pages, and is, all things considered, very well got up. It is entirely devoted to literature, agriculture, and domestic economy. Politics, or even any allusion to them, are to be interdicted. It will be published monthly, at the cost to subscribers of 7s. 6d ⅌ annum. It is calculated to effect some good among that portion of the population speaking French, and will, it is hoped, be supported by them.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday evening says:—"That the health of the President, judging from the complexion of various letters from Washington, must be rather worse than better. The impression seems to be, that he will not long survive."

The *Prescott Herald* says:—"We have been informed from a quarter that can be relied upon, that the Brockville Bank Bill will pass the Legislative Council, and that the Provincial Bank Bill will also pass both Houses."

A correspondent in the *Quebec Gazette*, commenting on the *Vindicator's* denouncement of the Executive, for paying the salaries of the public officers, without asking leave of the Assembly, says:—

"But the peering editor of the *Vindicator* has not looked so closely into this matter as he is wont to do: for he has omitted to note that, not only has the modicum of the salary due to the denounced Mr. Justice Gale been included in these payments, but a warrant for the portion due to Mr. Justice Bedard,—the putative father of the 92 Resolutions, and an assenting party to "the repeated protests of the Assembly,"—has been issued; and, what is more astonishing, the sum is authorized,—£250, equal to three months' salary,—has been quietly pocketed by the patriot. Thus do the denounced and the denouncer, at length, float in the same boat. After this, if the reader will look to the 70th and 71st Resolutions (of the famous 92) of February 1834, I think he will purse his mouth up for a whistle, or be incontinently impelled, mentally or vocally, to strike up the chorus of "*Tanta-ran-tara,—Rogues all! Rogues all!*"

The subject of Dr. BARBER's lecture on Thursday evening was Female Education. He began by observing that the question of the equality of the sexes had long been a subject of discussion, and yet remained at issue. As education can only be based on a knowledge of the primitive faculties to be acted upon, it became necessary to examine this question. If the primitive faculties of the two sexes are the same, their education should be alike; but if differences exist, those differences require to be attended to in education.

Differences do exist. Women never have taken the lead in commercial speculation, in war, in navigation, in the profundities of science and literature, nor have they ever more than *shared*, equally with man, in domestic cares and household charities. Whence arise these differences? MARY WOLSTONCRAFT and others, refer them to the jealousy of the other sex, and to the education consequent to it—and assert that, if females were allowed the same education, physical and intellectual, as is given to boys, they would grow up alike in strength and capacity.

Dr. B. remarked, that no one could lament more than he did, the prevalent errors in the physical education of females. He had endeavored to expose them and to urge their removal, but the most perfect physical education would never make the female body equal in strength to the male. Throughout all nature the female *brain* is *smaller* than the male—the body is smaller, more delicate, more graceful, than the male, less able to contend with obstacles and surmount difficulties, they have therefore less power than the males. That the difference is not the *result* of education, look to those accomplishments in which female education is more general than the male—to drawing, and music, and poetry—do we find female MOZARTS, HANDELS, WEBERS or HAYDINS? Do female painters equal RAPHAEL, or RUBENS, or MICHAEL ANGELO? Is Miss BAILEY to be compared with SHAKESPEARE, or any female poem to be found equal to the "Paradise Lost."

Dr. B. then took a rapid glance at the differences which exist in the primitive faculties of the two sexes. The same faculties exist in both, the difference lies in the relative proportion which the faculties bear to each other. That philoprogenitiveness, attachment, caution, love of approbation, and identity, were larger in proportion to the whole brain, in the female; that in the female the moral and religious sentiments predominate, and the intellectual in the male. Thus each was fitted to their appropriate sphere of duty and activity, equally important, yet entirely different. The proper sphere of woman is a dignified one. She is designed by the Creator to be the friend and companion of man, and to her charge is committed the culture of the physical, moral, and to a great degree the intellectual powers of the next generation. Her education should then be of a kind to enable her to discharge these duties. Females should be taught to understand physiology and so much of anatomy as will enable them to take care of their own health and that of their offspring. They should, equally with boys, be taught to know and understand the objects by which they are surrounded, that they may be able to teach their children; to do this chemistry, botany, natural history, and the other branches proposed for the juvenile school are important. To this must be added a knowledge of the intellectual nature and faculties of man. The Creator has given to the female of the lower animals an unerring instinct which insures to the young the care and attention needed by each species, and among wild animals, except from accidents, the young are generally brought to full maturity. But woman has no such instinct, as it shown by the lamentable failure of her well intended but uninformed efforts to rear her children to health, and moral and intellectual greatness. The Creator must then have intended that she should cultivate the higher powers he has endowed her with, to enable her to carry on an enlightened system of education, fitted for a race of beings, not stationary like the animals, but capable of constant progression towards perfection.

Dr. B. observed, that seeing the Creator had bestowed upon woman *all* the intellectual and other faculties which were given to men—a denial on their part of the propriety of complete cultivation of the female mind implied a want of capacity in themselves. He urged upon the ladies the endeavour, on their own part, to fit themselves for the sphere in which their Creator had placed them, and to exercise the virtues of their actual condition rather than to aim at one for which they are not fitted.

Lower Canada.

In noticing the Resolutions of the Assembly of Upper Canada, relative to the annexation of Montreal, in order to afford a Port of Entry from sea, we observed "that if such a port was, indeed the sole object of the demand of the Upper Canadians, an offer to that effect had been made, some years ago to the Commissioners appointed by that Province, when they met those acting on the part of Lower Canada, to settle the proportion of the duties, collected here, to be received by each respectfully. On a further perusal of the debates, on the Annexation Resolves, we perceive that Mr. Park, one of the minority members, and the only one who spoke against those resolutions, expressed himself, according to the reported debates, to the following effect:—

"There would be no doubt, that great advantage would accrue to us, if we could obtain the island of Montreal as a seaport, but the people of Lower Canada might see the matter in a very different light, the island was now in their possession, and in seeking a seaport we should endeavour to confine our claims to what was absolutely necessary, particularly when we were demanding an advantage which was now in the possession of our sister province. He thought if we could obtain a small portion of land to build a port for ourselves and the right of navigating the River St. Lawrence, it was all we could expect from the Lower Canadians, all that we would be willing to grant were we in their situation. He believed that the inhabitants of the Lower Province would have no objection to concede that matter."

This we believe, speaking however without any written data to refer to, is substantially the same with the proposal to which we before alluded, which was to allow Upper Canada to acquire a piece of ground, within the Port of Montreal, of sufficient extent for the erection of a Custom-house, Bonding Ware-house and all other necessary appurtenances, requisite for the collection of the duties on goods intended for Upper Canada, which should be allowed to pass upwards on security being given that the packages should not be broken or disposed of within the confines of the Lower Province. This offer was rejected, because as we have already stated, the Commissioners from the sister Province did not think it so advantageous to them as the mode now pursued in apportioning the duties. If our recollection serves us truly, this occurred in the year 1822, when the Commissioners for Lower Canada were both members of the Assembly, and could, beyond a doubt, have carried a Bill through that House, for effecting the proposed arrangement, had it been accepted by the Upper Canada Commissioners. So that the complaints of the Upper Province, of being in this respect deprived of any fair right which the local situation of Lower Canada enabled it to deny, are not very just or well founded. A fair offer was made and was rejected by the authorities she delegated to take care of her interests, and there is no pretext for her now demanding more than has been already, freely, tendered? for if the cession was made in the form and to the extent demanded, innumerable inconveniences would arise, for which no remedy is proposed, and the financial difficulties between the two provinces, though their position might be reversed, would be as far from being set at rest as ever.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The meritorious exertions of some of the magistrates of the patroles, and the gentlemen who are at the head of them, have forced the nightly depredators to carry their operations into the country. Three persons were committed the night before last for sheep stealing at Charlesbourg. The militia officers, serjeants included, who are all peace officers by law, must arrest and carry before a magistrate all suspicious vagrants. The rogues will then be forced to go to work, and it is now provided for every one, so that there is no excuse for able bodied vagrants. It ought to be observed that every proprietor and occupant of land has a right, by the act passed in 1835, to arrest or cause to be arrested, and brought before a magistrate, any person found on his land, without his leave. So that if people will put the law in force, the trade of vagrancy will hardly be worth following.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

LETTERS CONCERNING PROJECTS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.—BY JOHN GALT, ESQ.

LETTER III.

SIR,—"The State of Massachusetts sold the right to purchase Indian Lands to Messrs. Gorham and Phelps for £300,000, payable in three yearly portions of £100,000 each, and these gentlemen lost no time in having them surveyed.

"They found that they had in consequence acquired about two millions of acres, for which they were to pay in three years £300,000, a price for lands then totally uninhabited by a Christian population, very nearly equal to that which it is proposed the Canada Company should pay in fifteen years for land which has all been surveyed, through which highways have been opened, a rapidly increasing population planted, and the various ramifications of law and magistrate established.

"The plan which Messrs. Gorham and Phelps adopted in the location of their gigantic speculation (for such under the circumstances of its formation it must be described) was exactly similar to that by which the lands of the Canada Company have *since* been surveyed and located. They caused the whole to be intersected by a number of marked lines and trees, at right angles, in such a manner as to divide the whole country into one hundred and two townships, whereof seventy-nine are squares of six miles on each side, and twenty-three irregular figures.

"The tract being thus divided, Gorham and Phelps proceeded to sell by townships, and actually did sell or covenanted to convey fifty-two townships to different persons in less than two years; and on the 18th November, 1790, they formed a contract with Mr. Robert Morris for all the remainder of their purchase. It would appear, however, by the manner in which they thus, in the course of two years from the date of their contract with Massachusetts, so hastily disposed of their land, that they were not sufficiently prepared to sustain their undertaking, nor were possessed of the means of waiting to see the result of the general progress of the country, for it is on record that, owing, as they themselves stated, to the heavy expense of their surveys, expenses to which the Canada Company will not be subjected, they were unable to meet their first instalment.

"Out of that proceeding a new arrangement took place, by which ultimately it would seem that instead of taking the remainder of Gorham and Phelp's purchase, as Mr. Morris had covenanted to do, he engaged to take a tract of the same country from the Government of Massachusetts, containing about five hundred thousand acres, for which he paid £50,000, and by other deeds he also obtained a right of pre-emption to four several quantities of eight hundred thousand acres each, for this right he paid £55,000.

"Mr. Morris, by his proprietorial right to five hundred thousand acres, and by the right of pre-emption, became, as soon as he had obtained the concession of the Indians, possessor of nearly three millions of acres of forest, and it is from that vast speculation that subsequently, Sir William Pulteney, the Holland Company, Mr. Parish and others, acquired their lands, under which the Genesee settlements have been made.

"It is admitted on all hands, with respect to the inferior purchases, that in the commencement great errors were committed. These the Canada Company profiting by their experience may avoid. One of the earliest agents of the Holland Company, a Colonel Boone, began, it is said, by erecting large establishments for manufacturing maple sugar all the year round!!! Mr. Williamson, to whose care the Pulteney purchase was consigned, acted better, but still it is said with injudicious prodigality, in so much that at one time it was, I am told, a question with the heirs of Sir William Pulteney, whether the whole speculation should not be abandoned; subsequently, however, on examining further into what Mr. Williamson had done, they changed their minds and even made a provision of £20,000 for his family.

The Holland Company having mixed itself with loans, it is now (1825) difficult to say what are its profits; but in so far as the lands are concerned, they have become greatly productive;—nor can the lands of Mr. Parish be considered by themselves. The effect of other speculations have made them not productive. The general result, however, has been greatly successful. During a period not exceeding thirty years, a wilderness has been settled with a population of more than five hundred thousand souls, many large and flourishing towns have arisen, no less it has been computed at this time than two hundred and twelve, including the villages; extensive Manufactories have been established; a Canal excavated, intersecting the State of New York for three hundred and eighty-five miles, opening the navigation from the Lakes of Canada to New York. Since 1825, the progress of the country has been uninterrupted, and I understand is still progressing, and the lands which were contracted for, at little more than two shillings an acre, are now selling for four, five, and even seven dollars an acre; in many places at much higher rates.

I am, &c &c.

JOHN GALT.

Greenock, 1836.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REFORM.

From the Toronto Courier.

The Legislative Council, as it is, has, we readily admit, proved a blessing to the Province, and stood a rampart against the democratic encroachments of the Republican faction, now nearly extinct. But, it cannot be denied that, as a branch of the Legislature, it is looked upon with less respect than it is desirable it should be—comparatively slight interest is excited by its proceedings,—while its composition is unsatisfactory even to the Constitutionalists; since it neither represents, in a fair ratio, the different classes of population, or the different districts of the Province. To these objections against it, may be added the non-attendance of members, and the non-reporting of their debates.

First—The different classes of population are not fairly represented, as will be seen by the following division of the members, with reference to their national origin:—

English—The Honorables Wells, Dunn, Boswell.

Irish—A. Baldwin, Lloyd, Stewart.

Scotch—W. Dickson, Strachan, Cameron, Allan, Gordon, A. M'Donell, Adamson, Crooks, Bishop M'Donnell, Grant, Morris.

Canadians, or British American—J. B. Robinson, Markland, P. Robinson, C. Jones, Elmsley, J. Hamilton, Kerby, Macaulay, Vankoughnet, Crookshank.

American—Burnham, Kirby, Nelles.

English	3
Irish	3
Scotch	11
Canadians	10
Americans	3
	30

We have thus clearly shown that the Scotch, and the Canadians, singly, greatly outnumber the English and Irish conjointly, who we believe form a half of our population. The early settlers, it is true, were mostly Scotch, and men of that origin were the fittest, and probably the *only* persons, in the infancy of the colony, worthy of being made Legislative Councillors. But this has not been the case for many years past, and we cannot divine, for what reasons the English and Irish have so long been excluded from their due influence in the Upper House.

Bad, however, as this may be, the case of the more recent emigrant population is far worse. *They are but inadequately represented in the House of Assembly*, and IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL THEY ARE NOT REPRESENTED AT ALL. We will give our proof. From official data we learn, that the number of emigrants landed at Quebec from 1829 to 1835 inclusive, is 211,159; and the newspapers inform us, that for the year up to the 29th September, 1836, 27,062 settlers had arrived at Quebec, which added to the previous calculation gives a total of 238,221 emigrants landed at Quebec between the years 1829 and 1836. While, during the same period, not less than 20,000 must have arrived in this Province by the route of New York, making altogether 258,000 who must have come into the Canadas within that time. Now, assuming that 100,000 of these emigrants, either settled in Lower Canada, or since proceeded to the United States, (and this number considerably exceeds the estimate of persons who have the best means of knowing,) there will remain 150,000 emigrant settlers in Upper Canada since 1829, and, if we add to these, the emigrants of the latter part of 1826—'27 and '28, we shall find that more than one-half of the present population of Upper Canada, consists of emigrants from the British Isles, who have settled in the Province within the last ten years. Although invidious comparisons have in a very high quarter been unnecessarily instituted between British and Canadians, to the disparagement of the former, we have no wish to retaliate; but, to substantiate our argument, we must take upon ourselves to say, that the emigrant population within the last ten years, comprises as much wealth, virtue, and intelligence, as any other class of His Majesty's Canadian subjects. And yet, fitted by education and fortune, as many of them are, not one possesses a seat in the Legislative Council. The British born Councillors are all emigrants of old standing, and with interests intermingled, and connexions formed with the old Provincial families, do not by any means represent the feelings of their fellow-countrymen, who have more recently crossed the Atlantic. The subject has never been boldly dragged to light before, and now that it is, we feel assured that our excellent Lieutenant Governor will not be deterred from doing justice to the emigrants of the last ten years. Those who, when an appointment to office takes place, cry out, "O! he has only been in the country a few years," should recollect, that it is only within these few years Upper Canada has flourished *in consequence of emigration*. Those who step from the London Docks into the ship that conveys them to Canada, consider that they are but walking from Middlesex into Surry—and look, with joy, upon this Province as an integral portion of the British empire, expect to enjoy, aye, and will enjoy, every right and liberty which are their birthright, wherever the flag of England is unfurled.

The composition of the Legislative Council is no less defective with regard to *place*, than to *person*. No fact can escape in analytical dissection, and to this process we must again submit the Council, to show the inequality of *local* representation.

The following Councillors reside in the Home District:—Honourables J. B. Robinson, Crookshanks, Strachan, Wells, Cameron, Markland, Dunn, Allan, Robinson, A. M'Donnell, Elmsley, Baldwin, Adamson, Macaulay.

Niagara District—Hamilton, Kerby, Nelles.

Newcastle District—Burnham, Boswell, Stewart.

Gore District—Dickson, Crooks.

Midland District—Kirby, Bishop M'Donell.

Ottawa District—Lloyd, Grant.

Bathurst District—Morris.

Johnstown District—Jones.

Eastern District—Vankoughnet.

Western District—Gordon.

Prince Edward's District—None.

London District—None.

Home	14	Bathurst	1
Niagara	3	Western	1
Newcastle	3	Eastern	1
Gore	2	Johnstown	1
Midland	2	Prince Edward	0
Ottawa	2	London	0
	26		4

Total—30

Thus does the Home District alone send almost half the members to the Legislative Council, while Prince Edward's and the London District, one of the richest, in every sense of the word, in the Province, are totally unrepresented. Of the 14 members in the Home District, 13 of them (Colonel Adamson being the exception) reside in the City of Toronto.

This glaring inequality, and local injustice, are deeply felt in every corner of the Province; even the Conservative members of the present House of Assembly express a strong dissatisfaction, in which we most cordially concur, at the defect in the composition of the Council which we have just pointed out.

The *third* objection is the non-attendance of members. This fact is partially admitted in the able Report defending the Legislative Council against the accusations of the Lower House, published last session; and is still more confirmed by glancing at the Journal of the present Parliament. On Friday the 18th November, seven members were present, every one of whom were office holders, or connected with the Government. On Wednesday the 23d November, out of the nine present, only three have no dependence on, or connexion with the Government. On Thursday the 24th June, nine were present, and only three of them, unconnected with Government. On Friday the 25th, the case was the same.

These instances we have taken at random, and think that they entirely disprove an allegation in the Council's Report above alluded to, that "seldom more than two or three who hold any public office of emolument," are present. We suppose it was with a view to bribe the attendance of members, and not on the score of their inability to meet the expenses, that Mr. Elmsley, in the course of last session, gave notice of a Bill, to grant wages to Legislative Councillors, for we believe the Report of the Council, where it states that its members are independent alike in fortune and character.

We now arrive at our last objection, the non-reporting of the Debates. It is notorious, that the Editor of a newspaper cannot afford to report the Debates even of the Assembly, without pecuniary assistance; and the same obstacle with additional force occurs to prevent him reporting the Debates of the Council. Parliamentary usage, when its tendency is to protect the liberties, or to promote the good of the public, ought strictly to be observed; but the application of the maxim now exploded in England, viz, that it is a breach of privilege to publish the parliamentary debates, and that it is only done on sufference; the application, we say, of such an obsolete maxim to the meridian of Upper Canada is injudicious and ridiculous in the extreme. If the Legislative Council wishes to be regarded with the admiration and respect that are paid in the House of Lords, it must, in homely phraseology, show its face—it must not only print its journals but its debates. And then, the public being enabled to know what passed within the Chamber, will begin to take an interest in its proceedings, and no longer bestow an undivided attention on the Lower House. There cannot be a stronger proof of the apathy with which the Province regards the Council, than the scanty attendance of persons below the Bar. If their debates were reported, the place allotted for strangers would be filled, and the presence of them would spur the speaker to exert himself, and break the dull formality that always hangs so gloomily over the Upper House.

United States.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The citizens of New Orleans appear to be very much in earnest, on the subject of getting up a line of steam packets to Europe. A meeting was called on the 21st of last month, with reference to this project; the call for which is signed by 108 of the principal firms and merchants. The chief matters to be accomplished at the meeting were, the appointment of commissioners to organize the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and to receive subscriptions for the stock thereof.

MYSTERIOUS.—Capt. Davids of the brig *Susan Barnes*, from Liverpool for New Orleans, picked up at sea, the body of a man with an india rubber life preserver around him. In his pocket were several bills of exchange on J. & S. Joseph, of this city, and 92 sovereigns besides a splendid gold watch. From other papers found on him, his name is supposed to be Solomon Reynolds, of Manchester, England.

From South America.

By the barque *Neserine*, Captain Murry, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have a file of the *Gaceta Mercantile*, of Buenos Ayres, to the 29th of September inclusive. They contain the official reports of the evil fortune that has befallen the insurgents in the Oriental Republic, and in Chili. In the former, the attempted revolution was completely suppressed by a succession of victories, gained over the various insurgent parties by the government forces. The latest intelligence from these last, gave information that, divided into three bodies, they were in hot pursuit of the three insurgent leaders, Rivera, Rana, and Lavalle, who had fled in different directions.

The attempted insurrection in Chili was got up in Peru, by certain Chilians who had been exiled for political offences. They obtained a ship and brig-of-war, the *Monteagudo* and *General Orbegoso*, and intended to make a descent upon the coast of Chili. The crew of the *Monteagudo*, instigated by two of their number, Zapata and Rojas, rose upon the officers, and, taking possession of the ship, were resolved to give her up to the Chilian authorities; but when off Valparaiso, on the 5th of August, they were fallen in with by the Peruvian brig *Aquiles*, which fired upon the *Monteagudo*, and the latter thereupon surrendered. She was carried into Valparaiso. The *Aquiles* had been despatched in search of the *Monteagudo* by the Peruvian Government, at the request of the Chilian, the ship being owned by Peruvians.

Captain Paxton, of the brig *Admiral*, arrived last evening from Rio Janeiro, reports that intelligence was received there, on the 20th of October, from Rio Grande; it announced the total defeat of the insurgents in that province, and the capture of the leader, Bento Gonsalvez, and many of his followers.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

PHRENOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE SUN.

LETTER II.

SIR,—Before I proceed, as in my former letter it was promised, to give a more detailed account of the origin of Phrenology, I will call the attention of your readers to the fact, that from the remotest period, the *brain* has been fixed upon by almost all physiologists and metaphisicians as the seat of the mind; likewise to the fact, that by all who have investigated mental science, that *mind* has been divided into various faculties, each one performing different offices. Some had indeed gone so far, at so remote a period as ten centuries ago, as to assign to different portions of the brain, the seat of the different faculties, into which they conceived the mind to be divided. These divisions were, however, *wholly arbitrary*. They were derived from no regular system of long continued observation, and were the results merely of the capricious fancy of the individuals who made them. That the brain is the seat of mind, has been a more general belief, such a notion having prevailed in the remotest ages, and having continued to be entertained by almost every writer on the subject, even to the present day. There can, I believe, hardly be instanced a single writer on the nature of the mind, who has not assumed that it is divided into various different faculties.

It will thus be seen that there is nothing new in either of the ideas which Gall maintained—whether it be that the brain is the organ of mind, or that this organ is divided into various separate portions, each one performing a separate function. All that he did was to arrange the crude and ill-digested materials which had been left by others, and discover to which particular portion of the brain each particular function of the mind belongs. He applied method to that which before had been without method; system and philosophical investigation to that which had hitherto been void of either system or true philosophy. The reader may well ask, then,—Why was it that this system was not at once received? The answer is plain; because the *prejudices* and the *interest* of the "great in science and philosophy," were opposed to innovation upon old established theories, however baseless might be those theories.

It was not their interest that a man, hitherto unknown, should supplant them in the estimation of mankind, and thus diminish their credit, influence, and authority. The mass of the people trusted solely to the opinions of those to whom they had been accustomed to look for information, and *their* verdict being pronounced against him, Gall and his system were rejected. The mass of the people are now, however, happily beginning to open their eyes to the ignominious nature of the servitude by which they have been hitherto bound down to *authority*, and are beginning to learn that they have a just right to think for themselves. Acting upon the presumption of that right it is that I now appeal to them on behalf of phrenology.

Dr. F. J. Gall, the founder of the system of phrenology, was born at Tiefeuburn, in Suabia, on the 9th of March, 1757, but became subsequently a resident and a practising physician in the city of Vienna.

While at the school he found himself frequently beaten in learning by heart pieces for repetition, by other boys, far his inferiors in point of general talent. At each change of school he found the same thing the case, and observed that the individuals who thus succeeded in accomplishing, with little apparent difficulty a task so difficult to himself, were distinguished by the prominence of their eyes. Upon entering the University the same circumstances were still apparent, and the conclusion forced itself upon him that this singular coincidence of prominence of eye and power of remembering words, could not be merely accidental. Being himself a person of high intellectual powers, he at once perceived that the eye itself could have nothing to do with the matter, but that it must be the skull behind it, which, taking the shape of the *brain* beneath, caused the eye to stand more forward than was commonly the case. The only method by which this mode of explaining so interesting a peculiarity could be tested, was by examining closely whether other striking manifestations of mental disposition were accompanied by any similar external indication which was likewise referable to the influence of the brain upon the skull. The observations of Gall in order to ascertain this point, were lengthened, numerous, and close, and he succeeded after some time, in discovering external characteristics indicating a talent for *painting, music*, and *mechanics*. It would be endless to follow him step by step through the long course of investigation which he pursued, by which he slowly, and one by one discovered a local indication on the *skull* of the manifestation of a great number of the faculties. Knowing as he did the numerous variations in the character of human beings, he took careful notice when he observed any individual distinguished, by any striking treat, and then examined the exterior of his skull, in order to see what portion of it seemed to bear a particular preponderance of development over the others. This ascertained, he noted the fact, and took every subsequent opportunity of comparing other cases with the one, until such a multitude of instances came under his notice, as could remove all doubt on his mind of the justness of his conclusion, that the particular development was the manifestation of character in question, and bore a mutual relation to each other.

It must be carefully observed, that Dr. Gall never for a moment imagined that the skull itself was in any way connected with the exhibition of character which its elevation indicated. He referred that elevation from the first, to the size and shape of the *brain* beneath, concluding that the latter only was the instrument to whose influence the peculiar trait was to be ascribed.

After a series of observations conducted upon these principles through many years, which it will be acknowledged was the true Baconian spirit of investigation, Dr. Gall propounded at length views founded on these various observations, and well deserving of the name of "*system*." Having ascertained, upon removal of the skull, that the figure and size of the brain beneath accurately indicated by the exterior form of that covering, or that the occasional variations in this correspondence are so trifling in comparison with the degree of development—being never more than a quarter or one-and-a-half inches, as to throw no difficulty whatever in the way, he found himself fully justified in maintaining that the human mind performs its operations by and *the medium* of a material agent (not, however, thus necessarily concluding the mind itself to be material;) that this agent is the *brain*; that the brain is not an undivided organ, occupied indiscriminately in mental operations, but consists of a *series* or assemblage of organs, each one possessing a distinct function from the other,—that is taking cognizance of a distinct, particular and independent class of subjects; and, lastly, that it is possible, by careful examination of the exterior of the cranium or skull, to ascertain the degree which each one of these organs exists in every healthy individual. It is this last principle in which consists a very large portion of the utility of phrenology as a science. It is on the truth of *this* position that a great portion of the benefit asserted to be the necessary results of a diffusion of phrenological knowledge must depend.

The above are the fundamental principles of the science of Phrenology. In support of their truths the advocates of the science appeal to but one authority—and that is the *book of Nature*. There, and there only, is confirmation or refutation of those principles to be found, and not in the tirades of interested enemies or ignorant reviewers.

What the particular organs were, which Dr. Gall discovered, and what additions have, since his day, been made to those discoveries as the science has progressed, I shall reserve for the subject of another letter, merely requesting the reader to observe, that from the account which I have given, it is evident that Phrenology is a science which grew out of observation only, and not from the mere fancy of some preconceived theory.

I am, &c.

Oct. 11, 1836. J. T. S.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *December* 16.—We have no alteration to notice in any article. *Exchange* on England has shown a tendency to decline, the negotiations of Merchants' Bills for the 24th packet have however been mostly made at 12 @ 12½. In *West India Produce*, there is scarcely any thing doing. The following statement shows the stocks on hand of Rum, Muscovado and Refined Sugars, compared with the same period last year:—

1836.			1835	
Jamaica Rum,	505	puns.	715	puns
Leeward "	417	"	664	"
Muscovado Sugar,	298	hhds.	456	hhds
"	44	tcs		
"	77	brls		
Refined Sugar,	382	hhds.	not known	
"	91	tcs		

The stocks at Quebec in first hands on the 12th instant, were estimated at—

Muscovado Sugar,	109	hhds.
"	8	tcs.
"	30	brls.
Refined Sugar,	195	hhds.
"	45	tcs
Jamaica Rum,	147	puns.
Leeward "	348	"
"	35	hhds

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1836.

There has been lying by us for some time a printed sheet, entitled "Comparative Remarks on Two projected communications with Lake Huron." One of the two routes alluded to is by the River Trent, the chain of lakes that feed it, Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. The other would open up a direct communication between this city and Lake Huron by the Ottawa River, Lake Nippissing, French River, and the land-locked channel between the Great Manitoulin Island and the main land to the head of Lake Huron and lower extremity of Lake Michigan. The writer states "that with regard to the comparative expense of the lines, their natural facilities are nearly equal." As to the practicability of the route by the Trent, considerable certainty prevails, while it must be allowed that the practicability of the other rests pretty much upon conjectural grounds. The estimated length of the projected Ottawa communication from Montreal to Huron is about five hundred miles, while between the same points the route by the Trent would certainly be greater.

The author of the "Comparative Remarks" gives the decided preference to the Ottawa route, principally upon the grounds, that it would secure all the internal commerce to ourselves, without the hazard of any part of

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