance