Canadians, and that if a union of the Provinces took place, he was confident that the first thing that would be proposed in the united Assembly would be a separation, which would undoubtedly be carried, &c.

Mr. Cameron, one of the members for the County of Lanark, replied to this tirade in a manner that abashed the official sycophant, who, finding the indignation of the House rising against him, attempted to explain away and retract what he had said.

Mr. Cameron maintained that the *Morning Courier*, and the party with which it acted, differed very little from those whom the Solicitor General would recognise as loyal, except upon the Church question; and challenged him to state the measures supported by that party, the object or tendency of which was to produce a separation.

Mr. Hagerman cited as an instance, quite conclusive, that the *Morning Courier* besides *disputing* the claim of the Church of England, supported the proposed alteration in the law of primogeniture!

Despite the querulous garrulity of Mr. Sherwood, and the becoming abhorrence of His Majesty's Solicitor General for Upper Canada, of the Constitutional Reformers of Montreal and French Canadians, the Assembly, on the day after the scene sketched above occurred, negatived the Resolution deprecating a union of the Provinces.

In regard to the charges in which Mr. Hagerman indulged against this journal and the Constitutional Reformers of this Province, it is not necessary for us to say much. The absurd imputation that we, and those who act with us, desire a separation from the Mother Country, was properly met by Mr. Cameron. We fear not to tell Mr. Hagerman, and his myrmidons, that our bond of attachment to the Parent State is of a more stable kind than a debasing idolatry of power. Reciprocity of interests, besides a host of endearing recollections and associations, form, and will long continue, we hope, to do so, the links of that chain that securely anchors to the British Isles these Colonies.

It is sickening to see so great affectation of loyalty from such unstamped politicians as Mr. Hagerman, whose cast of principles always tallies with the superscription of the coin he fingers for his services—be it English, French, or American. We have no desire to handle His Majesty's Solicitor General roughly, for we know his public character wont bear it. What a chequered scene it presents, from his exploits as a Militia Ensign to the moment of his breathing anathemas and slaughter against a peaceably disposed portion of His Majesty's subjects! Always overbearing and insolent when and where he could, like an underbred *parvenu*, he can also truckle as meanly and stoop as lowly as ever courtier did, to the powers that be. Of his filial attachment to mother church, and abhorrence of all who dare dispute her pretensions, we shall say nothing at present, but refer the reader's attention to an extract in another column from the Prospectus, &c.

We could repeat a little anecdote about a very ill-bred, petulant and disagreeable Ensign of Militia, (not, of course, Ensign Hagerman) that might convey an useful hint how the members of the Upper Canada Assembly might cure the Solicitor General of his insolent bearing among them, but we fear the subject would be found far beneath the grave attention of the House, and, no doubt, infinitely below that of Mr. Hagerman.

We are unwilling to extend further these hasty remarks that have been elicited by Mr. Hagerman's wanton attack upon the Constitutional Reformers of this City. Much remains unsaid, and we may recur to the subject again.

The Canada rogues, says the *Montpelier Watchman*, of the 22d ult., are flooding that section of the country with $10 bills on the State Bank, Boston. Red vignette in the centre, with a slip, payable to A. Jackson, new emission.

A Drouthy Neighbour.—Upon Saturday last, a warrant was issued from the office of B. Drolet, Esq., High Constable of this City, for the apprehension of Frederick Levrardon, a young man of about 19 years of age, for feloniously entering the cellars of Mr. John Hoff, in the Quebec Suburbs, and taking therefrom, bottled beer to a very considerable amount. The said Levrardon is now in Jail, to await his trial.

The *New York Express* states:—"Ice has begun to make freely in the North River. The steamboat reached here yesterday, having cut through the ice as low down as Red Hook—although below Catskill it was quite thin. It is unusual for the river to close so early. A large quantity of produce is laying at Albany and Troy, which, should it be detained, will be a serious damage to the owners. The Canal is closed. From a person who came down last evening, we learn that the Catskill mountains are covered with snow, but none on the low grounds."

We are happy to have it in our power to publish the following extract of a private letter from Burlington:—

"Burlington, Monday, 1 o'clock a.m.

"On one trip hither, we met a person proceeding to Montreal, who reported that one of the passengers from thence, on Thursday, was killed, and another dangerously hurt. On arrival here, however, I find that only one is seriously hurt, and that he is much better this evening, and likely to be well in a few days. I understand the gentleman's name to be Blackwood."

The Quebec St. Andrew's, St. George's, and St. Patrick's Societies, including the Caledonian Society, according to the *Gazette*, are composed at present of about 600 members. They raise for charitable purposes four or five hundred pounds a year, besides the handsome collections which are usually made for the poor in the Churches at their anniversaries.

We must defer noticing Dr. Barber's Lecture on Monday night, till tomorrow.

Erratum.—Instead of "Bill to *limit* the Representation of Upper Canada," read Bill to *amend*, &c.

Extract from the "Prospectus of the Plan and Principles of a Society proposed to be formed in Montreal," &c.

This very notable specimen *of the wisdom with which the world is governed*—the very antiphrasis of Minerva, salient from the brain of Jove—must have sprung out of the addle-heads of some such pious and enlightened spirits as a learned dignitary of the law in Upper Canada, who was pleased, in a memorable speech delivered in the House of Assembly, March 4, 1835, to express himself in the following terms, *wh le advocating the exclusive right of the Church of England to the whole of the goodly appropriation of one-seventh of the whole Territory of that vast Province*:—"And now, Mr. Speaker, I will ask, why is the Established Church thus assailed; can it be alleged against her that her Litany is not holy—that her doctrines are not pure—that her practices and principles are in any respect reprehensible?" What more of immaculate purity or infallibility has Rome ever claimed to herself! What would this idolater of the Protestant Church of England not have been, had he been nurtured in Spain or Italy? But this is nothing to the height which he soars on the Pegasean wing of an exalted devoteism, into the sublimest altitude of hyperbole—in the next paragraph! "It is not for *human lips* to utter the eulogy of the Church of England!" (*a human institution tho!*) "as well might we attempt to add dignity to the attributes of the Deity, by the praises of mortal man!" We have lately heard a good deal more than was conducive to peace or edification in this Lower Province, touching the *questio vexata* of the idolatries of the Roman Church. And not a little good indignation and effervescent zeal were expended on a recent occasion in the metropolitan city, by some clergymen of the Church of England, whose spirits, like Paul in the midst of the idolatries of Athens, were stirred within them, in the prospect of the public abominations of the *Fete de Dieu*. They may find employment for their superabundant zeal, we hoat going so far from home. What ustration, we would ask, will suffice, in the estimation of these abhorrers of idolatry, to purge their own Zion from the foul pollution of such monstrous idolatry as that of the learned Solicitor-General of Upper Canada, whose deluded eye sees in the mere creature of human wisdom and policy—an institution more than divine—of such transcendant purity and perfection as to rival the attributes of the Deity? We really pity the Church of England, thus maugled by the foolish adulation of her votaries; and, notwithstanding the eulogy of the learned Solicitor-General on the faultless perfection of her Litany, we would humbly presume to recommend the addition of another petition on her own behalf. *From foolish friends and interested flatterers, good Lord deliver us!*

Such advocates as this learned jurist are, like the elephants in oriental warfare, very much more mischievous to their allies than to their enemies! But, to be serious, this Rodomontade affords a very striking indication of the length to which Mr Hagerman and his kith, kin and allies are prepared to go, to force upon the country a dominant Church. And the country, say we, will richly deserve to be saddled with this burden, if it can be so silly as so believe that it is "her holy Litany, her pure doctrines, her irreprehensible principles and practices," which have captivated so absolutely the supreme affections of Mr. Hagerman's pious soul, and that he is not rather actuated by the unerring instinct of self-love—the shrewdness of that worldly wisdom which has revealed to him the *vision beatific*, of what and how many goodly fruits of temporal power and influence would accrue to himself & his party from this Church triumphant. These *mirables amores*, which have enflamed the enthusiastic breast of this admirer of the *State Church*, are raptures flowing from the same source, and fed with the same aliment, as those which raised the cry—the *shout* among the silversmiths and priests belonging to the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, when their craft was in danger, from the rude assaults of the eloquence of the Apostle Paul—"All with one voice, about the space of two hours, cried out great is Diana of the Ephesians!" We shrewdly suspect that Mr. Hagerman, in the present case, is pretty much what Demetrius the silversmith was at Ephesus, the leader and orator of his fellow-craftsmen! The sentiments which he has expressed in this speech, are common to him, with the would-be aristocracy or oligarchy of Toronto. We would boldly ask the question, what wi l that Province lack of the ultraism and Orangeism of Ireland, when men of such overstrained zeal and devotion, in the cause of Church domination, are possessed of the ascendancy, and can wield for their party purposes all the powers of Church and State! Let the Colonies beware of such men—self is the prime and ultimate object of their idolatry; and whatever professions of patriotism, principle or piety they may make, they seek only to aggranuize themselves and their party.

Lower Canada.

A country farmer was, two days ago, fairly "done brown" on the market place of this city, by two butchers, who pretended to effect a purchase from him of several oxen, for which they agreed to pay cash, but which they managed to convey away to the slaughter house, after giving him only seven dollars, under pretence they would go and obtain the remainder. They thought by giving some earnest in hand, they would save themselves from the penalty of grand larceny. The names of the butchers are Walter Prendergast and Hypolite Roy.—*Gazette.*

Commercial.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

Wednesday, *Nov.* 30.

Ashes.—Prices of both descriptions have remained steady, and the demand for Pots continues fair at $7; for Pots the inquiry remains limited at $7,25.

Flax Seed.—A sale of 100 casks Clean new crop, in shipping order, has been made for future delivery at $1.

Flour and Meal.—The demand for Western Flour continues fair, and holders are very firm at former prices; sales of common brands Canal at $10; fancy, $10,25; and Ohio, via canal, best brands, $9,87½ @ $10; Georgetown in trifling parcels is selling at $10,75.

Grain.—There have been no further receipts of foreign for about ten days past; a sale of 1000 bushels very handsome White Dantzic Wheat has been made at $2,12½, cash; and a cargo of 7500 Yellow Russian sold, to arrive, at $1,06½, 60 days; a parcel of 5000 bushels Trieste Rye also sold, to arrive, at $1,27½, 60 days' interest added.

Provisions.—Pork is heavy, and prices declining; a steady though limited demand continues for Beef at former rates; no change in Lard.

Exchange.—A few sales have been made for the next packets at 9½ ⅌ cent cash, on England.

Boston Market, Nov. 29.

Ashes.—Sales of Pearls at 8c. nothing doing in Pots.

Flour.—Steady sales Genesee, common brand $10,50, and fancy $10.75.

Grain.—But little doing in Corn. Sales of part of a receipt importation Trieste Rye at $1,20 ⅌ bushel.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1836.

Halifax papers to the 23d ultimo, inclusive, were received yesterday. The elections continue to engross public attention. The Members elected are, so far as ascertained:—

Township of Truro—Alex. Archibald, Esq.
Onslow—Alex. M. Upham, Esq.
Windsor—L. M. Wilkins, Esq.
County of Pictou—George Smith, Esq.
John Holmes, Esq.

Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., and Zenas Waterman, Jun., are contesting the County of Queen's with the old Members. Mr. Barss having retired, it is expected that W. B. Taylor, Esq. will be returned for the town of Liverpool, without opposition.

The *Novascotian* contains the following extract of a letter from St. Andrews, N. B., respecting the great Railroad from that town to Quebec:—

"I am happy to say our Railroad surveys are getting on well. Our head surveyor, Captain Yule, of the Royal Engineers, is soon expected here from Quebec, to finish his plans and report; and will then proceed to England, with a deputation from this, to see what Government will do. Capt. Yule's report is most favorable, and we are still sanguine of success in our great project."

The Legislature of New Brunswick is called together for the despatch of business on the 20th instant, which is a month earlier than is usual for that body to assemble. The "weighty reasons" which His Excellency Sir A. Campbell assigns as the cause of this unexpected summons, are, it is said, despatches from home, regarding the future management of the Crown Land Office and Casual Revenue.

In connection with this unexpected meeting, a rumour is afloat that those members of Council who hold any office under Government are to be withdrawn from the Legislature, and that in future no appointment to that body will be made from the official ranks. It is also said that this rule is to extend to the Executive Council. The *St. Andrew's Standard* very much doubts that the same rule will be applied to the Executive Council.

With regard to the disposition of the majority of the Members in the Upper Canada Assembly, respecting a union of the Provinces, we are assured the matter stands thus. The majority would decidedly prefer that Upper Canada should have a sea-port of her own, by the annexation of the island of Montreal; but if this prove impracticable, rather than remain as at present, debarred from all access to the sea, excepting through New York or the ports of this Province, they would hail a union as a mighty benefit.

On casting one's eye over the boundaries of the neighboring States, it is apparent with what consideration they have been laid out, so that each State might, where practicable, enjoy a share of the advantages to be derived from proximity to the ocean, large rivers or lakes. Look, for instance, at the clustering States of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The cause of the opposition of the officials in both Provinces to a union, it is not difficult to discover. A united Government would have fewer places at its disposal. The field of competition would be widened, nepotism would be discouraged, and the mushroom official aristocracies that flourish so luxuriantly in Toronto and Quebec, would be uprooted, and the consequence of many of their members fearfully cut down. Better that the whole lot should be pensioned off, than that a union should not be speedily effected. The arguments of this class, emanating as they do from selfishness, can have no weight with the inhabitants of either Province.

We had an idea that a Poor House would level all distinctions nearly as effectually as the grave itself, and that politics had no more to do with giving charity, than with loving God. Our truth-loving cotemporary of the *Herald*, however, who appears to lie in wait for, and seize every opportunity of doing good, has found out that a House of Industry is a political engine, and that the relieving of street beggars is an undertaking fraught with danger to the community.

To be serious, we have reason to believe that this great and benevolent work has been admirably conducted hitherto, and we are firmly purswaded that it will go on and prosper, though *he* of the *Herald*, should withhold his subscription. The only considerations we are informed, which influence admissions are the destitution of the applicants, and their incapacity to earn a living, and we understand that the numbers admitted, speaking English and French, are about equal. It is somewhat curious, that while the Editor of the *Herald* withholds his subscription from the House of Industry, because it is a French concern, we are informed that some Canadian gentlemen have withheld theirs, under the impression that it is an English concern; so that excuses are usually found when they are wanted.

We annex the *benevolent* and *charitable* paragraph of the *Herald*:—

"We have heard it whispered, that the House of Industry threatens to become an engine for supporting French paupers at the expense of English purses. If there be any truth in the rumour, the English subscribers are more to blame than the French managers. As we neither have subscribed nor intend to subscribe, we have no special right to inquire or grumble; but we would advise all concerned to see, whether the House of Industry is not open to others besides the alleged nuisance of *street-beggars*."

We see noticed the publication of a pamphlet, entitled—"Thoughts upon the lawfulness and expediency of Church establishments: and suggestions for the appropriations of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, as far as respects the Church of England: in a letter to C. A. Hagerman, Esq., M. P. By the Rev. A. N. Bethune."

We have not seen a copy of it yet. The Reverend author will find the Solicitor General a very apt scholar.

Although there is no St. Andrew's Society, in Kingston, St. Andrew's day was celebrated by the sons of Caledonia there with a public dinner, at which John Richardson Forsyth Esq., presided.

We are sure Scotchmen, at least, will peruse with pleasure the annexed account of the celebration of St. Andrew's Day in New York:—

St. Andrew's Society.

The members of this ancient charitable institution celebrated their anniversary yesterday, at the City Hotel, where a very excellent dinner was provided by Mr. Cruttenden, whose exertions on the occasion merit all praise.

We have never witnessed a more happy intermingling of good feeling and fellowship, or more rational enjoyment.

The following gentlemen, who were elected officers at the preparatory meeting, presided on the occasion, and the toasts which follow were announced by the President, and repeated at the foot of the table by the Vice Presidents.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

Hugh Maxwell, President; Richard Irvin, 1st Vice President; William H. Maxwell, 2d Vice President; Alexander Kevan, John F. Mackie, William Scott, Robert L. Stewart, Alexander Kneg, and D. S. Dyson, Managers; John J Palmer, Treasurer; John Campbell, Secretary; Robert Gillespie, Assistant Secretary; Dr. John B. Stevenson, Physician; Rev. Andrew Stark, and Rev. John N. M'Leod, Chaplains.

TOASTS.

1. The day and all who honor it—Song: Old Scotia wake the mountain strain.
2. The President of the United States—Song: Hail Columbia!
3. King William the Fourth—Song: God save the King!
4. The land o' cakes—May God prosper it. Song: Kail brose of auld Scotland
5. The land we live in—the birth place of Washington—ever honored by the countrymen of Bruce and Wallace. Song: The Star spangled Banner.
6. Well directed Charity—Our duty, our aim, and our pleasure.
7. Our emigrant countrymen—The far free hearts; may they never mistake the right gate. Song: Adieu, my native land adieu.
8. Auld Reekie—"All hail thy palaces and towers"—The city of romantic story—of generous hospitality—enlightened patriotism, and liberal learning. Song; It was within a mile.
9. Worth and Genius—

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that"

Song: Sing a' ye bards wi' loud acclaim.

10. The Peasantry of Scotland—

"May Heaven their simple lives prevent,
From luxury's contagion—weak and vile."

Song: Their Groves of sweet myrtle.

11. Auld Lang Syne—The Birks and Braes of Caledonia—associated in our hearts with the memory of youth, beauty friendship and of love. Song: Should auld acquaintance be forgot.
12. The memory of Robert Burns—

"Heh—wimsome! how his saft sweet style,
An' bonny auld words gar us smile!"

Song: While Scotia's muse from a heath covered height.

13. The fair—The best and bonniest o' them. Song: Sweet, sweet is thy smile.

By the Mayor. Scotland—illustrious in the annals of history for noble resistance to oppression, and steady devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty.

By the President of St. George's Society. Scotland—

"A nation fam'd for song and beauty's charms
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms."

By Mr. Irvin, 1st Vice-President. The memory of Knox and the Scottish Reformers—May the spirit which animated them never depart from the country they so nobly served.

By Mr. Maxwell, 2nd Vice-President. Our patron Saint—May his benevolent example ever influence the conduct of his sons.

By John Gregg, Esq. of Canandaigua. Honor and Honesty—the characteristic of true Scotchmen.

By ex-President Hadden. Our native land—if we love it we ought to love our countrymen also, and relieve them in their distress.

By Charles Graham, Esq. The proffered mediation of the British Government in our late difficulties with France, and its prompt and ready acceptance by the President of the United States:

The offer evinced the magnanimity of the British nation,—the acceptance of a generous proof of confidence in the justice of the mother country.

By the President. The memory of our late worthy Vice-President, John Lang, and our Treasurer, Samuel Campbell.

By the Treasurer, J. J. Palmer. The Merchants of the city of New York—the high and honorable character they have attained abroad and at home has been nobly sustained amidst an unexampled loss of capital, and a general embarrassment of trade.

By J. S. Crary. Jeanie Deans—a costly jewel of nature, reflecting lustre in the Palace of Kings.

By Mr. Turnbull. Relieve the distressed—May the spirit of this motto of our Society animate and direct us to supply the wants, alleviate the sorrows, and cheer the hearts of the unfortunate among our countrymen.

We are requested to intimate that those who have not tickets for the whole Course of Lectures on Education, now being delivered by Dr. Barber, can be supplied with tickets for the remaining six Lectures, or half the course, at three shillings each.

Dr. B. lectures tonight.

The Night Watch of this city have captured, and brought to the Watch House, since the middle of last month, about seventy individuals, some for assaults, robberies, vagrancy, and others for being found in the streets in a state of beastly intoxication.

There are at present five hundred and seventy students at Yale College.

At a public meeting, called by advertisement to be held at the News Room yesterday, for the purpose of distributing the residue of the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at New York in December last;

The Hon. P. M'Gill, on motion of Mr. Mac Nider, seconded by Mr. Farish, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Joseph was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Auldjo, the Chairman of the meeting of subscribers, reported that a sum of £944 3 0 had been subscribed, whereof £750 had been remitted to New York at a premium of 2½ per cent., amounting to £768 15 0, which had been acknowledged by the Mayor of New York (in a letter already published) in terms of gratitude. A charge of 19s. 3d. had been incurred for postages, and other disbursements for advertising, &c., not yet ascertained, might leave a balance now available of £165;—Whereon it was Resolved, on motion of B. Holmes, Esq., seconded by A. L. M'Nider, Esq., that the said balance be equally divided between the Ladies' Benevolent Society and the House of Industry of this city, for the ordinary purposes of their respective institutions

(Signed) P. M'Gill, *Chairman.*
J. H. Joseph, *Secretary.*

Montreal, 8th December, 1836.

Upper Canada

STATEMENT of the affairs of the COMMERCIAL BANK of the MIDLAND DISTRICT, on Monday, the 7th day November, 1836.

Stock paid in	£156650	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, of five dollars, and upwards	55250	0	0
Ditto, under five dollars	£119973	0	0
Balance due to other Banks	175123	0	0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank (its Bills in circulation, and balances due to other Banks excepted)	10624	16	11
Cash deposited bearing interest	29185	15	2
	4901	5	10
Total amount of debts due to the Bank	£405774	18	4

Gold Specie, and Cash in the Vaults	£34495	3	7
Bills of Exchange, Notes, and Cash Office	12440	0	0
Bills of Exchange, Office Furniture, &c.	6995	17	0
Balance due from other Banks	2739	7	2
Amount of a debt due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all other Stock, and funded debts of other Banks	15000	0	0
	334104	0	0
Total amount of the resources of the Bank	405774	18	4

Rate of Dividend, on 1st June, 1836.

On old Stock, four per cent.	£4000		
On £65,000 of new Stock paid in	1300		
	5300	0	0
Amount of reserved profits, at the time of declaring the last dividend,	1912	8	6
Amount of debts due to the Bank and not paid	11582	12	1
Of which £350 may be considered doubtful.			

John Strange, *Vice President.*
J. A. Harper *Cashier.*

Sworn before me, this 14th day of November, 1836.
Thomas Markland, J. P.

Guelph Fair and Cattle Trusts, on the 7th ultimo, was remarkably well attended, the supply of Milch Cows, though considerable, was by no means adequate to the demand; of course that species of stock sold high. The show of cattle, although very extensive, met with ready buyers at high prices, and for cattle fit for the butcher an unusual number were exhibited, a fair proportion of which were disposed of. A few draft horses also changed hands. The shop and tavern keepers needed no better proof of "the passing of the Supplies," (by anticipation,) than the well-filled purses of the immense influx of strangers that visited the fair afforded; and barring a few passages from Donnybrook—*just* to remind Pat of *sweet* home,—and which the Magistrates soon put an end to—the utmost harmony prevailed. A number of well contested horse races, for no inconsiderable purses, also added to the attractions of the day. In fact the *tout ensemble* only wanted a few 'merry-go-rounds,'—a Wheel-of-Fortune or two,—a few "*Venderval Elephants*," from *Vin*-gal and the West Indies,—and a few "Walk up, Walk up's, to represent the beau ideal of a good old English Fair.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

Since Sunday evening last, a number of the inhabitants of this place, have been entertained, with lectures on the Holy Scriptures, by a Mr. Andrew Page, a Mormon preacher, or as he styles himself, "One of the latter day Saints." This sect believes that the Millenium is near at hand—that Jerusalem will be built up again, and the Jews from all parts of the earth will be restored to it—that the Mount Zion spoken of in the scriptures will be established on this earth, and in North America, where Jesus Christ will reign for a thousand years over his chosen people—whom, the Mormonites maintain, are themselves—all others perish, unless they embrace that faith and are baptised into it, because the teachers of this doctrine, conceive that they are called to the ministry by God, as the Apostles were of old. We heard the above gentleman state the other evening, that there did appear to him, in company with three people, by his own persuasion, whilst he was in the attitude of prayer, who confirmed him in the belief that he was one of the chosen of God. The Mormonites also believe that the Ancient of North America, are of the tribe of Judah.—*Bathurst Courier.*

The Ice was sufficiently strong above the bridge for people to skate across last week. Near the shore it was above three inches. On Wednesday morning the wind broke, and the bay was again open. Last night Thermometer was down to nine, with every appearance of a cold night, but towards morning it moderated and the glass stood at 23.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

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

Letter II.

To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

Sir,—It is generally known among your readers and not entirely unknown to the public, that nearly thirty years I have been constantly addicted to Colonial considerations, and that before proceeding further, I should state some historical matters which affected my early labouring for the establishment of the Canada Company, and which hereafter will be found interesting to your readers on the Annexation of Lake Ontario. I will quote my own words.

"The contrast between the prospects at this time—(1825) with which the account of the State of New York is associated, and the lethargy that retards the progress of Upper Canada, is very great. But this very contrast, when considered with reference to the future, affords the strongest assurances of success to the *scheme*. Never yet has one single emigrant entered Upper Canada, or prepare and arrive in the country, as the Americans say, for settling. Whatever wealth is in the province has been derived from the soil by the efforts of industry; whereas in the State of New York there has been different. Capitalists of great means, by a boldness unexampled in commercial enterprise, with extraordinary rapidity there gave life to the country, opened roads, excavated canals, and planted towns. By them alone was the character of wild land been understood. It only has it been considered property, that is, a mere raw material; and by them the capital been employed to make it fit for the use of man. In all respects the Province of Canada has hitherto (1825) been neglected. There is therefore room for a company to accomplish much, but much will be required of them, for they may rest assured that all their measures and doings will be carefully watched. No omission or fault will be overlooked. Men have before them the results of good and bad management, and the government to act fully up to the one and to avoid the other, and if they do not accomplish, what under these circumstances ever their sanguine friends expect, they may be sure that the entire blame will be fixed on the management."

I will now give some account of those charitable associations by which the foundations of the United States were originally laid.

"Early in the seventeenth century the Reformation, by the dissolution of the domestic ties which it occasioned, excited the spirit of colonization. In the town of Plymouth a company was formed which is said to have originated in a suggestion of the famous Sir Francis Bacon. To this association under the name of the Plymouth Company, King James the First, by letters patent on the 3d November, 1620, granted a tract of country in North America, on the shore of the Atlantic ocean, from the 40th to the 48th degree of Northerly latitude, and extending of that breadth through the continent to the Pacific Ocean. This tract of country was called New England.—That Company by deed under their common seal on the 9th of March, 1628, conveyed to a Company formed by Sir Henry Rosewell and his associates a part of the country which they had so received, consisting of one hundred two degrees of latitude extending through the whole continent. This Company was called the Massachusetts Bay Company, and under this grant the Colony, now the State of Massachusetts, was established.

"I find also that King Charles the Second, on the 30th October, 1659, by letters patent, granted to his brother James Duke of York, all the country in North America from Nova Scotia on the north east, the rivers of Canada on the north-west to the east side of Delaware Bay on the south-west, and the Atlantic Ocean on the south east; with the exception of that tract granted to the Plymouth Company. But this grant the Duke of York assign d to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Costard the tract which is now the State of New Jersey. The remainder of the lands granted to the Duke constitute the State of New York.

"Thus, while those countries remained attached to the British Crown, the jurisdiction of New York extended over them all with the exception of that part which constituted the Province of Massachusetts. Soon after the independence of the United States was acknowledged, some difference arose between the States of New York and Massachusetts respecting their boundaries, which led to a relinquishment on the part of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the general Government of the United States, of the lands belonging to that commonwealth which lay between the Hudson and the Mississippi, and Mr. Samuel Hatton, and Mr. Rufus King, in pursuance of an arrangement formed, executed a deed of cession on behalf of the State accordingly."

Probably, Sir, before I have done with the series of letters, I may give you some account of all the companies and associations by which the United States were planted, but for the present this is enough. I have only introduced it to give me an opportunity of remarking, that none of these companies or associations proposed to get anything for their lands, and that the Canada Company is the first institution which did so. I do claim therefore, for myself, (the merit of having pointed out a mode of rendering colonies raise a relief than a burden to the Mother Country, and the principles and views by which I was actuated are developed in my thoughts on Colonization, published with my Literary Life.

I am, &c. &c.

John Galt.

Greenock, 1836.

"We are not certain as to the correctness of this name.—Ed.

THE BEAUTIFUL INCOGNITA.

What beautiful forms occasionally pass on the streets, faces that haunt our thoughts for days, but are never seen again, shooting by in their brightness sudden as a fallen star, or just catch a glance of its trailing light—long waving ringlet, and it darts into some doorway, ushered in by hard knocks, or vanishes into the dark portals of a carriage. What conjectures we sometimes form as we walk behind a graceful woman, who moves on in all the majesty of a Juno, or sweeps the pavement like a Nyaph gliding along with noiseless footsteps, as if dancing the clouds. Then to see one, apparently lost in the streets, yet too modest to inquire her way, shunning the gaze of passengers with

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