Mr. Boulton [Co. Durham].—I cannot see the necessity of so many resolutions on this subject. One of them is plenty. We had better rise and give Mr. Speaker time to propose a simple one.

Mr. M'Lean proposed his 1st resolution, which was carried.

Messrs. Burwell, Merritt and Hagerman tried to persuade the Committee to rise and delay proceedings—

But the 2nd resolution was adopted.

On the 3rd being read, the noise, uproar, and confusion were very great indeed.

Mr. Ruttan [of Northumberland].—I protest against your conduct, as disgraceful to the people of Upper Canada—to force me to a vote upon a question I do not understand and cannot even hear it read.

Mr. Norton [of Grenville].—What! Does *that* gentleman condemn *this* House? "The most talented, able, truly British House ever assembled in Upper Canada"!

Mr. Gibson was in favor of getting through with the resolution.

[Just as he had done speaking, Mr. Macnab imitated with great success the *grunting* of a hog, which created a loud laugh. The *Royal Standard*, it will be recollected, a few days before its death, had denounced the Reformers in Assembly as a herd of "Swine." But there was no duett of pigs' voices that we heard.]

The resolve was adopted, and the 4th read.

Mr. Bockus complained that 25 members had asked delay, to afford time to put the learned Speaker's motion in a fit and proper shape, and yet the Speaker and his majority refused it!

Mr. Jones.—I also wish for delay, to get these resolutions into a proper shape. The learned Speaker draws a few resolutions hastily, within the half hour, in his room, and they are forced upon us in that manner.

Mr. M'Lean.—(Speaking to the question.) It was exceedingly impolitic and unwise to endow those 57 Rectories—and the best friends of the Government thought so at the time.

Mr. M'Kay hoped the Committee would proceed with the resolutions—they were called here to promote the prosperity of their country.

Mr. Cameron was really astonished to find that gentlemen who could swallow 25 pages of the report on Dr. Duncombe's papers, without seeing one title of the evidence on which its authors professed to found it, had now got into difficulty in trying to comprehend a resolution of five lines.

Mr. Cook [of Dundas], thought hon. gentlemen would require the aid of the gin bottle, which was put into such active requisition when the everlasting salary Bill was on the carpet some years ago, to cheer their spirits on this occasion.

[Laughter and great uproar. Some were stamping with their feet—others beating on their desks with their shoe toes—there was cheering, calling out of hear, hear! walking and talking, and one hon. member drumming on the stove pipe with an iron instrument used as the substitute of a poker. The noise was as if the confusion of tongues at Babel were the being acted, and the Assembly the scene of the rehearsal.]

The Speaker entreated the House for the sake of its own character and consistency to preserve order.

Mr. Macnab.—I think that if Mr. Speaker carries his resolutions, it will be with the help of a majority of radicals—but if he delays the matter he accommodates so many conservatives.

Mr. Norton.—The radicals are not *all* on this side—there is for instance the hon. member from Prince Edward (J. R. Armstrong) next to the gentleman who spoke last, an ultra-radical, who had fought in the ranks of radicalism, and gone so far that he (Mr. N.) could not follow him.—(Great laughter both above and below the bar—Mr. Armstrong held down his head.)

Mr. Jones.—If these resolutions are carried, I will ask whether they are not passed under a very indecent degree of excitement?

[There was a wonderful uproar, considering too the holy character of the question they were discussing. Some were beating with their feet—some were squeaking in various keys—others drumming on the stove pipe—and Mr. Hagerman enjoying the scene, and calling out in his strong sonorous tone "That'll do, That'll do.]

Col. W. Chisholm [Halton], said the establishment of those 57 rectories was a most unwise act and could not be too strongly condemned.

The 4th resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hagerman.—Is this all?

The 5th and 6th resolution were carried.

Mr Aikman reported the resolutions to the House—Mr. Speaker being in the Chair—the report was received, and the 1st resolution read.

Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Cartwright, moves that it be

Resolved, That it is expedient to pass an Act declaring that the Rectories lately established in this Province, do not confer on the incumbents thereof any ecclesiastical power or jurisdiction over any of the inhabitants of the Province, except over members of the respective congregations attending the Churches in such Rectories.

Mr. Richardson began speaking—the hour midnight—when Mr. M'Nab gave a tremendous yawn, and the laughter rendered Richardson's speech inaudible—he sat down.

Mr. Prince [of Essex] rose and read the House a severe, and as it appeared to this reporter, a deserved lecture on order—he declared that the Speaker had been wantonly insulted, parliamentary decorum violated, and that the hon. and learned Solicitor General had a most unparalleled stock of assurance and most unwarrantable impudence.

Cries of chair, chair, order, order, stopt the learned gentleman.

The Speaker said such language, applied as it had been by one member to another, was very disorderly, and deeply to be regretted.

Mr. Prince.—I withdraw the offensive expression—I bow to the Chair. What an uproar have we not witnessed within these walls during the last four hours! It is discreditable to us, and those who look upon us (turning to the bar) will go away with an impression very unfavorable, and such as I do not think we should have made.

Mr. Hagerman.—If the conduct of the House is disgraceful to it this evening, the exhibition the honorable and learned gentleman has made will not be likely to raise it much in the public esteem. (Hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Cartwright, (of Lennox and Addington).—The House, instead of speaking "peace and good will towards men," have this night agreed to a declaration of war, and prevented the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question for the present Session.

Mr. Prince regretted the vote he had given, and would, he believed, now be willing to reinvest these Reserves in the British Crown.

Junior Jones.—Mr. Speaker, five and twenty members who are in the habit of acting with you asked you for delay—you refused them—you acted under excitement, and will one day regret it. I think these resolutions of yours are a gratuitous insult to Sir John Colborne, the late Governor of this Province. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Rolph believed that the Speaker's resolutions in the main, expressed the true opinion of the great body of the people—and that the firmness with which he had acted on this occasion would cause to him the permanent approbation of the country.

Mr. M'Intosh [York County].—Was opposed to the amendment. If the resolution of the learned gentleman for Durham were to be adopted and a declaratory Bill passed by this House, it would have to be sent to the other House, where many a valuable Bill to amend the defective institutions of the country had been sent in vain, and so it would be with this one, we would never see it more!

Mr. Sheriff M'Donell, [of Glengarry.] The learned gentlemen from Leeds has asserted that the resolutions of the Committee convey a gratuitous insult to Sir John Colborne. I deny in the most explicit terms having any such intention.

Mr. Marks [of Frontenac,] approved of the amendment, (Boulton's.) He did not consider the 57 rectories an improper proceeding of the Government nor that the Rectors were in any way lording it over other men's consciences.

Mr. Boulton tried to be heard, but the cry of question rendered him inaudible.—The House divided on his amendment.—Mr. Dunlop voted yea, and went out and was not counted.

The yeas were 26—the nays 28. Lost.

To be continued.

Commercial.

There was a good deal of Wheat brought in yesterday by the *habitants*. Lower prices were submitted to, the range being from 8s. 3d. @ 8s. 6d.; and for a few small and prime lots, 8s. 8d.

The ship *Caledonia*, Nicholson, arrived at New York, brings one day's later news from England. In London there had been some inquiry for Wheat and Flour in bond, and a cargo or two of the latter had changed hands, at prices not named. A parcel of fine Dantzig Flour in bond, sold at 26s. ℔ brl. Tin and Lead are noted as somewhat lower. Linseed Oil was looking up, and 37s. 6d. @ 38s. ℔ cwt. paid for it in large parcels.

We have New York papers of Saturday morning. The Liverpool packet which should have sailed on the Thursday previous, was detained in port by stress of weather. Exchange on England was rather drooping—9½ @ 10 ℔ cent. were the quotations; the pick of the market could have been obtained at the latter rate. Although Exchange is above the rate at which specie could be shipped with profit, still very little is going forward. In Ashes there was no thing doing. The stock of Flour in New York is estimated at 60,000 brls. which is said to be sufficient for the consumption until the opening of the Western Canal—moderate sales of Western at $11,87 @ $12, and of Georgetown and Howard Street at $11,75. The stock of Foreign Wheat is called 250,000 bushels, yet there was little business doing, the navigation of the rivers being closed and the millers unable to transport the article: during last week about 11,000 bus were sold at prices ranging from $2,10 @ $2,15. Mess Pork was in brisk demand—prime dull.

We extract the following from the last *New York Courier and Enquirer*. A *velte* is as nearly as possible *two old gallons*:—

Spirits.—We have received letters from Bordeaux of the 22d Dec., which describe the state of the Wine and Spirit trade as completely nominal: all the great orders for the north of Europe are already executed, and the demand on the spot being very limited, causes a tendency to decline, which there is no reason to believe will recover before the spring orders arrive; the quotations for Brandy were 5fr. 75c @ 5fr. 90c. ℔ velte. Armagnac, 170fr. ℔ 50 veltes. Marmandoc, 105 fr. Cognac Saint Onge 300 fr. Bordeaux, London proof, 235fr. American proof, 245fr. ℔ 50 veltes.

United States Markets.

Baltimore Market, Feb. 16.

Flour.—We continue our last quotation—Howard street $10,50 from wagons; $10,75 from stores; City Mills $10,23 @ $10.50.

Grain.—No sales of Foreign Wheat since our last. No Maryland in market. Rye, a cargo foreign held at $1,40. Sales Maryland made at $1,35.

Cincinnati Market, Feb. 7.

The Flour market wears a more promising appearance since the opening of navigation, the article having gone up since that week to $7,75 cents from wagons, and $7,87 cents from stores.

Grain.—Is in request at the following quotations. Wheat $1,25. Corn shelled 37½, Oats 31 cents, and Beans, $1,25 ℔ bushel.

Boston Market, Feb. 14.

Ashes.—Pearls are lower; sales at 8 @ 8½c. Pots 7½ @ 7¾ cts.

Flour.—Genessee has sold at $12,25 @ $12,37 which is lower.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1837.

The intimate relation that subsists between the supply of an article of commerce and its market price, is one of the most humane of the laws, that regulate the social economy. The shortening of the pendulum does not more infallibly accelerate the motions of a clock, than does a deficient supply make prices rise. Both are alike natural, and both lead to the most beneficial results. During the prevalence of high prices, the proof of their beneficial tendency cannot be a popular task, and we dare say a tirade against the evils of combination among capitalists, would be more complacently listened to. What we mean by the beneficial tendency of high prices of a necessary of life, as flour for example, when there is *bona fide*, a scanty supply, is, that though they produce a certain amount of evil or misery in the meantime, still what they do entail is nothing in comparison of the extent of evil that would be ultimately suffered, if prices, under all conditions, maintained the same level.

The popular outcry in times of scarcity against the manufacturers and venders of provisions is, when there is no unjust combination, irrational, and traceable to ignorance and want of a due appreciation of the economic law already alluded to, and which is unquestionably merciful in its operation. As we cannot hope to surpass the remarks on this subject of our New York contemporary in point of clearness and aptness of illustration, by any thing of our own, we shall extract pretty freely from them, only premising that the Editor's allusions, of a local character, find a counterpart in Canada.

"It is the great regulator of consumption, always taking care that in time of plenty nothing should be lost, and that in time of scarcity a pittance should be on hand to the last day of need. The condition of the wretched crew and passengers on board the ship *Diemond*, which arrived from England the other day, is an illustration of the value of high prices. As their voyage was extended beyond the expected time, the provisions of the less provident or less able became exhausted, and they began to buy of those who had stores remaining. The voyage was extended to a hundred days, thrice the time which was at first anticipated. All this time prices were rising, until a potatoe was valued at a sovereign. The supplies on board of ship lasted to the end, and at the end, not enough remained to sustain them another day. Of one hundred and eighty passengers, only seventeen died. If the price of the provisions on board had not been advanced above what it was when the ship sailed, they would probably have all been consumed, and every soul on board have perished.

"Price is the regulator of consumption. If there is a scarcity, it draws supplies from a distance and deals out for consumption with a sparing hand. It is the Creator's prudential agent. Every effort to deprive it of its power of vibration, is an effort to counteract plans of the highest benevolence. The history of our own corn market during the present year, illustrates the usefulness, nay, absolute necessity of high prices. If prices had not advanced, and largely too, there would not at this moment have been a barrel of flour in this market. If the price of flour had been kept down to six dollars, and of other articles in proportion, half the inhabitants of New York would have perished with starvation, or have been compelled to quit their homes and go where food could be had. Our supplies from the ordinary sources were not more than sufficient for half the year. If prices had not advanced, what would have brought relief? But high prices have penetrated into the interior of our own country, far beyond the circle of our ordinary supplies, and brought forth great quantities of provisions through our canals and rivers. The influence has extended even to Europe, and brought a fleet of ships laden with grain; and after all we have but a scanty supply. Shall we quarrel with high prices, when they have saved our lives?

"This is a simple view of the matter, but it illustrates the use of prices, and shows how little of intelligent benevolence there is in all the complaints which are uttered against those who do business at market prices, whether they be high or low.

"If the journeymen mechanics and labourers had wrought in this city last summer with the vigour of New England freemen, there might have been five hundred additional houses erected. Yet there are the very men who complain most loudly of the oppressions of the rich, the price of rents and provisions. They are the men who are most enraged at imaginary combinations among the flour dealers and the landlords. It seems to be supposed, that poor men possess the monopoly of personal rights. They may combine, or do whatever else may please them, to give a forced value to their labour, but rich men may not even take the market price for what they have to sell. We do not say these things tauntingly or reproachfully, though they be matter of reproach. We say them to point out to both rich and poor the true origin of the disease, and its remedy."

We will join "Quid Rides?" of the *Vindicator* in a hearty good laugh at—himself; for he appears to have been *lynched* of his wits.

Exchange of Courtesies.—A few days since, Mr. Christopher Alexander Hagerman, His Majesty's Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, and Representative of the Town of Kingston, in the Provincial Parliament, told Mr. Manahan, another member, from his place in the House, that he was "a stupid blundering fool." Mr. Manahan calmly replied, "that he had so often insulted the learned Solicitor-General, without his taking any notice of it, that he was tired of doing so."

How long will the Province and His Majesty's Government be disgraced by such a man filling a high legal appointment?

The following will illustrate the character of the old Puritan Refugees. At the formation of the Government of one of the Yankee States amongst other things it was,

"Voted, that we believe in the existence of a God, who rules his creatures by laws, and that, therefore, we will be governed by the same till we have time to make better."

In regulating the meat market they

"Voted, that all *mutton* that will not weigh eight pounds to the quarter, shall be *lamb*."

Lower Canada.

The ice bridge on the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, has held since Friday night the 17th instant, and the tides are now diminishing. Yesterday and today the temperature has been only a few degrees below freezing, but the ice seems to be well cemented by a cold of several degrees below zero on Saturday and Sunday. It will probably hold for a couple of months. The surface of the ice may be compared to heaps of large rough stones taken out of a quarry and thrown down close alongside of each other out of a cart. I was collected and heaped together by the contending forces of a north-easterly gale and a tide running six or seven miles an hour. The force of the current on such a mass, probably as rough underneath as it is on the surface, is inconceivable; the whole must however rise and fall every tide from 12 to 18 feet perpendicular, and this rise and fall takes place throughout at the line of deep water, the ice on the beaches at low water showing in many places a solid and perpendicular height of 10 or 12 feet above the level of the ice in the channel at low water. The whole mass would move off with the tide were it not for the indentures of the channel, which are great in the extent of the nine miles from the Great Rocky Cape north of the mouth of the Chaudiere to the turn of the river at Point Levis. It is indeed only these bendings and indentures of the channel, that could possibly keep the ice stationary, on a river of several miles in width, where the tides rise so high and run so strong. The thickness of the ice must be great to prevent it from separating into pieces by the pressure of the winds and current, or being shivered into pieces at the edges and cast up or driven under water. The stoppage of the drift ice at Quebec, notwithstanding the facility afforded by the nature of the channel, requires the concurrence of several accidental causes, which seldom occur. It has, however, now stopped three years in succession; formerly it did not stop on an average more than once in three or four years. At this season no ice of consequence will form in the lower part of the river, and the navigation will be clear early to Pointe Levi, but may be long impeded at Quebec. People may now get into their sleighs at Quebec and visit Boston, by the Kennebec, with an almost certainty of good sleighing both going and returning.—*Quebec Gazette*

The Magistrates, at a special session today, have ordered the regulations for killing all dogs found ranging at large in the streets and public places, commencing on *Saturday morning next*. Persons will be employed to kill the dogs so found at large.—*Ib.*

United States.

It was mentioned in a Baltimore paper a few days since, that the proportion of deaths to the population in that city during the last year, was —among the whites, 1 in 42; slaves, 1 in 46; free colored persons, 1 in 22⅔. A similar phenomenon is observable in the bill of mortality for the city of New York in 836. Among the whites the mortality was as 1 to 34; while among the colored people it was 1 in 27. From the best observation we have been able to make, it is our opinion that in no part of the country would the free colored population hold its own, if it were not supplied from other sources. And notwithstanding these supplies, it is in some of the non slave-holding States actually decreasing.

Oil.—The oil of Indian corn is used in Cincinnati as a substitute for sperm or whale oil. It is said to produce an equal quantity of light, to be quite as transparent and free from disagreeable odour, in addition to which it is not subject to freezing, having resisted the greatest degree of cold during the present season—say 6° below zero. The yield of oil is said to be half a gallon to the bushel, without destroying the qualities of the grain for distillation.

Of 1270 persons admitted to the Boston House of Industry, 673 (more than half) were foreigners. Four-fifths of the men and three-fifths of the women had been intemperate; as were also the parents of nearly all the children. Less than one-fourth of the whole number of paupers are natives of Boston.

Peru and Chili.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of February 8, says:—"Mr. Wheelright recently arrived in this city from Chili and Peru, via Jamaica, is on his way to England, with the object of forming a company for the navigation of the Pacific by steam, and opening a communication, via Panama, to North America and Europe.—Mr. W. left Peru on the 24th of December, and Chili on the 13th November. War had not actually been declared between Peru and Chili, but there were great apprehensions that hostilities would be soon commenced. Business in both Peru and Chili was quite dull, in consequence of the hostile position of the two countries. The *Breadywine* and *Bozer* were in Callao. It was said that Mr. Laird, our *Charge* in Lima, had effected a very favourable treaty with General Santa Cruz, who intended embarking for Arequipa in the British frigate *Blond*., Commodore Mason. The ship *Valparaiso*, of Philadelphia, Captain Ingle, the *Harriet of Baltimore*, and the *Ann Louisa*, of New York, were in Callao. The coast of New Grenada was declared by the British Commander on the same station, in a state of blockade. He sailed from Port Royal in the *Madagascar* frigate, accompanied by a brig of war, on the 12th of January, for the coast, and was expecting several other vessels to join him. The British Minister in Bogota, it was said, had taken his departure. Much excitement was created in New Grenada."

Egyptians in England.—Two young Egyptians, one seventeen and the other twenty, arrived at Sheerness last week, to be instructed in the art of sail-making, in the dock-yard. They have been several young men from that country receiving instructions in ship-building for some years past, whose period of sojourn is drawing to a close. The progress they have made is truly astonishing. There is a number of these Egyptian or Arab youths in this country, and in France and Holland, learning the various arts of civilized life. Some have already returned, carrying with them richly-stored minds. Amongst the means most likely to add to the improvements of the native of Egypt, we cannot but think that the importation into that country, of a few English ladies is not the least. Several of the young men have married in this country, who will take their wives home with them; and, as a specimen of the march of intellect among the sons of the desert, we take great pleasure in stating that ladies are received at Court. This intelligence has been communicated in a letter from Mahomet Effendi, the son of an Egyptian nobleman, who was sent over to England to be instructed in the management of a naval arsenal, and who resided several years at Portsmouth and Sheerness, and returned to his native country last summer. In a letter lately received from him he states that his wife (an English lady) had been "presented."—*Kent Herald.*

Interesting Experiment.—The Rev. Mr. Ramsay, of Arbroath, commenced digging early potatoes on the 28th of June, which he had planted in his garden; and, after removing the potatoes he immediately re-planted the stems. On the 12th ult. he commenced digging a second time, and although the first crop was considered good, the second was found superior, more numerous, larger, and of better quality.

An opulent Printer of London, who had long been a compositor, requested of his executor to have the following epitaph inscribed on his tombstone after his death:—

"No more shall copy bad perplex my brain,
No more shall type's bad face my eye-balls strain,
No more shall proof's foul page create me trouble,
By errors, transpositions, outs and doublets,
No more to overrun shall I begin,
No more be driving out or taking in;
The stubborn pressman's frown, I now may scoff;
Revised, corrected,—finally worked off."

African Discoveries.—The *Asiatic Journal* for January contains some account of the exploring expedition recently undertaken by Dr. Smith and others from Cape Town, South Africa, into the interior of the Continent. It appears that the expedition penetrated almost as far as the tropic, found a very healthy climate, and returned in excellent condition, with an immense variety of drawings and specimens of natural history. The artist, who furnished the zoological part of the collection, is said to have set out on this hazardous adventure in a state of health which hardly allowed a hope of his being able to reach the frontier of the colony, and to have returned a strong, robust, and healthy man. In the words of Sir John Herschell, he was "a living and thriving proof of the salubrity of the country traversed." This is an important fact in reference to African colonization. And yet colonizationists are charged with inhumanity in wishing to remove so many of our free colored people as are disposed to emigrate, from a country where they scarcely increase at all, and from cities where 1 in every 27 of them dies annually, to the fine and healthy countries in the land of their fathers. Dr. Smith is about to set out on a new expedition into the interior, with a view to furthermore extensive researches.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1837.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in Upper Canada, that Mr. Enos Folsom, now on a tour through that Province, is authorised to collect all arrears due to this paper, as well as the subscriptions for the current year. When the low price of the paper is considered, it is to be hoped that our patrons, in town and country, will be punctual in conforming to our conditions.

The MORNING COURIER is published at the Office in *St. François Xavier Street*, Montreal, Daily throughout the Year, Sundays excepted, for the sum of Six Dollars delivered in Town, or Eight Dollars if *sent by Mail, payable in advance—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three halfpence per number in the country*. It gives the latest News, foreign and domestic, and a Weekly Prices Current carefully corrected, accompanied with general observations on the state and fluctuations of the Markets.

The MORNING COURIER FOR THE COUNTRY is published on Mondays and Thursdays, and contains all the reading and commercial matter of the daily paper. Subscription Four Dollars in Town, or Five Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance*.

We have New York papers of Tuesday morning last. There was no later arrival from England.

The Havre packet ship *Normandie*, whose arrival below New York, we noticed the other day, sailed only on the 4th January, and not on the 8th, as formerly stated; so that she brings no additional news of any importance.

The trial, confessions, &c. of the would-be assassin, Meunier, engross the attention of the Parisian press. He has already occupied more of the attention of the civilized world than his character or attempt entitles him to.

The *La France* announces the seizure of the *Courrier Français* and *Le Siecle* of yesterday, and since this the *La France* has been seized.

M. Dupin has been elected Director of the French Academy.

The French Army.—The Paris papers say that the African *tirailleurs*, on board the brig *Egeria*, has set sail for Bona. Several merchant ships are being freighted with stores for the Constantine expedition. The ship *Trident* is about to sail. She is only waiting for the troops that were announced by the Telegraph, and are expected shortly to arrive at Toulon.

We read the following in the *Courrier Français*:—Achmet Bey is desirous of fortifying Constantine; and has made the most liberal offers to all Europeans, who do not hesitate to serve in his army, with a view of obtaining all possible information in the science of tactics. He has commissioned a number of Jews who are his usual emissaries, to find out individuals capable of aiding him in the execution of his plans with respect to Constantine, as well as certain other military posts which are to a certain extent fortified by nature. An Italian who gives himself out as a former officer of artillery, and who had organized for the Bey a few field pieces, muskets, &c. having left his service two or three months ago, has quitted Bisserte for Constantine. It is said that this individual is to be employed in constructing the fortifications.

The Prince de Joinville will embark on board the *Hercules*, of 100 guns, which is being fitted out at Toulon, commanded by Capt. Casy.

We copy from the New York papers very late and not unimportant news from Jamaica. Various speculations are, as will be seen, indulged in on the issue of the warlike menace of Great Britain towards the Republic of New Grenada; and it is asserted, though apparently on no good grounds, that the former power intends making the cession of the Isthmus of Panama to her, by New Grenada, the condition of peace.

The prospects of the crops in Jamaica are neither gloomy nor yet very flattering. We are glad to perceive the introduction of steam machinery, for grinding cane. The emancipation of the slave population does not appear to have entirely ruined the West India Islands.

Jamaica.

By the ship *Orbit*, Capt. Mead, from Kingston, we received a file of Jamaica papers from the 23d to the 31st ult. inclusive. They contain very little local intelligence of interest, but the Jamaica *Gazette* of the 28th, contains an article in reference to the quarrel between the British Government and New Grenada, and the blockade of the ports of the latter, which looks as if England was reaching after something more than mere satisfaction for the imprisonment of an *ad interim* consul. The article alluded to speaks as though a negociation to transfer the Isthmus Darien to Great Britain was contemplated. It is as follows:—

"We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of some vessel from Carthagena, now under blockade. We hope that there will be no necessity of having recourse to hostilities, but that the government at Bogota will have seen the necessity of acceding to the demands of the British and making the *amende honorable*; but if hostilities are once commenced, we trust that the British Government will take possession of the Isthmus, and maintain it by force until not only the expense of the armament, but the amount of the loan, and debts due by Columbians to British subjects, be liquidated; or, in the event of a negociation for the transfer of the Isthmus being entered into with England, that the British Government should indemnify those who lent their money to Columbia, and trusted the merchants of that republic.

"Should a war take place, of course the Columbians in this island will be detained here, as the English were in France by Bonaparte."

From New Grenada we have no additional intelligence of importance from Carthagena with respect to the Blockade or the Quarrel between Great Britain and New Grenada. We hope, however, that matters will be settled without resorting to blows or bloodshed. There is a confused account of an attack on Boccotora and the treatment of Governor Galindi, published in this city; but it is altogether of so vague a nature as scarcely to be fully understood. The island which, from what may be termed the archipelago of Bocco del toro, we had always considered as belonging to the province near which they lie, but as we have never seen any geographical or statistical account of them, we may be wrong. As to our Government taking possession of the Isthmus of Darien (as one of our contemporaries has suggested) in revenge for the Grenadians taking Boccotora, we hope Great Britain will do nothing in the matter that is not strictly honorable or necessary, and not aggrandize herself at the expense of justice.

Spanish Town, Jan. 27, 1837.—The *Gazette* says, an inspection of St. [illegible] Regiment, by his Excellency the Governor will take place on Wednesday morning next. We understand for the purpose of presenting [illegible] ral orders that the Militia should hold themselves in readiness to take possession of different garrisons in case the regular [illegible] should be ordered to join the expedition [illegible] New Grenada.

Troops in the West Indies.—The augmentation of the 1st West India Regiment [illegible] to a 1000 rank and file, has enabled the Government to withdraw two regiments from [illegible] in the Leeward Colonies, thereby [illegible] reducing the expenditure for our troops [illegible] part of the world, and diminishing the [illegible] among our European soldiers. It is now proposed to garrison with the 1st West India Regiment those stations that have proved most destructive to white troops, such as Berbadoes, St. Lucia, and Dominica.

The Crops.—In Kingston the crops are coming in throughout the district, and in [illegible] everywhere had the finest appearance. The crops were, however, generally anticipated by from the unusual dry seasons, so [illegible] the diminished time of labor of the negroes. Short crops of sugar expected in the [illegible] Vere and Clarendon, and other south [illegible] es. We have to add, that the prospects of coffee planters are still less promising [illegible] Royal, St. George's and Manchester. [illegible] ed crops will be very short—in many [illegible] not averaging more than half the [illegible] tion, a steam machine for grinding [illegible] formed the labor of twelve able-bodied [illegible] during crop season.

Carthagena.—His Majesty's schooner [illegible] which arrived on Tuesday January [illegible] sten, from Carthagena, brings no [illegible] The blockading squadron had not made its appearance previous to her departure. She [illegible] a freight of $25,000.

The *Kingston Despatch* cautions the [illegible] beware of counterfeit Columbian [illegible] pieces, which it states are extensively [illegible] in Kingston. They are a mixture of [illegible] copper, bear date of 1833; on the reverse Cornucopia and faces, encircled or [illegible] "Popayan," E. R. U. The color is [illegible] and the weight lighter than the genuine [illegible] said to be difficult of detection.

His Excellency Don Cyrilo de Asanza, [illegible] cillor of state and archbishop of Cuba, arrived at Kingston on the 15th January, which [illegible] to embark for Old Spain.

His Majesty's ship *Champion*, Capt. [illegible] arrived at Port-Royal on the 21st, having [illegible] tured off Cape Cruize, on the 1st December [illegible] Portuguese schr. with 203 negroes on [illegible] which she carried into Honduras, where [illegible] schr. was condemned.

A Bill has been introduced in the [illegible] of the State of New York, to reduce [illegible] on Foreign Insurance Capital from [illegible] per cent.

We perceive by the *Mercury*, that the [illegible] rison Amateurs at Quebec have made a [illegible] successful *debût* in the *petite* Comedy [illegible] *Charles II.*, and the *Mayor of Garratt*, [illegible] *tableau vivant*, "The death of Wolfe" [illegible] composed after the celebrated painting [illegible] Sir B. West, was introduced as an [illegible] lude. The *Mercury* concludes a very [illegible] and complimentary critique of the performances, in these words:—

"His Excellency the Earl of Gosford honored the performance with his presence, and cheered on entering the house, which was filled; the performances were gone through without any unnecessary delay, and notwithstanding the time required in preparing the exhibition of the Tableau, were over a little after eleven o'clock.

"The talent displayed by the newly raised Regiment, and the successful issue of their appearance, will, we hope, lead to future theatrical *soirées*, amusing to the public and social to the poor."

We understand, the young gentlemen composing the Montreal Juvenile Amateur Corps intend playing for the amusement of their friends, and for the cause of charity some day this week. The pieces to be produced are *The Mock Doctor*, a translation of the French comedy of *Le Medecin malgré lui*, and *Bombastes*; and we learn from a friend who was present at a rehearsal, that the whole is well got up, and promises to afford an agreeable evening's entertainment.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the Toronto Petition to the Congress of the United States, says—"We doubt whether it can be received by Congress, coming as it does from the citizens of a foreign country, without exciting a bad precedent for ourselves, and the same time doing a discourtesy to the British Government, which might choose to use the medium of communication with our Government at Washington, rather than have its subjects communicate with Congress directly.

It is stated that the Rev. E. N. Kirk of Albany, whose nervous eloquence and [illegible] toned principles many of our fellow-citizens have had an opportunity of estimating, will visit London in May next, as a delegate from the American Temperance Society. We are much mistaken if Mr. Kirk does not make some noise in England.

The General Watch Committee will meet this afternoon, at the Court House, at [illegible] o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

To the Editor of the Morning Courier.

Sir,—I will thank you to insert the following extracts from the *Herald* of this morning.

"The editor of the *Herald* has an opinion of his influence and ability which is extravagantly exaggerated, and which forms a most remarkable contrast when placed in juxta-position, with the opinion he professes to entertain of the mental calibre of his readers." "Our readers" are certainly the most patient of animals to listen to the busy, or other, [illegible] gil,—" *We do not, and never did*, value public opinion" [illegible] —this is equivalent to telling "our readers" of the extreme contempt for them, and affords a signal proof of the "hard-faced audacity" on the one side, and of the "lofty intelligence and independence" on the other

inmates of the gaol yes[illegible]
establish.

UNDER [illegible]

Death.
Imprisonment [illegible]

AWAITING [illegible]

Lower [illegible]

The Librarian of the [illegible] stitute acknowledges, [illegible] the Committee, the very [illegible] pounds by His Excellency [illegible] joice to find that the [illegible] are again making an [illegible] tablishment in that [illegible] has maintained since [illegible] the exception of the [illegible] serious pecuniary loss [illegible] we have no doubt that [illegible] accomplishment of w[illegible] tute was originated, na[illegible] useful knowledge and [illegible] will not be lost sight [illegible] fellow citizens, and [illegible] dship w[illegible] Mc[illegible]

Upper [illegible]

Edw[illegible]
[illegible] old w[illegible]
Exten[illegible]
[illegible] mout[illegible]
[illegible] mbia [illegible]
[illegible] railroad [illegible]
Canal [illegible]
Allegh[illegible]
the U[illegible]
Porter [illegible]
Navigat[illegible]
[illegible] ment in [illegible]
[illegible] order of [illegible]
[illegible] unworth[illegible]

—*Kingston Chronicle*

Unite[illegible]

Yet Another New[illegible]
new and beautiful sh[illegible]

Tracks to the harbo[illegible]
Veers starboard sea [illegible]

We have spent a ha[illegible]
other new packet sh[illegible]
Line of Grinnell, M[illegible]
manded by Captain [illegible]
ship has been christe[illegible]
of 700 tons burthen, [illegible]
and has been built a[illegible]
000. Convenience, [illegible]
all been studied in the [illegible]

[illegible] ne behav[illegible]
[illegible] that th[illegible]
[illegible] ill the [illegible]
[illegible] be as[illegible]
[illegible] curies[illegible]
[illegible] ldings[illegible]
[illegible] beat[illegible]
[illegible] iven u[illegible]
[illegible] ancie[illegible]
[illegible] what [illegible]
[illegible] of the K[illegible]

Upon the hempen-tack
Hears the shrill whist
To sound continued; l
Borne with the invisib
Draw the huge bution
Breasting the lofty sur
—*New York Express*

Going the Whole.—[illegible] has embarked in w[illegible] ment to an extent [illegible] ous. If we recolle[illegible] incurred a debt, in [illegible] works, to the amount [illegible] 000,000: notwithsta[illegible] Legislature, making [illegible]

Cost of Nap[illegible]

The reign of Napo[illegible] French, lasted near[illegible] 18th of May, 1804, to [illegible]
We annex the last [illegible] tus, or decrees for t[illegible] during that period:—

1st. 24th September, [illegible]
2d. 7th April, 1807: [illegible]
3d. and 5th. 21st Jan. [illegible]
6th and 7th. 18th April [illegible]
9th and 10th. 13th Dec[illegible]
11th. 20th. December, [illegible]
12th and 13th. 12th Mar[illegible]
14th and 19th. 16th Jan[illegible]
gust, 9th October, 11[illegible]

"In the general spirit of the article on the United States, which we yesterday copied from the London Times, we cordially concur; but, in these days of radicalism and republicanism, we cannot but think, that the editor of a conservative journal is in duty bound to be very guarded in his eulogies of the American Republic."

He thinks that the editor of a conservative journal is bound to be very guarded in his eulogies of the American Republic! That [illegible] and not be extravagant in [illegible] meaning I give the word [illegible] meaning it is unnecessary [illegible] be detected; if it has a d[illegible] a further illustration of the [illegible] self conceit of the man, [illegible] require him to be guarded [illegible]

"It is extremely desira[illegible] should be faithfully infor[illegible] prosperity and so to Ame[illegible] to see, that republicanism [illegible] of the functions of a govern[illegible] and financial welfare affords no proof of the excellence of political institutions or of the virtue of political rulers."

Oh! Tories, what a leader! oh! Toryism, what an advocate! "Republicanism discharges few or none of the *functions of a government*!!" "If commercial and financial welfare affords no proof of the excellence of political institutions," (which I deny) does not the extraordinary spectacle presented by the present condition, social, moral and political, of the United States, exhibit a proof of "excellence of institutions," which would pierce through the thickest scull, even if fortified by a brazen helmet;—I beg pardon, there is something even harder to get through than bone and brass, and that is "Tory stolidity." The Tory who has never left England but to visit the Continent of Europe, or to view the degraded condition of the Egyptian or the Asiatic, b[illegible] cies from the colonial To[illegible] when I use the phrase [illegible] man of sense can be so m[illegible] States as is the Canadi[illegible] *strive to emulate*, is quite [illegible] should gape on the stupe[illegible] not be awe-struck.

February 25, 1837.

Canada Company.

Yesterday, the half-yearly general meeting of the Proprietors of Stock in this undertaking, was held at the Company's House, Great St Helens, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and upon other affairs.

The Deputy-Governor, Charles Franks, Esq., in the Chair.

The Deputy-Governor stated, the Directors having referred to the state of the Company's affairs, had come to a resolution to recommend that the increased dividend of Six per Cent. for the half-year adopted at the last half-yearly meeting, should be declared for the half-year ending on the 31st of January next. The sales of the clergy reserves in the first ten months of 1835 were 21,227 acres, at an average price of 13s. 1d. per acre. The sales for the same period of the present year had been [illegible] average of 12s. 7d. p[illegible] tract, in the first ten m[illegible] had been 19,623 acres, [illegible] per acre. In the same [illegible] the sales had been 46[illegible] average of 10s. 7d. per [illegible] serves the sales in the [illegible] year were 29,700 acres [illegible] 200 acres. The total [illegible] first ten months of last [illegible] in the present year £[illegible] state that a highly favo[illegible] place in the political [illegible] The new Governor was much respected in the colony, and a better feeling prevailed throughout the upper provinces towards the Government. Another point of interest was, that the harvest in Upper Canada had been very abundant, while in the United States, on the contrary, it had been very unproductive. The crops in the west of the Newcastle district had been very abundant, which must be a great advantage to the colonists, as large purchases had been made from them for the markets of the United States and Lower Canada. An enterprise was also on foot for a railroad from the eastern parts of the United States, across the Huron tract to Goderich. The American merchants and others were most anxious for the completion of this line of road, as it would greatly facilitate the communication between the eastern parts of the United States and the territory of Mich[illegible] lation was very rapid [illegible] not prepared to say [illegible] further calls would be [illegible] company were ship[illegible] ployment of capital in [illegible] colony, which would [illegible] additional capital whic[illegible] be employed for the ad[illegible] Some further conve[illegible] to the affairs of the [illegible] the dividend was agree[illegible] journed.

After Thought.—A merchant who recently died in London, and