The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

Vol. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1836. No. 4.

Agriculture.

Lime for Wheat.

Wheat, we are told, is improved for seed by being kept on hand a year, and will then produce a crop without smut, and will not be injured by the fly. Judge Buel, a celebrated agriculturist, residing near Albany, observes, "I am almost a proselyte to the opinion that the oil is deposited in the down of the kernel before the grain is harvested, and that the same warmth which matured the seed to vegetate in the earth produces the insect there also. I am inclined to form the hypothesis, and not without reason, that the seed of both the smut and the fly lost their vegetative power during the heat of a hot summer. I will not venture to say that timing seed to be effectious against the fly, as it is against smut; but this much I can say, that I always time my seed wheat, and never have it injured by smut or fly, while many fields in my neighborhood are annually devastated by the one, or materially injured by the other."

The use of Lime as a Manure for Wheat.—The application of lime to wheat culture is one of the most important improvements in modern husbandry. It is well known that our lands, where the soil is fit for any kind of arable products, will yield good crops of wheat, when first cleared of their native growth of wood; but, after having been tilled some years, they cannot easily produce wheat with difficulty, and it is often found impossible to obtain it by any of the common modes of culture. In most parts of Massachusetts, and in some parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, the farmers for a long period scarcely ever attempted to raise wheat, and still more rarely succeeded when they did attempt it. Yet wheat was a common and profitable crop in those places in the earliest periods of their settlement. In process of time, however, the land became incapable of producing that precious product, and our farmers were compelled to forego its culture, till quite recently it has been successfully cultivated by means of manuring with lime.

Similar variations and appearances have likewise been observed in Europe. Wheat countries by continued tillage have become almost incapable of yielding wheat. The cause and remedy of this partial barrenness, this incapacity in the soil to produce plants, which it had once brought forth in abundance, were alike involved in obscurity, till modern discoveries in chemistry threw light on the subject. It has been found that the texture of every soil is deficient, unless it contains a mixture of three kinds of earth, viz. clay, sand and *lime;* and that lime in some of its combinations exists in wheat both in the straw and in the kernel. In some soils, fertile in other respects, lime may either have no existence, or be found in very minute portions, and be soon exhausted. If lime be a constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil when we attempt to raise that crop, we must furnish lime by art, or wheat will not grow. Or if native lime exists in the soil in small quantities, the land may bear wheat till the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant till a fresh supply of lime, marl, pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is added.

Mr. Young, of Nova Scotia, an able English writer on agricultural topics, says, "It cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing it; and he quotes several instances in favor of this assertion. Dr. Anderson likewise gives an account of a field which had a top-dressing of lime for the pupose of raising wheat; but the lime by accident was not applied to a small patch of the field, and in that patch there was not crop, while every part to which lime was applied produced wheat luxuriantly. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to show that lime, in Great Britain, is considered not only useful, but indispensible to the production of wheat.

A consideration of these premises has induced some persons to suppose, that, by the judicious use of lime or other calcareous substances, such as marl or plaster of Paris, wheat may be as well raised in New England as in the western States. The subject is certainly of great importance, and we are glad to learn that the raising of wheat has been recently revived with good success in some parts of the valley of the Connecticut River.—*American Farmer.*

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1836.

The packet ship *Havre*, from Havre, has arrived at New York, and brought Paris papers to the 4th ult. The following is the chief intelligence by her:—

The *Havre* has on board $350,000, part of the indemnification money, but whether in gold or silver we are not informed

Intelligence from Madrid is to the 27th of March. The Chamber of Procuradores (Deputies) has elected M. Gonzales for its President. This is a triumph for M. Mendizabal. If Señor Isturitz had been chosen, the Premier would probably have been compelled to resign; that gentleman being the head of the ultra liberal party. Gonzales is opposed to Mendizabel in matters of finance, but in other respects he is politically the Premier's friend. The most striking feature of Mendizabel's policy as regards the war, is his inveterate opposition to foreign interference. He has made it the turning point of his administration.

The king of the French has signed an ordonnance removing the incertitude heretofore existing as to the perpetual emancipation of a slave who sets foot upon the soil of France, with the consent of the master; Hitherto it has been claimed that the rights of the master were restored, on the return of the slave to the colony. Now those rights are declared to be gone forever the moment the slave lands in France.

The French ministers have resolved to lay before the Chambers a proposition for levying a duty of 15 centimes the pound on beet-root sugar.

A letter from Rome states that Don Miguel, having offered rudeness to the beautiful princess Aldobrandini Borghese, (formerly Miss Talbot) was challenged by the prince, but refused to fight on the plea of superior rank, and that but for the interference of the Pope himself he would have been outgeneled by the indignant husband. The insult was offered in the chapel of the Vatican, during the performance of a solemn religious ceremony.

A memorial of a painful and touching character was presented to the Queen of Spain on the 23d of March. It was signed by Colonel Don Manuel Fontiscrne, and stated that his young wife had been shot, with twenty-nine other females, by order of the Carlist Chief Cabrera, in revenge for the execution of his mother, shot as a spy.

Several accounts from the east of war in Spain concur in saying that the English ships of war have received orders to act offensively against the Carlists. If this be true, it must be on account of the cruelties committed against English prisoners.

The storm of the 25th March has been attended with some disastrous effects on the French coast than on the English. The *Fremin* from Bayonne, with 12 men, was lost on the second, and was compelled by its crewmen to attempt to enter the port. The greatest part of the population of Boulogne was on the pier to witness the scene. The vessel was driven by the waves on one of the defences of the port, and was not gotten off and brought alongside the quays, till the morning of the 24th April, when she made a great quantity of water. She was to be sold on the following Thursday, in consequence of the damage she had experienced. The major part of her cargo had been taken out and placed under taxes.

The American ship *Harriet and Jessie*, from Charleston, followed the *Francis Depas*, and after striking once or twice succeeded in getting safe into the harbor. The American brig *Carthaginian* came next, unexpectedly, to the people of Havre, as owing to the thick fog she had not been seen before she was close upon them. She also fortunately succeeded in making the harbor.

Texas.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondent of the *New Orleans Commercial Bulletin*, for the following slip, dated Sunday morning, April 24:—

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texan government schooner *Invincible*, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that General Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had dispatched Major Baker with 400 men against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the seat of government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brazos is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

Dreadful Massacre.—We also learn that 12 unarmed emigrants, that left this city in the *William and Francis*, for Copano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

The *Pennsylvania* is expected up tonight with further information. The *Brutus* was to sail the day after the *Invincible*, with women and children.

We also learn that Dr. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio, was, while travelling with three American gentlemen, taken by the Mexicans, horribly mutilated, his body cut down, and his bowels torn out and left in that situation before life was extinct! The wife of Dr. Harrison came passenger in the *Invincible*.

Naval Engagement.—The Texan armed schooner *Invincible*, Captain Brown, fell in with the Mexican schooner *Montezuma*, at anchor off the Brazos Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the *Montezuma* before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men; the expedition is now destroyed. The *Invincible* was some cut in her sails and rigging, but had not a man wounded. The fate of the *Montezuma's* crew is not known.

The *Sherbrooke Advocate* gives a flattering account of the prospects of that village. Great bustle and activity it appears at present prevail in it. About a dozen private dwellings have been already commenced this spring; and the British American Land Company are opening three or four new streets, and erecting a number of dwelling houses, factories, &c. There is great demand for labor of all kinds.

The introduction of capital into this part of the country by the Land Company, will speedily work wonders. Its effects are even already very perceptible, and it cannot be doubted that when the contemplated roads are open, and the back settlements made accessible from the St. Lawrence, the enterprise of the Townships which has been till now sickly, will be quickened prodigiously. Want of capital, and want of an easy intercourse with the rest of the Province, have been the greatest, if not the sole drawbacks upon its prosperity. The operations of the Land Company are likely to supply both these desiderata, and in addition, to attract an industrious population to the lands in that quarter, which, without a supply of the former, would remain for a long time useless and uncultivated.

The factious enemies of the British American Land Company, who, from merely party and political considerations, do all in their power to thwart its objects and accomplish its ruin, address in furtherance of their designs, one argument that has a semblance of truth in it to the vulgar prejudices of their adherents. It is self-interest alone, say they, that induces a Company of individuals in England to invest money in lands in this Colony, and that for every sixpence expended on the Lands, they will look for a profit; and that this profit being drawn from the Colony, must be considered as so much loss. Those who use this mode of reasoning, take care to give the greatest degree of prominence to what is drawn from the Colony in the shape of profit upon capital, and so carefully conceal from view the advantages conferred by the capital from which this very profit springs. They might as well, and we would say with a greater degree of justice, denounce British merchants because they send us supplies, not from motives of benevolence, but from motives with a view to their own profit, as the British Land Company, because it converts our forests into cultivated fields, upon condition of receiving a portion of the produce. In the case of merchants or manufacturers, a great part of what they supply leaves no representative value behind; whereas the expenditure of capital upon the wild lands, opens up for the country a permanent and constant source of wealth. However large the profits obtained, the lands still remain.

Most assuredly that is a most niggardly and, in the end, an unprofitable rule of action, which our short-sighted *patriots* have adopted, and which leads them to reject a vast public benefit, because British capitalists may serve their own interests by conferring it. The lender of money is universally entitled to interest upon it; so those who risk their capital are equally entitled to a profit. But upon no rational or feasible grounds can the Franco-Canadian faction attempt to justify their extreme and bitter opposition to Land Companies; unless, leaving reason out of the question, it is to be traced to that disgraceful feature in their character—antipathy to the general prosperity of the Province, as the would not tend to consolidate their own power, or that of the ideal *nation Canadienne*. Their malignant efforts, however, will prove abortive. They may retard, but they can never prevent Lower Canada from attaining that high degree of commercial and agricultural prosperity, undoubtedly within her reach.

We copy from the *Sherbrooke Advocate* the Reply of the Royal Commissioners to a Petition of the Constitutional Association, for the Southern Division of the County of Sherbrooke. From it we learn that some, or all of the Royal Commissioners, will probably visit the Eastern Townships during the summer.

The suggestion it contains will, we hope, be unremittingly kept in view, and which is, that the inhabitants should be prepared to lay the fullest information—practical examples—before the Commissioners of every inconvenience which they experience in the operation of the law as it exists. If this suggestion be of any value to the population of the Eastern Townships, it is of infinitely greater to us, who have daily practical examples of the destructive effect of imperfect laws upon public prosperity.

The Commissioners declare that they cannot entertain the idea of severing one portion of the Province from the remainder.

Quebec, *March* 28, 1836.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Majesty's Commissioners of Enquiry, to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition forwarded by you, without date, relative to various subjects of complaint, submitted as affecting the Eastern Townships. I am desired to state, that the subjects will not fail to receive the careful attention of the Commissioners, and that it is probable that some or all of their number will visit the Eastern Townships during the summer; and in the meanwhile, I am to suggest, as likely to facilitate any enquiries connected on the spot, the collection of the fullest information procurable, on the population of that part of the Province, as well as any practical examples of the inconveniences said to be felt there from the existing system of Civil Law.

With respect to the concluding paragraph of the Petition, the Commissioners direct me to state, that they are not prepared to enter upon the consideration of any proposal for severing one portion of the Province from the remainder; but that they will be ready to lend their attention to any well digested plan for conferring on the chief Districts of the Province, Municipal Institutions for the management of their internal affairs. I am Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thos. Fred. Elliot.

Samuel Brooks, Esq.
J. S. Walton, Esq.

The new Steamboat, built by Mr. Masters, to ply on the ferry to Laprairie, in connexion with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, was launched yesterday afternoon, and immediately afterwards towed up to town by the *Britannia*. The boat went off handsomely, having been previously named the *Princess Victoria*, by the lady of the Hon. P. McGill, the Chairman of the Railroad Company. An immense concourse of spectators were present.

We were happy to learn last night that the Upper Canada stage, which was lost near the Coteau du Lac last winter, has been recovered, with the baggage of the passengers, in one of whose trunks were about $5000 belonging to the City Bank. The mail bag has not been found. We shall give further particulars tomorrow.

A new Steamboat named the *Canassatego* belonging to the Ottawa & Rideau Canal Forwarding Company, was launched the other day at Kingston.

Mr. Editor,—There is no sedentary amusement more general and more fashionable than playing at cards. This is much to be lamented; for it is, of all recreations, the most unprofitable. But as it is, in all country circles, hard and fast, a confirmed habit, I would be in vain to attempt to annihilate the practice by a lecture. This being impracticable, could not a tolerative game usurped in lieu of the fashionable one of the same name, be introduced with advantage? I mean to the multiplication table game.

The following plan, which I invented some years ago, appears to be tolerably well calculated for the purpose:—

Let a common pack of cards, fifty-two in number, be taken for the game. On the blank side of each of these, let there be written, a word of the following sentence, from the *Economy of Human Life*:—

"Man is the first winnetz the heart of man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his breast."

"When scandal is busy, and the fame of her neighbour is tossed from rogue to rogue; if charity and good nature open not her mouth, the finger of silence restrain her lip."

Now, let four persons (A, B, C and D) sit down to play. Thirteen cards are dealt to each person. A. begins the game, and throws down, for instance, the word *scandal*, and says, perhaps "Scandal is the refuge of a disingenuous mind." Then it is B's turn to play. If he can carry on the sentence with the word *is*, (which we will call *following suit*,) he takes the trick, unless C. has the word *the* in his hand. Supposing, however, that B. has not the word *is*, he must throw down another card, and frame a new sentence. For example, he throws down the word *evil*, and says, perhaps, "Scandal will alienate our best friends." Now, C. cannot follow suit, because *alienate* is not in the pack. He, therefore, throws down, for instance, the word *not*, and says, perhaps, "Scandal will not wound the peace of a good conscience." Here, again, it is obvious, that no one can follow suit, because the word *wounds* is not in the pack. D. then, perhaps, throws down the word *open*, and may say, "Scandal will not open the mouth of a wise man." Could D. have finish the sentence, he would gain the trick. But as it is he fail. Therefore, A. must play again, according to the principles already laid down. If he can do nothing further to complete the sentence, he must abandon it to B., and so on C. &c., till it be completed. If no one can succeed, the first player takes the trick, and begins again.

It must be remarked, that the trick is to be taken as soon as a distinct sentence is framed. It is not to be done in three words, so much the better. The successful player always leads with another card. In cases where the player can neither follow suit, nor frame any part of a corresponding sentence, he must discard one from his pack, and this must be considered as some mortification.

The great art of the game consists, not merely in stating a reasonable, compact sentence; (for unless it be true, and pertinent, it must not be suffered to pass,) but such a one as shall not be found *in the pack*. The perplexes the next player, and tends indirectly to throw the game into his own power. The first player cannot do this, because his word serves only as a ground work for the others. For example, A. throws down the word man, and says, "Man is a fashionable sin." B. throws down the word *winnetz*, as the only card on the table. He may put down the word *subdueth*, and say, "Man subdueth difficulties, in proportion to the strength of his resolution." C. must now follow both man and subdueth, because they are both already played. If he cannot, D. must try, then A again, &c.

The advantages of this game, particularly to young people, are the following:—

1. It relieves the vacancy of an idle hour; and very few dispute so well of their time, as not to have at least one, in the twenty-four.

2. It is a happy exercise of the understanding, and gives it a power of profound thinking upon every subject.

3. It cultivates a habit of expressing the thoughts in elegant and correct language.

4. The conversation carried on is of the most moral and sober kind; and as it gives vigour to the mind, it improves the heart.

5. It excites a noble emulation for victory; which, when gained, gives real honor to the successful party, infinitely superior to the tricks and *fake honors* of whist; or of any other game.

6. The address displayed in this game, is of real and momentous service in life. It is a dictionary of religious, morals and philosophy. Whereas the skill exhibited in all other sedentary games, except the sublime one of chess, has no analogy with any rational science, is of no use in life; and depends, not on wisdom, which comprehends the *greater*, but merely on cunning, which is only conversant with the *lesser* objects of the human intellect.

May. 13. B.

Lower Canada.

The sanitary arrangements for the port, as well as for Grosse Isle, are now completed. The Commissioners of the Marine Hospital are Drs. Morrin and Parent, H. Gowan, Esquire, Col. Voyer, and E. Glackemeyer, Esquire; and the Officers of the Establishment are Dr. Hall, Medical Superintendant; Dr. Von Efland, Resident Physician; Mr. Robitaille, Apothecary; and Mr. Michel Glackemeyer, Steward and Keeper.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Weather.—Winter at last appears to have taken its final departure, at least we hope so, for the present. The "Western Fever," symptoms of which have occasionally appeared during the past severe winter, has been quite dispelled by the pleasant weather of the past week and the cheering prospects of a lively business season, which the operations of the Land Company hold out. The farmers are busy, getting in their spring grain, cheered with the sure prospect of a quick market for their surplus produce.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Commercial.

Ten thousand bushels of wheat, says the *Rochester Daily Democrat*, have been received in that city from Canada, this spring.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Monday evening says:—"Stocks have been still further today, and the appearance of money affairs is better than for some weeks past."

The ship *Silas Richards*, formerly a New York and Liverpool packet, well known for her fast sailing, and notorious for having conveyed the President's annual Message to Liverpool for eight successive years, was sold on Saturday at the Exchange, for $18,775.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1836.

By the ship *United States*, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, we have received English papers to the 8th ultimo. They contain nothing of great moment.

The official tables of the British revenue for the quarter ending on the 5th of April, show an increase upon those of the same quarter in 1835, of £33,401. Increase on the financial year ending April 5, £2,11,619. The increase of the customs for the quarter is £162,961; for the year, £1,165,569. The great decrease is in the assessed taxes, being, for the year, £622,634; and for the quarter, £56,300. There is an increase on the excise duties, stamp duties and post office receipts. The amount of exchequer bills necessary for the service of the quarter, is £4,474,522.

It appears to be well established that Roman Catholic establishments are increasing in number, and that very rapidly in England as well as Ireland. One cause of this is stated to be the breaking up of monastic establishments in Spain and other continental countries.

Count D' Argout, the French minister of finance, introduced his project for the relief of the sugar colonies on the 6th of April. He proposes to lay a duty of 15 francs upon every 200 lbs. of beet-root sugar which will about place the two kinds of sugar on an equality. Great opposition to the project was manifested by the liberal or *coté gauche* members, but it appears to have been directed rather against the vexatious details of the bill than to the amount of duty.

The report that Silistria is to be given up by Russia to the Sultan seems to be more and more accredited.

The actual surplus revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure, for the year ending January 5th, 1836, was 1,620,940 pounds, 4 shillings and 11 pence.

At a meeting of the British Entomological Society on the 4th of April a paper was read developing a plan for keeping flies out of houses. The means adopted are simply a net of different colored thread, the meshes three quarters of an inch square, which is hung before the window. The flies, it seems, from the suggesting power of their vision, are stupid enough to suppose that this net presents an absolute bar to their entrance, and therefore do not make the attempt.

There has been a great mortality among the Bishops in England and Ireland lately. Between the 10th of March and the 8th of April, we find recorded the deaths of three; the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and the Bishop of Killaloe, in Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. Valpy, well known by his editions of the classics, died at Reading, on the 24 of April.

The story of Don Miguel's having embarked for Spain, turns out to be all nonsense.

The following Despatch from Lord John Hay, commander of the British squadron on the coast of Biscay, to General Cordova, shows the extent to which the British Government is disposed to aid the Queen. It will give the Carlists some trouble, we think. The letter is dated March 24:—

"Excellency,—I hasten to inform you that I have this moment received orders from the Government of this Kingdom, addressed to your Excellency, and the troops which you command, the most active and efficacious co-operation in preventing the fortresses on this coast, which display the flag of Queen Isabella II. from falling into the power of the troops of the *Pretender*, and also in retaking from the rebels such of these places as may have already fallen into their hands. His Britannic Majesty's squadron has, moreover, received considerable reinforcements of ships and troops from England, together with orders to aid and protect all the operations which your Excellency may think proper to undertake on this coast. I have also to inform your Excellency, that all the ships under my command have received instructions to take on board troops of her Majesty Isabella II. and convey them to any points on the coast. I have given to the officer who is the bearer of this letter every information as to the number of troops each ship can receive, and I entreat your Excellency to be assured that all the forces of this squadron will actively co-operate in the movements of your army, and that I shall have a real satisfaction in meeting your wishes."

It is stated in the London Times of the 5th ult., that Lieutenant General Sir James Lyon, has declined accepting the command of the Forces in North America.

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 7th April says:—"We are authorised to state that, owing to the answer of the Mayor of New York to the Montreal Committee, the National Subscription in the United Kingdom to relieve the sufferers by the late conflagration is, for the present, suspended, until an official acknowledgment the documents of the London Committee to be received from the Corporation of New York."

There was, we perceive by the last arrivals, a good deal of speculation in England on the probable fate of the Irish Municipal Corporation Reform Bill in the House of Lords. No one who has studied with attention, and any degree of freedom from prejudice, the current of events in Britain, and above all, the new direction which has of late years been given to the popular mind, but must see that this Reform measure involves momentous consequences—affecting the popular estimation of the House of Lords—the future condition of Ireland—and last, and comparatively the least, the permanence of the Melbourne Cabinet.

The present Ministry have pledged themselves to the principle of the measure, in a way the least equivocal, and on more occasions than one. It cannot, therefore, be reasonably expected that they will suffer any serious mutilation of it without, at all events, giving the King the opportunity of forming a new Cabinet, or of using his influence, and his prerogative to secure its passage unimpaired in its essential particulars through the House of Lords.

But, convinced as we are, that a change of ministry in the Administration could not affect, permanently, the present dominant principles, we repeat that such change would be the very least of the evils, which there is too much reason to apprehend would result from the destruction of this Bill by the Lords. For to what would such a result be tantamount? To a negation of long-needed and long-prayed for justice to a portion of the United Kingdom. Nay more. The refusal would be aggravated, in its wounding and exasperating character, by the fact that what was thus denied to Ireland had been bestowed upon England and Scotland, where it was not required. Indignity would then be added to injustice; and it is not to be said that any refined and philosophical reasoning could repress the outbreakings of the scorned prayer, and insulted feelings of seven millions of Irishmen. Treasures, to a vast amount, might continue to be poured into the rankling wounds of Ireland, in the shape of Government grants, bounties upon her manufactures, and of voluntary contributions; but a full measure of justice can alone cure them. The consequences, then, to the future peace and prosperity of Ireland, of the loss of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, which is a measure of palpable necessity, would be great, and, beyond question, pernicious.

We have said that the House of Lords themselves are most deeply interested in the issue of this question. On two recent occasions they came into collision with the House of Commons, and, we believe, with public opinion—that is, with the opinion of the majority of the intelligent of the community. The shock was so violent as to go far to obliterate from the public mind the habitual and mysterious reverence with which it had been for centuries accustomed to regard its hereditary legislators. It was thrown back upon first principles, and the use of the House of Lords, as at present constituted, became with it a prime question to be determined. It cannot be denied, by even the bigotted "divine right" advocates, that profound reasoning, and a display of those innumerable ties of the British Constitution, formed by time and an influxy of circumstances, would have to contend against heavy odds, in showing to the satisfaction of the public, the completeness of this branch, or that it possessed a utility that could not be improved; when the measures alluded to, that were evidently right, had just been refused the sanction of their Lordships. Hence the agitated question of a reform in the House of Lords, that has sprung directly from the collision between them, the House of Commons and the public. Regarding, as we do, this body as essential to the preservation of the integrity of the British Constitution, we shall regret, on their own account, the countenance which will be given by their mutilation or rejection of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, to the speculations which have been raised of their use in the Legislature; as well as on account of Ireland, to which such rejection cannot fail to bring additional distraction and misery.

It was confidently stated that a part of their Lordships are for the entire rejection of the Bill, upon its second reading in the House, while others propose mutilating it so in Committee, as that it shall not be recognizable by its original framers. We trust that neither course will be pursued.

The following observations from the *Kingston Herald*, refer to a new branch of commerce which at no distant day, we have little doubt, will be prosecuted to a great extent between these Provinces and the United States. At present, New York is the chief market for the comparatively small consumptions in lumber between the countries; but as our facilities of intercourse, with that and other parts, are multiplied, the demand for our staple products will be greatly increased. The completion of the Chambly Canal and the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, will materially assist in fostering this branch of commerce. All that is required to render it profitable both to us and to our neighbours, is, that it should be left entirely unfettered by imposts on either side. We can claim with a good grace a free admission for our timber into the United States' markets, as most of their agricultural products are admitted free of duty into ours.

The journal referred to, thus notices the prospects of the trade in lumber and grain between Kingston and Oswego, for this year:—

"A vast quantity of lumber has been passed on the Ottawa River, for transportation by the Rideau Canal to Oswego and New York. Two gentlemen alone have the million of feet ready for the American market by this route; and a new steamboat is nearly built at Smith's Falls, which is especially designed to convey this lumber to this town, for which it will be shipped in consorts for Oswego. The Kingston Stave Forwarding Company have engaged two schooners to bring their staves from the different ports on Lake Erie, by the Welland Canal, to their wharf at Garden Island. These and other schooners will take lumber from this port to Oswego, and freight from thence to the upper lakes. Hence by carrying freight along their whole route, they will be able to reduce

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