

Which of these ages is the dark and barbarous; the former, when menaced monks distributed their goods to the poor, and in their way, gave them the most rational comfort; or the latter, when rich (or bankrupt) aristocrats can see the wail of the church and of religion, (or of their relations), only in retaining possession of that which was taken and obtained by violence?

All the blame is thrown upon agitators, and discontented by artificial means. What absurdity! Every falling hut causes agitation, and every tattered pair of breeches a *san-culotte*. Since I have seen Ireland, I admire the patience and moderation of the people, that they do not (what would be more excusable in them than in distinguished revolutionists, authors, journalists, Benthamites, baptised and un-baptised Jews), drive out the devil through Beelzebub the prince of devils.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

The Quebec *Gazette* of the 30th May says:—Captain Philpotts, aide-de-camp to Sir John Colborne, our new Commander-in-Chief, has arrived at Montreal. Sir John is expected in a few days, but avails himself of this opportunity to visit Washington. The Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, we are assured, has received special instructions to make a public declaration of his Majesty's approbation of Sir John's Administration of the government of that Province.

Addresses are putting in to Sir Francis B. Head, and he answers all of them at great length. Sir Francis seems to understand something of the modern trade of agitation.

We regret to have to say that the weather still continues unfavorable to the agricultural operations. In the new settlements the heavy rains have prevented the sowing of the crops, preparatory to putting in a crop, and in the old settlements the low grounds have been unfit to be wrought. The dry north-east wind which now prevails, will, however, prove favorable in this respect, although it retards vegetation, which is fully ten days later than in common years. Less wheat has been sown than usual, and the time is now past. Oats and potatoes are still in good season. Industry in the towns is put in full activity by the arrival of the shipping. About 233 ships and brigshaving now reached Quebec, and 3939 passengers. Provisions of every kind are high priced.—*Grill.*

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The new feature of emigration among the Canadians on the Chambly and in other Parishes, to the far west has been caused by the return of some persons from that country, who had left these Parishes and been successful there, and their giving an inviting description of their new abode. There are, however, other causes which have influenced this movement. The Canadian soon exhausts the soil he works upon, and he never seeks to bring it back into hearty the crops of the four last years have failed, and such was the poverty of the inhabitants on the Chambly, that instead of selling what they bought it in the newer settlements on both sides the St. Lawrence. The Canadians in that part of the Province have also a roving disposition by having themselves or their relations, been engaged in the fur trade; perhaps, also, the subdivision of property has had its influence.

The Canadian, we fear, will not gain much by removal any where, if he continue to be an Agriculturist. His mind and habits will find it difficult to make those changes of culture which are necessary to become permanent residents in one place, while by removal, a virgin soil offers for some years abundant harvests.

It is a fact that the wheat of Europe has been brought to America in large quantities and has found a ready market. The climate of the westerly side of North America is not favourable to the growth of agricultural productions generally. It is liable to extremely heavy rains, extreme droughts, extreme and sudden variations of temperature, which consume or much diminish the means of the soil's production. Nor are the cultivators much skilled. In no part of America are there such agriculturists as in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where the same means have been adopted, they are much more expensive and much less sure.—*Quebec Gaz.*

MONTREAL, May 27.

We have learned on unquestionable authority, that Lord Gosford congratulates himself on the signal success of his diplomatic labours in Lower Canada, and complacently declares that one session more of the Legislature will set every thing to rights. We trust that the mental aberration of his lordship is only a monomania. His Excellency cannot be so insane as to believe that he has made any progress in the grand work of conciliation and peace; and his delusion must rest on his hopes of gaining a majority through the aid of Messieurs D.artzsch, Yanfelson and Delebury. Such hopes, to say nothing of their absurdity, prove, that Lord Gosford looks rather to the evil list than to the interests of "the English Inhabitants of this province."

What a perfect farce, though perhaps a little tragical to those who pay £2000 sterling a month for its performance. Poor John Bull, as a London wag well said, has certainly become an ox.—*Herald*

The ALLIANCE SOCIETY of Upper Canada, has published an Address to their brother Reformers of the sister Province, in reply to the prorogation Speech of Sir Francis Head. It is a most spirited document, and dissects and exposes the sophisms, ignorance, and misstatements, of the Lieutenant-Governor, in a clear and most unmerciful manner. His Excellency, we must say, is left scarcely a leg to stand on. The Address deserves to be read and re-read by every sound Reformer, for it speaks the language of FREEDOM.—*Indicator.*

The Toronto Times have issued a declaration, in which they give out that their fundamental principle and object is "to perpetuate the connexion between Upper Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." We suspect these chaps. Four years ago, Lord Gosford wished to reform some abuses in the Upper Province, thereby to benefit the people, and to make them more attached to the Mother Country, and these game gentry, who are now issuing Declarations, backed up a most tremendous lobby, and threatened "to cast about in their mind's eye for a new state of political existence;" that is, threatened to join the STAVES, if Lord Gosford persisted. These are the boys who are now so forward to perpetuate the Union between the two countries, and who talk of shedding their blood to preserve it! It won't do. The people will not be humbugged by this Tory clap-net nonsense. They know well that it is not the connexion, but the leaves and fish-tails, that the Tories are troubled about. It is to preserve the latter that they are issuing Declarations.—*ib.*

THE WEATHER, since Friday last, has been wet, cold, and raw. The trees continue very backward. The grass is a good appearance, but the ground in flat lands is over moist, and requires warm weather. The air to-day is again cold, and heavy rain falling.—*ib.*

MONTREAL MARKETS, MAY 26. FLOUR.—The last important sale was 1000 bbls. U. C. Fine, at 29s. 6d. There has been a good inquiry during the week; but owing to the small quantity in market, sales have not been consi-

derable. In consequence of contrary winds, but little has of late been imported from the Upper Province. The market is bare of superfine and middlings. Fine cannot be quoted under 29s.

GRAIN.—A lot of 1600 bushels best fresh U. C. White Wheat, has been offered for 5s. 10d per 60 lbs; 5s. 9d was refused. It has been shipped for Quebec. About 4900 bushels U. C. Barley have been sold at 3s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, prime mess 47s. 6d a 50s, prime 45s. a 42s. 6d. Pork, mess 110s a 115s, prime mess 90s a 85s, prime 80s a 85. Butter (salt) in firkins 9d a 10d. Cheese, English 1s 1d a 1s 4d, common 10d a 1s, American 4d a 5d.—*Mon. Herald Abstr. Act.*

The following is Sir Francis B. Head's reply to the Toronto County Address:

Gentlemen,—No one can be more sensible than I am, that the stoppage of the supplies has caused a general stagnation of business, which will probably end in the ruin of many of the inhabitants of this city; and in proportion as the Metropolis of the Province is impoverished, the farmer's market must be lowered.—for how can he possibly receive money when those who should consume his produce are seen flying in all directions from a land from which industry has been publicly repelled?

But I am guiltless of the distress which Upper Canada must shortly most bitterly endure; for, in my legislative capacity I have never lost an opportunity of entreating that I might be assisted in attracting into this Province, by tranquillity the wealth and population of the Mother Country. In this simple and peaceable doctrine I have, however, been opposed by a fatal declaration, which emanated, I regret to say, from the Metropolitan County, that the Constitution was in danger!!!—and that "the grand object was to stop the Supplies!" Well, this "grand object" has been gained for you, and what, I ask, has been the result?

The clerks and messengers of the Government Officers, who during a long session have laboured unremittingly for the public service, are now surrounded by their families, perhaps penniless. Money, which not only has improved your roads but has given profit and employment to thousands of deserving people, is now stagnant;—the sufferers in the late war have lost the remuneration, which was absolutely almost in their hands; emigration has been arrested, and instead of the English yeoman arriving with his capital in this free and British country, its mechanics in groups are seen escaping from it in every direction, as if it were a land of pestilence and famine;—all just claim for assistance from the Mother Country has vanished;—every expectation for relief from maternal industry is hourly diminishing.

In the flourishing Continent of North America, the Province of Upper Canada now stands like a healthy young tree that has been girdled, its drooping branches mournfully betraying that its natural nourishment has been deliberately cut off.

With feelings of deep melancholy I acknowledge myself to have been apparently defeated.

The object of my mission—my exertions—my opinions—my earnest recommendations, have been received by language to which I have no desire to allude, and the grand object of "stopping the supplies" is now termed by its promoters the 'Victory of Reform.' Gentlemen—I have no hesitation in saying, that another such victory would ruin this country.

But this opinion is hourly gaining ground; the good sense of the country has been aroused; the yeoman has caught a glimpse of his real enemy; the farmer beginning to see who is his