

Tyler, Thomas Sirpell, George Roberts, Andrew Miller, Hamilton, Joshua Lind, Charles Hammond, S. F. Wrigley, Jacob Emery, Aaron Glover, John Hammill (verdict of guilty), Duncan McPhedron, Robert Laing, Collins Skelly. LONDON DISTRICT, —Nathan Doan, Orlando Inglis, Patrick Malada, George Blake, Charles Tilden, Andrew McLure.

JANUARY 1. 1077. William the Conqueror crowned.—1631. Charles II crowned.—1730. Edmund Burke born.—1776. Norfolk burnt by the English.—1801. The Irish Union with England, accomplished by intimidation, bribery, and the corruption of a majority of the Irish House of Commons with English gold, chiefly through the agency of that traitor to Ireland and liberty, Lord Castlereagh. The Union degrades Ireland to the station of an English Province.—1822. The Greeks declare their Independence.—1829. American National Debt, 38 millions; Andrew Jackson saw it paid off before he left office, and left a luck penny in the Treasury besides.—1833. William Lyon Mackenzie having been expelled the Legislature of Upper Canada, by the influence of the British authorities, is re-elected at Toronto by acclamation, by the freeholders of York County, and a splendid medal and gold chain presented to him. The freeholders march through Toronto in triumph. The soldiers of the 79th regiment, in large numbers join the procession, preceded by the bagpipes, and are punished by a week's confinement within the walls of the garrison, some of them in irons, by order of Sir John Colborne.—1840. New Year's Day.—Rowland Hill's penny postage plan will come into operation in Britain.—1838. Charles N. Phillips, Midland District, Upper Canada sent to jail for treason.

JAN. 2. 1719. Law's Bank this day taken on account of the King and Royal Bank of France. Law proposed to make the farms, the factories, the commerce, and the internal improvements of France, the basis of paper currency. Law established his Bank in 1716. The general Banking Law of New York State is partly on the same principle, and so did Mr. Biddle propose to make the United States Bank for this nation. Law ruined the French finances and beggared the people for a generation. And why is it that the fixed capital or property of this nation cannot be permanently changed into circulating medium, or money, a measure of value?—Because until other nations shall agree that the fixed capital of every nation shall be turned into currency, any one nation (say the United States) enjoying extensive foreign commerce, which shall adopt Law's plan, will be involved in misery the moment the currency becomes depreciated, as it surely will be. Other nations will not take your Bank Bills for differences payable in money, and if you have no cash your situation will not be enviable. When a landed proprietor wants money, he mortgages or sells his estate, and thereby gets money from those who have it. If his estate were money the sale or mortgage would not be necessary. To attempt to make it both one and t'other, as in the general Banking Law of New York, must fail, therefore, and prove ruinous to thousands.—1838. George R. O'Brien, baker, Johnstown District, arrested for high treason.—Reuben White, late M. P., Joseph Lockwood, late M. P., Joseph Caniff, Norr H. Hems, Joseph P. Cavalier, Gideon Turner, (town clerk), Peter Davidson, Dr. Anson Hayden, and Cornelius Parkes, Hastings, Upper Canada, prisoners in jail on a charge of treason, admitted to bail by Hagerman.—Thomas Mullens and Samuel Parkeymore, Midland District, Upper Canada, arrested for treason.

1798. Bank of England.—This infamous scheme of carrying on wars by taxing posterity and turning credit into capital, had its origin at this time, under similar circumstances to those which occasioned the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States. A war had closed, cash was scarce, and this dreadful resource was resorted to. Before paper money was introduced (at this time) into England, the revenue raised by taxes yearly from the nation was about 11 millions of dollars—now it is 250 millions!! Cobbett told the truth when he declared that "the working classes of England are indebted to the paper money system for the principal portion of the miseries they presently suffer,"—and the same remark might be made in the United States. The Bank of England was a scheme of the Whigs, and its capital was lent to King William's Government before it went into operation, in the same way as the first 500,000 dollars paid into the Bank of the United States was lent to James Madison's Government. In a few years (see Cheves's statement) the Bank of the United States was within a few thousand dollars of bankruptcy. So of the Bank of England; its notes were worth twenty dollars in the hundred less than silver before it was five years in operation, and the government due bills at 40 per cent. discount, when they were funded, for posterity to pay, at 8 per cent. interest, equal to about 13 per cent. on gold and silver. The Bank of England aided that crazy tyrant George III. materially in his attempt to make slaves of the Americans in the war of '76, and has been the main

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