ty to the forgeries, but not on the one recently obtained against him as principal in the crime. It was, however, determined by the counsel on both sides, and concurred in by the Court, that the public would be best satisfied, and the ends of justice best subserved, by a trial at the same term, upon all the charges against him, so that the matter could be finally disposed of.

The Directors of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad have declared a dividend of seven per cent. from the portion of the profits during the first five months, the road was in operation. This is doing a tolerable business.

The *Galena* (Illinois) *Advertiser* says that the celebrated Indian Warrior, BLACK HAWK, was recently drowned in the lower River, by the upsetting of his canoe, when returning from making a Treaty.

We perceive that grahite from the State of Maine is getting greatly into favor in New York for buildings. The *Express* says, "in our eyes, there is no material on earth so fitted for our climate, and uniting so much of architectural grandeur and of architectural beauty as granite. The new Custom House here will therefore never vie with the Exchange in point of effect. Indeed, the granite dwelling-houses of this city are among the most striking of all our buildings."

General JACKSON's health is so much improved that he has been able to ride out to church.

The thermometer, at Chicago, on the 21st Dec., was at *fifteen* degrees below zero.

On Monday night, about 8 o'clock, the house of JOHN BOSTON, Esq. Advocate, Craig-street, was discovered to be on fire, and in all probability would have been in a short time enveloped in flames, but for the timely and propitious interference of a young man, a carpenter, named PETER COOPER, who chanced to be passing at the time, and by whose indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions alone the fire was got under, thereby rescuing valuable property to the amount of several thousand pounds. However, house linen and wearing apparel to the value of forty or fifty pounds, which were deposited in a wardrobe where the fire originated were destroyed, together in a great measure with the wardrobe which the young man COOPER, amidst the most dense and suffocating smoke, was under the necessity of breaking open and otherwise disfiguring with an axe. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. COOPER for the fatigue he subjected himself to, and the cool and deliberate manner in which he so successfully persevered.—*Communicated.*

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, two wooden houses, situated in Prince's Street, St. Anne's Suburbs, were burnt down. The one belonged to Mr. MOSES HART, of Three Rivers, and was uninsured, and the other to the estate of the late Mr. FORBES. Upon the latter property there was, we understand, an insurance at the Mutual Office of £200. The engines did important service in preventing the spread of the flames to the wooden buildings and piles of wood in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Review of the Quebec Markets for the past year, which appeared in yesterday's *Courier*, was copied from the *Quebec Gazette*.

St. Ann's Ward.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of St. Ann's Ward, held at the School-house, in Prince Street, on Monday, 16th January, 1837, in pursuance of a public requisition, Mr. PENN was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to receive a report from a Committee formerly appointed, and to deliberate on matters of public interest. The Report would shortly be read; he would, however, observe, that since it had been prepared, he had been favoured with a communication from the Rev. Mr. Quiblier, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, in answer to an application which had been made by the Committee. It appears that some gentlemen of the town have informed the Revd. gentleman that "the magistrates and the parties having acquired lots from the Grey Nuns, are about making an arrangement to obtain from them that, which will be more useful to the public than the plan formerly agreed upon, and at the same time to pay to the Grey Nuns the expenses occasioned by the change in their plan"—The change in the plan, so far as he (the Chairman) had been able to ascertain, consisted in the prolongation of McGill Street, and a refusal to carry through Wellington Street. The first change was, unfavorably, strantaneous, and it would be recollected had been repeatedly asked for by the public; but he was at a loss to conceive how the granting that amelioration could be brought forward as an argument for receiving another. It was a matter of notoriety, that a requisition for a public meeting, the object of which was to obtain both these improvements, had received the signatures of nearly 800 persons. Here, then, was sufficient evidence that both improvements were desirable, and that the one could not be regarded as superseding the necessity of the other. He was happy to bear testimony to the obliging manner in which the Rev. Mr. Quiblier had received their applications, and the uniform interest he had displayed in forwarding objects of public utility. In the present case, it was evident, that the wishes of the public had been either misinterpreted or misunderstood, and it remained with this meeting, regularly convened for that purpose, to make a distinct and explicit declaration of the public opinion, that he understood no doubt they would secure the advantages of the original agreement.

The meeting being organized, the Report of the Committee was read. It was then, on motion of Mr. H. Corse, seconded by Mr. W. Thompson, unanimously agreed, that the Report of the Committee be received and adopted.

Mr. Cosse in bringing forward the first motion observed, that it was a matter of regret, that it was found to be their duty to trouble their constituents with zeal and fidelity entrusted to other this good feelings towards the community of Grey Nuns, and to all the other religious communities; and he did not conceive it was at all incompatible with that good feeling to seek for amelioration which would benefit the Nuns, and at the same time serve the public. In other countries the inhabitants would not be placed in the same unpleasant situation as we were. There, the Corporation possessed and exercised a salutary power in such matters. Public improvements were carried on, with or without the consent of the proprietors of the land; and it was right such should be the case. If an individual chouse to neglect his own interest, the public ought not therefore to suffer. He knew of a case in New York, where a street had been opened through a small piece of land, and besides taking more than half of it, the owner of the land was taxed $20,000 for the improvement—still that individual was a great gainer, and had no reason to complain. The inhabitants of this Ward had good grounds for complaint. If the natural advantages of the Ward were improved, or rather if they were not virtually destroyed by the refusal to open avenues for commerce, this part of the town, which was undoubtedly the best situate for commercial purposes, would speedily attract public attention. We ought also to look forward to what must some time or other be brought about, when the large increase of population in this section of the City will require even more urgently than at present increased accommodation.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. W. Kerr, seconded by Mr. J. C. Fraser—That the inhabitants of this Ward have learned with surprise and regret, that the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery have it in contemplation to adopt a new plan of sub-division of their property situated between the Port and the St. Ann's Market, whereby the public will be deprived of the chief advantages under the original agreement.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. N. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Tully—That the prolongation of Wellington Street is urgently required for the convenience of commerce, and to meet the wants of a large portion of the inhabitants of this city; and that this meeting can perceive no sufficient reason why an amelioration, which would benefit both the community of Grey Nuns and the public, and respecting which the public sentiment has been so frequently and earnestly expressed, should be delayed; the more especially, since assurances have been given that the said amelioration would be carried into effect.

Mr. JAMES HOLMES, previous to moving the fourth Resolution, remarked upon the opposition invariably made by the Nuns to the often expressed desire of the citizens for this amelioration. Years ago, when the prolongation of Wellington and McGill Streets was the subject of public attention, buildings were erected by the Nuns facing both those streets, in order to put a stop to the further agitation of the matter. The increase of the city, in point of numbers and importance, made another appeal to the Sisterhood necessary.—a public meeting of the inhabitants of this ward was held in October, 1835, at which a committee of seven gentlemen were named, with instructions to make the wishes of the inhabitants known to the Nuns, and also, to make such representations as might be necessary to obtain the required improvement. These gentlemen immediately opened a correspondence with the Agent of the Nuns, and performed their duty to their constituents, by using every argument and making every representation the case demanded. Mr. Holmes remarked, that there had not appeared on the part of the Nuns or their Agent, that disposition to meet the views and wishes of the public, which he conceived should have been manifested. On the contrary, it was not till the Board of Trade renewed the solicitation for the proposed amelioration—until after a requisition for a public meeting signed by upwards of 800 of the citizens, to adopt measures for securing the object, had been prepared—until after His Excellency Lord Gosford had kindly interested himself in it, that there was reason to suppose the public wishes would be gratified. How different is all this from what was to have been expected. The Grey Nuns are a community established for the public good, and bound to devote themselves to works of benevolence and charity. That community has been enriched with considerable landed possessions,—the revenue from them, it is true, has hitherto not been commensurate with their wants,—but has the public ever failed to respond to their petitions for public aid? No, the public, through the House of Assembly have invariably granted them the required aids. Have not the people a claim, in consequence, for the good offices and favourable disposition of the Nuns towards their interests? The Nuns are established as a community to relieve the poor, to console the infirm, to shelter the aged,—and it was to have been expected that when applications, such as the citizens of Montreal, who are ever prompt at the call of humanity—who have founded an hospital, and who support it without aid—who relieve the distresses of the poor and infirm at considerable cost—and who necessarily may be said to be competitors in the cause of humanity with the Nuns, it was to have been expected that they would have met their wishes with alacrity. Did the public request any thing which could cause inconvenience, annoyance, or loss to the Nuns? Did they not on the contrary, point out to them how their means of doing good could be immediately and greatly increased, without either inconvenience or annoyance? The Nuns demanded remuneration! The Committee told them that a short reflection would shew them that the proposed amelioration would produce a sum of money which would equal their most sanguine hopes of remuneration, and farther remarked, that the inhabitants of St. Ann's Ward had already done so much, expended so much for improvements in that Ward, from which improvements the property in question had derived a greatly increased value, that it was not fair to ask them for remuneration; that the property of the Nuns had been exempted from assessments, &c., to which all other property is liable; that this application would not have been necessary, if the Magistrates or the Corporation had possessed the power accorded to them in other cities. Moreover, that any individual owning such a property, would, of his own accord, and from motives of self-interest, open the proposed streets. Mr. Holmes remarked, that elsewhere it was customary in estimating the value of the land taken for public purposes, to calculate the increased value given to the land not required, and to tax the proprietor in a sum proportioned to such increase! He expressed his conviction that, in no part of the world where the British race was established, but Lower Canada, would such a question have been mooted. He observed that there was great injustice in the assertion that opening of Yonville Street superseded the necessity of prolonging Wellington Street. Was not Wellington Street the great avenue through the Ward from the country? Could it therefore be asserted that the opening of a new street, was equal in point of public advantage or convenience to the prolongation of such an avenue? The importance of Wellington Street was to be considered in relation not merely to the present but to the future. In a few years, that portion of the city will be the seat of commerce. What will then be thought or said of that selfishness, which prevented the continuation of the principal avenue to the prolongating of McGill Street? But that selfishness cannot prevent it! The Nuns owe a duty to the public, and the public have certain rights! Can duty and those rights ensure the required amelioration? The promise made to open Wellington Street, although not accompanied by those legal technicalities which would secure its enforcement in a Court of Justice, still must be considered as carrying with it a moral obligation, not to be set aside by any pecuniary advantage, such as the offer of a sum of money by interested individuals for a change of plan. In fact, the inhabitants and proprietors of St. Ann's Ward had claims from peculiar considerations; they were absolutely cut off from connection with other portions of the city, by lands held in mortmain. On one side was the property of the Grey Nuns, on another the property of the Priests of the Seminary, and on a third extensive landed estate, held as farms by the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu, the Grey Nuns, and the Rev. Gentlemen of St. Sulpice. Such a position was unquestionably highly injurious to their interests. On the Lower Lachine road, beyond the Canal Bridge, and joining it, are lands which, there is reason to believe, were formerly granted for the use and improvement of the public, as common; it is believed that a portion even adjoins the canal bridge! How is it that the public is now deprived of advantages formerly possessed? Why is it that we find these lands now held under the exclusive jurisdiction of tithes, and instead of being made to contribute to the prosperity of the city, opposing an impenetrable barrier to public improvement? Again, how is it happened that a portion of the Seigniory of Montreal, which is included within the limits of the city, is held by the Seigniors as farm-land instead of being laid out in streets, squares, and building lots? The parties in favour of what has been termed in certain quarters, "an advisable system," appear to all certainty to be the determination that the "Fundus Tumens" is to be hoarded for the exclusive benefit of the Seigniors, in preference to the Seigniors is held by law to convert land on maturity into its all equivalent. Can it be believed that no applications have yet been made for any portion of these valuable lands? Will it be credited that persons have been so blind to their own interests as to suffer such opportunities to escape? Such could either have been the case, or the applications have been disregarded! There is a very easy mode of settling this question at rest. If, which is incredible, such applications have not hitherto been made, it is not too late to come forward now and make them. Let the public attention be once awakened to this important subject, and there can be little doubt that this question will soon be settled! If public rights have hitherto been withheld, let the public repossess itself of them.

Mr. HOLMES then read the fourth Resolution, namely:

Resolved, on motion of Mr. James Holmes, seconded by Mr. N. Shaw—That the inhabitants and proprietors now present do pledge themselves the one to the other, to persevere in all legal and proper means to secure the prolongation of Wellington Street, and that whatever difficulties or impediments may be thrown in their way, they will not relax in their endeavors until that measure shall be accomplished, and that the first or preliminary proceeding shall be to make a respectful communication to the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery, setting forth the general feeling which exists on that subject.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. J. Mackenzie, (who remarked, that he felt pleasure in taking a part in the proceedings at this meeting, having for its object a public benefit so long desired by the inhabitants of the city generally), seconded by Mr. W. Spier—That the thanks of this meeting are justly due to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, for the attention he has been pleased to bestow upon the public interests in this matter.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. H. Corse, seconded by Mr J. C. Fraser—That a Committee be appointed to carry the preceding Resolutions into effect, and to act for the inhabitants and proprietors of this Ward on all matters of public interest, and that the following gentlemen do compose the said Committee:—

Turton Penn,	William Spier,
Robert Craik,	Thomas Cringan,
J. W. Dunscomb,	Colin Campbell,
Noah Shaw,	Charles Bowman,
G. C. Davies,	J. C. Fraser,
John M'Pherson,	Joseph Shuter,
William Watson,	William Kerr,
Thomas M'Kay,	John M'Kenzie,
James Holmes,	Robert Morton,
John Jamieson,	Orlin Bostwick,
H. Corse,	H. Vennor,
James Millar,	John Platt.
William Crooks,	

The business of the meeting having been closed, it was moved by Mr. W. Spier, seconded by Mr. H Corse, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Rispen, for the use of the room.

Moved by Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. W. Watson, that Mr. Penn leave the chair, and that Mr. H. Corse be called thereto; which having been done, it was moved by Mr. W. Spier, seconded by Mr H. Corse, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Penn, not only for his able conduct in the chair this night, but for the interest he has always taken for the public good. Carried unanimously.

TURTON PENN, *Chairman.*
COLIN CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

The Committee appointed by the Inhabitants and Proprietors of St. Ann's Ward to devise means to obtain Streets and Avenues through the vacant land belonging to the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery,

REPORT,

That a Deputation from your Committee waited at different times on the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery, and represented the advantages which would accrue to that Community by adopting the plan suggested by the inhabitants of this Ward, as to the laying out and disposal of the unoccupied land situated between the Port and St. Ann's market.

That your Committee were unable to effect a satisfactory arrangement in consequence of such specious and, at first, plausible objections, as were made by the Ladies of the Nunnery, and on a third extensive landed estate, held as farms by the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu, the Grey Nuns, and the Rev. Gentlemen of St. Sulpice. Such a position was unquestionably highly injurious to their interests. On the Lower Lachine road, beyond the Canal Bridge, and joining it, are lands which, there is reason to believe, were formerly granted for the use and improvement of the public, as common; it is believed that a portion even adjoins the canal bridge! How is it that the public is now deprived of advantages formerly possessed? Why is it that we find these lands now held under the exclusive jurisdiction of tithes, and instead of being made to contribute to the prosperity of the city, opposing an impenetrable barrier to public improvement? Again, how is it happened that a portion of the Seigniory of Montreal, which is included within the limits of the city, is held by the Seigniors as farm-land instead of being laid out in streets, squares, and building lots? The parties in favour of what has been termed in certain quarters, "an advisable system," appear to all certainty to be the determination that the "Fundus Tumens" is to be hoarded for the exclusive benefit of the Seigniors, in preference to the Seigniors is held by law to convert land on maturity into its all equivalent. Can it be believed that no applications have yet been made for any portion of these valuable lands? Will it be credited that persons have been so blind to their own interests as to suffer such opportunities to escape? Such could either have been the case, or the applications have been disregarded! There is a very easy mode of settling this question at rest. If, which is incredible, such applications have not hitherto been made, it is not too late to come forward now and make them. Let the public attention be once awakened to this important subject, and there can be little doubt that this question will soon be settled! If public rights have hitherto been withheld, let the public repossess itself of them.

In the packet ship *Roscoe*, sailed 10th inst., from New York for Liverpool:—Messrs. Robt. Armour, T. Dufort, P. L. Le Tourneux, N. S. Phillips, Mr. Black, Mr. Greenshields, and Mr. Sanderson, of Montreal; and Mr. Stephenson of Quebec.

Upper Canada.

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

LETTER VI.

To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

SIR,—As one of my objects in writing these letters is to shew that the principles of Colonization, by which a Government or a Company ought to be guided, are very different from those of the details which it may be the interest of individuals to consider in their own settlements, where cultivation is the chief aim; perhaps I ought to be more explicit on this head, but I am sure I do no more than pay just deference to your readers when I suppose them to be aware of the distinction. It would indeed be highly presumptuous in me to offer any opinion as to the details of settlement, for in fact I literally know nothing about them; but to the general science, as it may be called, of colonization, I have long paid more than common attention, and I have no reason yet to suppose that any thing which I either did or attempted to do, founded upon it, has been essentially, far less absolutely to roueous. My operations, abortive as they have been rendered, are in the Province and may be seen by all. They consist of three at Guelph, which were intended to be a kind of advertisement for the Canada Company and the Country, to persons at a distance and in Europe; of about one hundred miles of road opened through the forest to Goderich, and of ordering the timber to be cut for a steamer to ply on Lake Huron; with reference to the facilitation of Settlers that might come from the Michigan Territory.

Whether the cost of these operations amounted to more than a fraction of what the Canada Company, both by actual covenant and representation, was and is bound to do, will be fairly shewn; but I may state here, that to imagine emigrants, whose only capital is their strength, will go into the woods without employment, will be as to leave, was a notion worthy of Intelligents that may be found in London. My object in short was to give employment, in order that part of the wages of the labourer might return in their purchase of land, the minimum price of which I fixed at about one hundred per cent profit on the wholesale cost. At Guelph, before I commenced operation, the price of Land was estimated by the Magistrates in Quarter Session in a return made to Government, at one shilling and three-pence per acre, and when I left it the same land was selling freely at fifteen shillings.

However, this is with me a sore subject, and I am wandering from the point, for all I intended to say was, that I do not regard the sale of land as a constitutional basis from which a British Government has any right to derive revenue, but more of this anon. In the meantime, to pave the way for what I shall have hereafter to say, it is necessary to revert to a few facts, having made it clear, by declaration, that I do not in the remotest degree suppose myself capable of offering any opinion on individual settlement.

Prior to the year 1820, the Government of the United States had purchased and acquired from the Indians 191,776,536 acres, and paid or rather appropriated for payment for the same, $1,543,916. These lands were in 1825, selling for a dollar and a half per acre, and the proceeds applied in the aid of the public revenue, and (*a legitimate object in my opinion*) in the construction of public works. Of these lands, when my returns were made up (in 1825) eighteen millions six hundred and one thousand nine hundred and thirty acres had been sold, and the sum of $22,229,180 had actually been paid into the treasury of the United States.

Before the institution of the Canada Company, the British Government had scarcely ever really sold any of its lands, so as to be of consequence to the revenue, but made gratuitous grants of them upon payment of office fees. I do not know how the matter stands now, that is in 1836, but I cannot help saying what a soft head or a kind heart thou hast had Johnny Bull!!

I am, &c.

JOHN GALT.

Greenock, 1836.

Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the out-buildings of Mr. Chapman, near Cobourg, were burnt to the ground,—supposed by an incendiary, as no light had been used in them either by Mr. Chapman or any person of his family. Altho' the conflagration extended no further, the loss of Mr. Chapman has been great, —including the whole of his stock except a span of horses, all his grain, hay, farming implements, &c. &c. We learn that he was not insured.—*Cobourg Star.*

United States.

ONE MORE WRECK.—The ship *Birmingham*, Captain Paterson, (late a packet) from Liverpool for this port, with a cargo of iron, wheat and a few dry goods, was stranded on Rockaway, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The following account was sent up by our news collector last night:—"On Wednesday morning at 2 P. M., made the Highlands Light. At half past 3 o'clock, being very dark, struck about half a mile from the shore, two miles East of the Tavern House, Rockaway. When our News-boat left her at 2 P. M. Wednesday, she laid her head off shore, all sail set, and a considerable of a list a port; had twenty-two inches of water in her at the time, but were informed that she made no more water at that time than she did at sea.—All the passengers and crew had left the vessel and gone ashore, it was quite smooth, and light, as could have gone alongside and loaded, with as much safety as they could alongside of the docks in this city. Three lighters left about 2 o'clock, not being permitted to load, and nothing had been taken out of the ship. The Brock master was on board with twenty or thirty men, ready to assist, but was not allowed to do anything on board. A lighter from New York anchored near the ship just as our boat left.—Our Newsboat brought up her letters and manifest. If lighters are sent down to the ship immediately, she will, no doubt, be got off this day, at high water, without any material damage. The *Birmingham* was formerly one of the Liverpool packets, red star line. She is 600 tons, and owned by Silas Wood, Geo. S. Trimble and Captain Isaac Harris, of this city. She has had a continual succession of westerly gales on the passage—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK CANALS.—We cut the following statement from the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund—exhibiting at one view the direct revenue from all the Canals, and the expenses of their maintenance, during the past year.

The revenue derived immediately from the canals during the fiscal year, and the expenses of their maintenance are as follows, viz:—

Revenues from Tolls.

Erie and Champlain canals.....	$1,551,059 18	
Oswego canal.....	29,684 93	
Cayuga and Seneca canals.....	19,997 34	
Cheming canal.....	5 078 37	
Crooked Lake canal.	1 953 90	
		$1,607,771 72

Expenditures for repairs and the collections of Tolls.

Erie and Champlain canals.....	$425,539 30	
Oswego canal.....	40,894 98	
Cayuga and Seneca canals.....	28,060 04	
Cheming canal.....	16,661 04	
Crooked Lake canal.	5,744 97	
		$519,900 43

Surplus of the revenue of the canals from tolls, over and above the cost of their maintenance.... $1,087,871 30

The surplus above given exceeds the aggregate of the balance of the surplus, shown by those statements in precisely the amount paid for interest on the canal debts, which is not included in the foregoing.

Commercial.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 11.

ASHES.—A steady fair demand has continued for Pot Ashes at $7. For Pearls there has been an increased inquiry, chiefly for shipping and sales inside of 150 barrels at $6,87½ @ $7, which is an advance of $12½ @ 25 cents.

FLAX SEED.—Sales of several hundred casks Rough have been made at $14; Clean, we understand, has been offered at $15, without meeting purchasers. There has been none yet arrived this season.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand continues fair for every description, and prices of Western, which have continued rapidly to advance, are now 75 @ 87½ cents ⅌ barrel higher than at the date of our last publication. Southern descriptions also for a further advance, although to less extent: sales of common brands Ohio at $12½; fancy, $13,25; Georgetown, $11,50; Alexandria, $11 @ $11,25; Petersburg, $11,50; Richmond County, fan. $11,25; and City Mills $11,50.

GRAIN.—The purchasers of Foreign Wheat since our last have been more extensive, at prices similar to those previously obtained. The sales include 3000 bushels Red German at $2,06, 60 and 90 days, interest added; 700 do. handsome, $2,10, cash; 1500 do. good, $2,06, 60 days, interest added; 6000 do. very handsome, $2,06, 60 days, interest added; 2000 do. German White and Red, on terms not made public.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Beef and Pork continues quite limited, and with the exception of Mess Pork, which we advance to $24 @ $25,50, prices for both the same. 200 kegs and 70 barrels good Baltimore Lard sold at 15 cents. Other articles as before, and but little activity in either

EXCHANGE.—For the last packets, the rate on England advanced to 9½ ⅌ cent. but reduced to 9 at the close.

EXPORT OF ASHES FROM NEW YORK FOR FOUR YEARS.

	Pots.	Pearls.
Year 1833.....	22,718 brls.	4273 brls.
1834.....	22,203 do.	3304 do.
1835.....	18,997 do.	1687 do.
1836.....	21,457 do.	28·5 do.

CINCINNATI, DEC. 31, 1836.

Less is doing this winter in Pork, than was anticipated during the past summer. It was known that hogs were plenty throughout the country, and it was believed that the prices would consequently be low,—or lower than last year,—but the uncommonly high prices paid last winter, induced the drovers to scour the country and purchase all the hogs they could find, and on driving them to the city, they demanded what our packers thought an exorbitant price.—say for hogs weighing 200 to 250 pounds, $7.00 per hundred,—the consequence was, that the packers generally declined purchasing, and the drovers would not sell for less, so that but few hogs were packed for the first three weeks of the season. In fact up to this time, only about 50,000 hogs have been slaughtered, whereas two years ago, at the same time, more than 120,000 were slaughtered and packed. Some of our Pork Merchants are not packing at all, others are doing a little, and none to an extent of former years. Hogs, however, remain firm at the prices demanded by the drovers, and sales were made yesterday at $7 25 per hundred pounds, for hogs weighing about 250 pounds.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1837.

Our usual files of papers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, came to hand yesterday.

The *St. John* (*N. B.*) *Gazette*, of the 5th instant, mentions the arrival at that port of a vessel from Newry, Ireland, in twenty-five days. She brought English papers to the 4th December, but no extracts of any importance are given.

The Legislature of New Brunswick was getting rapidly into business, says the *Nova Scotian*. Committees have been appointed to take into consideration the state of all the Roads in the Province—the Trade—the expediency of improving the Rivers, Bays, Harbours and Creeks, &c. Mr. CHANDLER, the new Legislative Councillor, had taken his seat at the Board; and Dr. WILSON, the gentleman returned in the County of Westmoreland, his in the Assembly. On the 21st, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that the Clerk had just placed in his hand a package, enclosing a letter from L. J. PAPINEAU, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, dated 15 h March, 1836, accompanied by certain Resolutions, which passed that House on the 15th February previous; which were ordered to be laid on the table.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is to meet for the despatch of business on the 31st of January.

The measles prevailed to an extraordinary extent in Miramichi.

We were lately immeasurably abused by the *Minerve*, for quoting a sentence or two from Dr. COLBY's Circular to the Electors of Stanstead County; but we again willingly incur the risk of exciting its indignation, by transferring to our columns some extracts from the Doctor's address at Hatley. They will be found to be neither less racy nor less true than what we formerly quoted. Dr. C. has evidently a good deal of the *pure metal* in him.

He thus exhibits in its true colours the opposition of the majority of the Assembly to the Land Company:—

"Again, the House of Assembly have demanded the surrender of the Charter of the Land Company, as one of the conditions of future legislation on their part. Did you, Gentlemen, instruct your Representatives to acquiesce in this demand? Will they tell you that it is an injurious monopoly over the rights of the people? Will they make you believe that the building of Factories, and the construction of Railroads, connecting this County with St. Johns and the St. Lawrence, will prove ruinous to your liberties or your interests? Will they tell you that they favor these internal improvements, whilst they ask you to vote for the destruction of those corporate bodies, through whose means alone these great works can be achieved. I am myself an enemy to all monopolies, excepting those whose operations benefit the public equally with themselves. This will be the result of the operations of the Land Company. The purchasers of a large tract of wild land, which none of us, (if we had had the means) would have paid half the price for that they have, must of necessity turn their attention to such means as will increase the value of real estate. Can we object to this, while every sanction toward internal improvement benefit us equally with themselves."

A little further on Dr. C. says:—

"Ask yourselves what are the demands made by the majority of the House of Assembly, and what will be the consequence if granted or refused? These demands, as I before observed, are for an Elective Council, the repeal of the Charter of the Land Company and the repeal of the Tenures Act. We object to an Elective Council from the positivity of our situation, for this we are denounced as Tories. What was the opinion of the American Lafayette? I call him American, because it was in America he burst forth as a meteor—the champion of the rights of man. What was his opinion when the foundations of despotism were broken up in France? He told them that pure Republican Institutions could not exist till the people were educated. It was for uttering this truth that the immaculate Lafayette was driven from the country—was driven from his family and his home. Now, are we to be denounced as tories because we cannot consent, in order to get rid of abuses, to throw both branches of our Legislature into the hands of the uneducated Canadian population? We say they are unprepared to exercise a further extension of the elective franchise with safety to us and the commercial interests of the province. If you make the Council elective—if you do justice to the Canadians, you must throw it into their hands. But Gentlemen from Montreal tell us the Council must not be elected by the people, as the members of the House of Assembly are—that the members of Councillors must possess higher qualifications. He would then deprive the mass of the people of a voice in the choice of Councillors. He would have them elected by the richer men of the country. We wish it distinctly understood we object to an Elective Council, while the majority of the people of Lower Canada are so ignorant. They have their influence in the House of Assembly as it is now constituted, and we wish that influence is swayed.

"We were told by Mr. Perrault that the Canadian farmers, though ignorant, were patriotic and attached. Yes, they are politically so, but would educate us to follow in the same way. If the leader of the House of Assembly takes the same interest in their elections as he does in ours, we cannot be surprised at his so great a majority to sustain him in his measures. One of the honorable gentlemen from Stanstead tells us if they succeed in getting an Elective Council, that the Land Company will be ruined. Gentlemen, are you prepared to sacrifice your country to this, by casting your vote for the destruction of that Company, from a choice of evils, lest so much hopes of benefit to all parts of the Townships? He does not believe that the Company will make our country prosperous, and the gentleman tell us in what way the Company can change their title of free and common soccage into Lordships? Are you aware, gentlemen, of the ground of opposition to the Land Company? They know it will bring a population not only Americans but Britons, who have enterprise, and who have the spirit and means to go ahead. Are you aware of another ground of opposition? The House of Assembly at this very land as belonging to the Province, under the feudal tenure. Can you be so simple as to believe that the extension of the feudal tenure over the waste lands of the Crown, making the tenant to all the odious exactions of that system, would increase your interests? Do you more free?"

The Upper Canada papers state that sleighing has been remarkably good of late throughout the Province. The reason is, there are few of no *cahots* there, the vehicles used not being so constructed as to cause them. In this Province the best of roads are soon cut up by a species of antiquated ruts that poverty and prejudice combined, managed to perpetuate from the olden time.

We are glad to perceive that the Secretary of the United States Treasury, has directed the Collector of the Port of New York to order the revenue cutters, *Aiert* and *Rush*, to cruise off the harbor, to assist and relieve inward bound vessels, and not to "return to port unless forced to do so by stress of weather or want of supplies." They are to be "furnished with such quantities of provisions, water, and wood, as can conveniently be stowed in the vessels."

The ship *Birmingham*, which we recently stated, had gone on shore on Rockaway Beach, Long Island, has fortunately been got off, and was to be towed up to New York on Friday. The wheat she had on board is expected, will be considerably damaged.

There were in 1836 two hundred and [illegible] alarms of fire in Boston, seventy of which were false—twenty-seven out of the city, twenty-nine caused by the burning of chimnies. Forty-four fires and attempts to fire are supposed to have been caused by incendiaries. The estimated amount of property destroyed is $151,000, on which there was $62,800 insured.

The New York *Times*, of Thursday last says:—

"Five days have now elapsed within the arrival of a square-rigged vessel at this port. The *Alfred*, from Cadiz, which arrived on the day, and was reported in our paper of Sunday was one of the last, and there has been none since then. This is a very singular circumstance. Many vessels are expected, and in question was neither seen nor heard of, by the Proprietor or Editor, either in manuscript or in print, until its appearance in the *Quebec Mercury*."

Without in the slightest degree questioning the above statement, we should like to see in which the paragraph [illegible] our hands, and we think [illegible] all parties mentioned, [illegible] publishing it, and attributing it to the paper.

On the morning of Sunday last we received the *Courier* [illegible] it, a *proof slip*, apparently the measure of the *Courier*, [illegible] ruptcy, together with a [illegible] Supposing it to have been [illegible] for in preparation for the [illegible] of our contemporary, and [illegible] us in advance, we copied it, *verbatim* from the slip, quoting the *Courier*, as a matter of course, since the information came from that office. We confess we have been surprised at not having seen the notice, which is the subject of these remarks, in any number of the *Courier* which has issued since the date we quoted, viz. 4th instant; but as the misfortune of the mercantile firm therein spoken of has not been contradicted, it did not appear to us necessary to notice the matter further, supposing that the paragraph might have been crowded out, as the printers call it, or omitted to make room for some event less generally known than that to which it related.

Having, however, yesterday been apprised of two inaccuracies in the paragraph, we take this opportunity of correcting them. The debt due to the House of Messrs. R. P. Mitchell & Co. is far short of the sum stated, and from Messrs. R. P. Mitchell & Co. for a large sum, the transaction with the unfortunate firm.

The commerce of Oswego, by the Canal, has, during last year, increased forty per cent. over the preceding year.

The last *Bathurst Courier* [illegible] U. C., says, "Agricultural [illegible] kinds is exceedingly [illegible] may judge from present [illegible] of the leading articles [illegible] not be had at all before [illegible] vigation, for either 'love' [illegible] cannot be procured for less [illegible] per bushel from farmers; some have even the conscience to demand 10s., and say they will 'hold up.'"

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Exchange News Room was held yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of renewing the lease of the premises in St. Joseph Street;—the Hon. P. McGILL in the Chair. After some conversation about removing to the St. Anne's Market, &c., it was determined that the meeting should adjourn to Wednesday next, to afford time for the Committee of Management [illegible] with the Fabrique, to [illegible] pertains, touching a renewal.

We have hitherto [illegible] praiseworthy offer by [illegible] *L'Ami du Peuple*, of [illegible] person who shall, between [illegible] first of May, furnish [illegible] Treatise on the Feudal Tenure [illegible] useful suggestions for its abolition. The Treatise may be written in French or English. The *Ami* deserves credit for this. But this is not all; it has taken another step to gratify, as it states, a number of its English—origin readers in town and country, and has commenced publishing its Editorial remarks in English as well as French. This arrangement will probably assist in the spread of our vernacular among the Gallo-Canadians; and at all events, those English, among its present subscribers, who are dull French scholars, will find the change in the *Ami*, a kind of "reading made easy,"—which [illegible] is aimed at.

Phrenology is going [illegible] vinces. The *Kingston* [illegible]

"We beg to state that [illegible] tion on Phrenology will [illegible] mercial Hotel on Tuesday [illegible] past seven o'clock. [illegible] attention to this branch [illegible] he will known acquired [illegible] amusement and instruction [illegible] from his proposed course of lectures; and we sincerely hope he will meet with proper encouragement from an enlightened community."

SHIP BUILDING.—The number of ships built in the United States last year was 957, comprising the following classes, 88 ships, 94 brigs, 497 schooners, 180 sloops, 88 steamboats. The tonnage of which amounted to 119,536 tons.

We freely exonerate the editor of the *Quebec Mercury* from all blame in crediting, in the circumstances of [illegible] *ing Courier* with the [illegible] particulars of a mercantile [illegible] Our foreman's letter, [illegible] will explain how the [illegible] emanate from this office [illegible] ledge of those connected [illegible] the journal.

Wednesday [illegible]

Mr. SMITH requests Mr. [illegible] have the goodness to state, without reservation, what he knows of the slip referred to in the subjoined article in the *Quebec Mercury*.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Printer.

"In the *Quebec Mercury* of Saturday last, "under the head Lower Canada, Montreal, January 4th," a paragraph relating to a recent mercantile failure in town, is ascribed to the *Courier*, which never has appeared in its columns, and which would under no circumstance have been admitted into them. The article in question was neither seen nor heard of, by the Proprietor or Editor, either in manuscript or in print, until its appearance in the *Quebec Mercury*."

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