The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1837. No. 71.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1837.

We have been favoured with a number of Hobart Town Newspapers, which, though not of a very late date, are still not devoid of interest. They mirror, as newspapers generally do, where the press is free, the condition, the wants and wishes, and in a measure, the prospects of the society from which they emanate. But independently of this general interest, the papers before us come from a member of the great Colonial family of Great Britain. Van Dieman's Land, although so distant, owns a common parent or head with these Provinces, draws population and capital from the same source, partakes of like protection, and feels as they do, all those beneficial influences known and defined, as well as those that are undefinable, which spring from British connection. The Canadas, however, being elder children, will not be able to glean so much benefit from such an infant Colony as Van Dieman's Land, as the latter may reap from the more ample page of their experience.

Some idea of the commercial enterprise of the British Colonists, in our Australian possessions, may be gathered from the estimate formed on this subject some time ago by Col. TORRENS, who is an acute political economist. Making allowance for a little exaggeration and errors from imperfect information, the comparison he makes between the commerce of Van Diemen's Land and that of other British Colonies, is very much in favour of the former. He says, "Van Dieman's Land, in proportion to her population, has a commerce nearly six times greater than that of Canada; five times greater than that of Nova Scotia; four and half times greater than that of the Cape Colony; thirty times greater than that of Ceylon; while, in proportion to her population, she presents a market for British exports, more extensive by seven times, by six times, by five times, by seven times, than the markets respectively presented by the Canadians, Nova Scotia, Cape Colony, Mauritius, and Ceylon. He then shews by tables, that while the total exports and imports of New South Wales amount to £16 per head of the whole population, that of Van Dieman's Land amounts to £[illegible] per annum."

In regard, however, to this comparative estimate, it should not be forgotten, that in a Colony, newly planted, and chiefly too with able bodied inhabitants, the supernumeraries or non-productive individuals, from age, disease, and infancy, will for some years after its first settlement be very few, and can bear no proportion to those of the same class in older established Colonies. Hence, the unfairness of judging of the commercial capabilities of two Colonies, by ranging their respective populations on one side, and their exports and imports on the other, without making any allowance for the circumstance adverted to above. Settlements of very young people, of the aged, of the full grown and healthy, or of the three classes in the proportions in which they are found in old countries, would shew very different results, though made in the same country, on similar soil and under the same climate.

But not to overlook the contents of the papers before us—the Colonists are active in their endeavours to obtain the substitution of a Representative Legislature for the present system of Governor and Council. At a meeting in Hobart Town, of a Political Association, at which were discussed the heads of a Bill that was to be brought before the British Parliament, about half the number present were against the provision in the Bill for a Legislative Council appointed by the Government, in addition to a House of Assembly elected by the people. There was, however, no formal decision on the question.

Passing over politics without more notice, we remark that speculations in lands are scarce less frequent or extensive in Van Dieman's Land than in these Colonies—They have no feudalism there, preventing, as here, land from being marketable, and its price rising in proportion to what can be made out of it. Even in the interior, it is said to have nearly doubled in value in five years. The increasing profits derived from sheep-grazing, have chiefly caused this advance.

To show the spirit with which wool-growing is prosecuted in those quarters, we may state that the number of bales of wool shipped from Sydney (we have no statement of it from Hobart Town) in 1831 was 5,000, whereas in 1835 the number shipped was 14,042. The wool is mostly exported to England, but the trade in this article is rapidly on the increase with the United States.

We must, however, conclude our notice; and never do we desist from the contemplation of the rapid strides in wealth and greatness which other British colonies are making under the fostering care of the Parent State, without feeling regret, not unmingled with disgust, at the sluggard pace of this Province.

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 circumstances 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*.

THE MAILS.—The winter roads across the rivers which surround the Island of Montreal being now pretty well established, we may look for the arrival of the mails from the United States, Upper Canada, and Quebec, with a greater degree of certainty than has been experienced since the close of the navigation, unless retarded by snow storms.—During the winter, the mails from Toronto and Quebec occupy about the same period in their transmission as they do in the season of navigation, while that from New York takes two days more. Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow in the early part of the last week, the mails from the Upper Province and the United States arrived as soon after they were due as could reasonably be expected, but the Quebec mail was longer behind its time than it has ever been known to be before. Monday's mail, which should have been in Montreal on Wednesday morning, did not arrive till Friday about noon—more than *two days* after it was due; Wednesday's mail, due on Thursday morning, arrived on Friday, about one hour after its predecessor; Wednesday's mail, due on Friday morning, arrived on Saturday morning; and Thursday's mail, due on Saturday morning, did not reach the office till late in the evening of that day.

Chicago is going a-head so fast, that the inhabitants in their haste to get along at a railroad-engine rate, sometimes forget to put chimnies in the houses they build. The reverse, or building chimnies without houses, would be worse still. But that a chimney is not to be despised even in Chicago, and that [illegible] at in the paradise of the Far West, may be presumed from the following advertisement in the *Chicago American*, which was handed to us the other day by a friend:—

"FIRE! FIRE!

"Rogers & Mackee beg leave to inform their friends that, through the politeness of their Landlord, they have been furnished with a Chimney, and have now a warm Store and no smoke.—Dec. 2, 1836."

Forgeries to the amount of £90, have been effected at the City Bank, by using the name of Messrs. HENDERSON, HOOKER & Co., of this city. It appears that a young man of the name of PASS, who left their employ about a month ago, (carrying off with him about £15,) had at three different times *passed* checks at the City Bank to that amount. The forgeries were not discovered till the book left to be balanced was returned. The fellow is now beyond the reach of justice.

Late accounts from Stanstead state that COLBY still keeps at the head of the poll, the numbers being for

COLBY	100
LEE	80

In the *Standard* (Toronto) of the 31st ult., will be found a letter signed "A TRADESMAN," on certain portions of which it was our intention to offer some remarks, but as we shall probably have occasion, in a few days, to treat somewhat at large of the reform of our metallic currency, and the effect of the small note system, we shall content ourselves for the present with quoting two passages from the letter, which we think calculated to arouse against the intended measure the indignation and opposition of every man who is capable of judging rightly, and acting independently.

"The object which I have more immediately in view, however, is a subject which came up accidentally, and arose out of the opening speech of your President, the Hon. W. Allan, who stated that a Bill was before the Upper House, to prevent the issue of one dollar bills by any new Bank, and to prevent the issue of any note after five years, of a less value than $5, by any bank in the Province. * * * * * * I have made some enquiries about this bill, and I find that it is the same, or nearly the same bill which passed that House last year, and which was rejected by the House of Assembly, but it will scarcely be believed that it is the intention of the act to limit the issue of notes, not to $5 only, but to $20, or $5."

In a part of the impression of yesterday's *Courier*, in the first line of the editorial paragraph commencing with the words "Until the appearance," &c., the name of Mr. McGannon was erroneously introduced instead of that of Mr. MARVIN, to whose work the article alluded.

The following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers of the Quebec St. George's Society, at a general meeting on Thursday last:—

President.—W. Patton, Esq.
Vice-Presidents.—H. Lemoeurier and J. H. Kerr, Esqrs.
Chaplain.—Rev. R. R. Burnage.
Physicians.—Dr. Marsden and Dr. Sewell.
Secretary.—W. Kemble, Esq.
Committee of Management.—James Hunt, Henry Trinder, W. Newton, John Dyde, Thomas Fiotte, J. C. Fisher, L.L.D., and William Coates, Esqrs.
Charitable Committee.—Rev. R. R. Burnage, Dr. Marsden, Dr. Sewell, R. Symes, H. D. Sewell, T. Trigge, John Munson, A. C. Freer, and Bailey Anderson, Esqrs.
Committee of Accounts.—John Gruber, R. Sheppard, and W. Sheppard, Esqrs.
Treasurer.—R. Symes, Esq.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, January 5, 1837.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

Horatio Smith Anderson, Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice within this Province.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER AT THE CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.—New Year's day having this year fallen on a Sunday, the customary Ball on that night was postponed till Tuesday, the 3d instant, for which evening a numerous assembly was invited, and had the weather proved propitious it is supposed a larger company would have been present than were ever assembled within the walls of the Castle. As it was, though the violence of the storm had scarcely abated and the accumulations of snow from the drift, rendered a passage through the streets of our unlighted city a source of no small danger, the Ball room was thronged by 9 o'clock, and shortly after that hour dancing commenced and continued with great spirit, to the enlivening notes of the excellent band of the 66th Regiment, till the morn of the 4th January had made some progress over the small hours. Refreshments were supplied in profusion, and at 12 o'clock an elegant supper, with excellent wines, was served in the dancing room of the now only habitable part of the castle, far too small for the reception of such a company, but which was partaken of by successive parties; and though this circumstance in a measure deprived, the *Maitre de Cuisine* of the opportunity of displaying his taste in decking the board to the best advantage, still gave him full scope for proving, as he ably did, that even under such disadvantage, he could obey the liberal mandate of the hospitable entertainer. The party went off with a great spirit, and notwithstanding the dangers of the road, we heard of no serious accident, though of overturns and ruffled plumes some instances did occur.—*Quebec Mercury.*

[illegible] fax, a box was received, addressed to Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Canadas; of course the knowledge that a package of such a size had been forwarded, at such a season, through the post office, occasioned some speculation as to its contents. We can now gratify our readers by stating, that it enclosed the Ribbon and Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, which has been conferred upon Sir John in the most flattering manner; being an honorary distinction never before bestowed on any officer of his Army rank, (his step of Lieut. General being only local). We further hear that this mark of his Sovereign's favor has been accompanied by the most gracious expression of the Royal satisfaction at the gallant General's firm and judicious conduct in the invidious task imposed upon him, of administering his Majesty's Government in Upper Canada.—*Ib.*

The Bishop of Montreal sets out tomorrow on a visitation, purposing to visit all the establishments of the Church of England in Lower Canada, with the exception of those in the District of Gaspé, which are reserved for the summer. His Lordship's return is expected about the middle of March.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Yesterday morning about half past 7 o'clock, an avelanche at Mr. Sharples' Cove at Sillery buried two men under the snow, one named Louis Fauche, and the other Gingras, the last was dug out unhurt, about half an hour after the accident occurred, but Fauché remained buried for nearly two hours, when, wonderful to relate, he was at length extricated from his perilous situation without having sustained any serious injury, though those who relieved him were directed to the spot where he was incarcerated by the moans he uttered.—*Ib.*

United States.

BURNT DISTRICT.—We have often had occasion to speak of the rapid progress of the buildings that have been started since the fire. Among the valuable stores, we will enumerate those which are designed for the public. First is the great Merchant's Exchange, fronting on Wall, William, Exchange, and Hanover streets, on a splendid style of massive work, the material of elegant Quincy granite. Although the foundations were only laid about four months since, the work has advanced so far that it is even expected that it will be completed in all next year. What a comment on the builders of the new Custom House! Next is the Banking House of Messrs. Jas. L. & S. Josephs & Co. on the corner of Wall and Hanover streets, occupying two lots on Wall street. It is a neat, chaste building, whose material is of the light Hallowell granite, which will form a handsome contrast with the massive Exchange, on the opposite corner. In addition to its beauty, it will be the most perfect fire proof building in the city—for not a piece of wood is permitted to be placed in any part of the interior. This building will be completed the 1st of May. The next is the Pearl Street House, rebuilt by J. R. Peters, upon its old site—53 feet upon Pearl street, 5 stories high, 140 feet depth, 75 feet and 7 stories high upon Water street—the entire large columns of Kennebunk granite. This Hotel, over 7 stories, (for lobbers) contains a large Exchange room, spacious dining and other parlors, and bed-rooms to accommodate 450 boarders. This promises to be one of the largest and best arranged commercial hotels in this country—and to be furnished and opened by 1st March, and to be superintended by Capt. J. M. Flint, the former popular keeper. The last we shall mention is the extensive Restaurant of Delmonico & Brothers, on the corner of William and Broad streets. One of the most sightly buildings in the city, it is to be arranged after the plan of the most recent improvements in Paris, and will be completed by the 1st of March, and be then ready for the public. About six hundred stores have been put up. The amount expended the last summer is over five millions of dollars, and on an average full ten thousand men have been constantly employed.—*N. Y. Express.*

"IT'S ALL HUMAN NATURE."—The following characteristic trait is from the *Star* of yesterday:—"At the fire in Barclay street a gentleman rushed up stairs through the crackling flames and brought down an infant, which he snatched from the burning cradle, and handed to its mother. "May the blessings of St. Patrick light on you for saying the little crater; but won't yer honour be good enough to go up agin and save me barrel of flour when's in the pantry?"—*New Era.*

Commercial.

We copied into yesterday's paper a statement of the quantity of Red Pine Timber in transitu from the Ottawa, which appeared in the last *Bytown Gazette*. A friend has pointed out to us what we apprehend must be a typographical error of our contemporary, and suggested that the tenth item should read 40,000, instead of 1,040,000—also that the first item is considerably over estimated. Will the Editor of the *Bytown Gazette* correct the mistake?

The following notice of the state of the Ashes market in London, is from the *Mercantile Journal* of the 22d November:—

"The importation of American Ashes continues small, an increased demand is experienced from linen-bleachers as well as for exportation to the Continent. Pots have advanced to 32s., and Pearls to 41s. @ 42s. ℔ cwt. By letters from Antwerp, Pot and Pearl Ashes were also advancing there, 30s. ℔ cwt. paid, free of all charges."

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1837.

The Upper Canada Assembly resumed business on the 3d inst., and although there had been a call of the House for that day, the attendance of members was rather thin.—Lord GLENELG's Despach, relating to Currency and Banking measures, was brought under the notice of the House, and gave rise to an animated debate. Some members were inclined to quarrel with what they deemed an unwarrantable intermeddling, on the part of the Colonial Secretary, in strictly Provincial affairs. Mr. MACNAB, it is said, protested against the Despatch, and pledged himself to bring forward a resolution, as the foundation of an Address to the King, remonstrating against such interference in the internal affairs of the Province.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says, notwithstanding the monetary difficulties and embarrassements of England, the railway mania does not seem to have abated. The applications were so numerous, that the *London Gazette*, in which all notices of applications must be inserted, was compelled to issue three extras in succession; that is to say, to publish on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, as well as on the usual days, Tuesday and Friday. The latest Gazette contained six sheets, and the last but one eight sheets, entirely filled with notices of applications for railroad bills alone.

The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated one million of dollars, from that State's share of the surplus revenue, as a subscription to the stock of the great Cincinnati and Charleston railroad.

The total number of arrivals at the Port of New York, during the year 1836, was 2298. The increase, as compared with the returns for 1835, is 250; increase of passengers, 25,254. The increase of American vessels is only 18; of foreign vessels, 224. Of the foreign increase, 79 are British; Dutch, Hamburgh and Bremen, 58; Swedish, 20; Danish, 20; Austrian, 10; Prussian 10. Of the British vessels arrived, 150 were brigs, and 137 schrs. These, we take it, were chiefly from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The number of American ships arrived in 1836, is greater by 7 than the whole number of the same class of vessels which arrived in 1835, both American and foreign.

The Indian war in Florida is apparently as far from being terminated as ever. General JESSUP has reached the Wahoo Swamp, which it was supposed the Indians would make their last strong-hold, without finding a solitary enemy. OSCEOLA and his whole band had deserted the swamp and betaken themselves to the everglades, without leaving any traces by which their pursuers might discover their retreat.

The liberation of SANTA ANNA, and his visit to Washington, have all along been a puzzle to our republican neighbours. The *Richmond Enquirer* at present enjoys the credit of having cleared up the mystery by the following:—

"On November 12th, President Houston sent a message to Congress recommending the liberation of Gen. Santa Anna, for the purpose of allowing him to visit the United States. This course had been recommended by Gen. Jackson, in a letter to Gen. Houston, who had also invited Santa Anna to Washington. Gen. Jackson proposed to become a mediator between the two governments, and proposed to become the security of Santa Anna for the faithful performance of his treaty.

"Santa Anna declared that he had become convinced, that the Government of Mexico could never subdue the Texans, and he was anxious to settle the difficulties between the two Governments, at as early a day as possible. The people of Texas, he said, had declared by a large majority, that they wished to be attached to the United States. This, he thought, would be effected in no way so well, as to have commissioners appointed to define the boundaries between the Government of Mexico and the United States. He was in favour of this course, and would instruct the commissioners on the part of Mexico, to make the Rio Grande del Norte the boundary, to its south western course. This would include all of Texas, the greater part of Coahuila, and four-fifths of New Mexico; it being the boundary to which the Texans had laid claim. On those considerations Gen. Jackson proposed sending him home in a national vessel."

Another most disastrous shipwreck, accompanied it is too probable, with an immense sacrifice of human life, has just occurred below New York. We have copied an account of the disaster from the *Journal of Commerce* of Thursday morning:—

Disastrous Shipwreck.

The bark *Mexico*, Captain Gillet, from Liverpool, for this port, went ashore about half-past four o'clock, on Tuesday morning, on Hempstead Beach, L. I., and soon after bilged and filled with water. She had on board 119 persons (including the crew,) mostly steerage passengers.—Down to five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, only one boat had succeeded in reaching the wreck. She took off the Captain, and seven other persons, viz:—a young man, relative to Mr. S. Broome, the owner; John Francis and John Hanson, seamen, the former a Frenchman, the latter a Hamburgher; Edward Felix, coloured, cook; John Woods, tailor, of Exeter, England; Richard Owens and Thomas Mullahan, of Ireland. The three last mentioned were passengers. All the above, except the Captain and young man, are now in the Hospital, having most of them been badly frost-bitten. The condition of the 111 persons remaining on board at the date of the last accounts, was deplorable; some of them being up to their knees in water. It is not known that the ship is gone to pieces, but in the intense cold of Tuesday, it would seem impossible that they could long survive, exposed not only to the weather, but drenched with freezing water. The almost perishing state of those who were taken off, gives fearful reason to apprehend the worst for those who remained, among whom were a large number of women and children.—From the persons taken to the Hospital we procured the names of the [illegible] we have ascertained, are as follows:—

CREW.

William Jordan, 1st mate,	Americans.
Mr. Lord, 2d do	
Walter Albert, Seamen.	
Jacob James do	
James Williams do	
Peter —— do	
Steward's name not recollected.	

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Pepper and 6 children of England.	
" Metcalf 5 do do	
" Evans 4 do do	
Miss Ellen Henderson of Ireland.	
" Ellen Turney do	
" Catherine Gallagin do	
" Bridget Divens do	
Mrs. Bellington of Scotland.	
" Eliza & Catherine Lawrence do	
" Hope and 4 children of Ireland.	
" Margaret Carpenter do	
" Higgins	
" Wilson and 2 children	
" Smith and 3 children	
" Heyes and 2 children	
" Mrs. Thompson.	
Catherine Bush, of Ireland.	
Mrs. Smith, Martha Mooney, Bridget Brannan, Bridget Farrell, Margaret Dolan, Catherine Collins, Mary McCaffrey, Bridget Sullivan, Mary and Margaret Carr, Mrs. Uron, and six other females whose names are not recollected. Most of the other females were from Ireland.	
Wm. Roberts, of Scotland, Joseph Brooks, do; John Blanchard, England, Wm. Pepper, do; William Evans, of N. S.; Thomas Henderson, jr. England; Thompson Stanford, do.; Mark McNulty, Ireland; Patrick Divine, do; Michael Murray, Samuel Blackburn, senr. do; Thomas Ellis, do; Mr. Hope, do; Larry Carpenier, do; John Hays, do; David Thompson, do; James Thompson, Peter Rice, do; Edward Smith, do; George Howen, do; John Hamlin, Jas. Deane, do; Charles Dolan, do; Thomas Blakney, do; John Riley, do; Wm. Babbington, do; Terry Burns, do; Owen Hawkins, do; John Linnet, do; Matthew Martin, do; John Sullivan, J. Hardy, do; Savile McGin, do; John Huron.	

The *Mexico* has been off the Hook for several days, and on Monday night was close into the bar. At the time the lights on the Hook were plainly seen, but towards morning a thick vapour arose, which obscured the view. The *Mexico* was under easy sail at the time she struck,—and a few minutes before a sounding had been taken, and showed fifteen fathoms of water.

The Bark was owned by Mr. S. Broome of this city, and is insured at Boston. Most of the cargo is insured here.

☞ Where were the pilots all this time?

If the British North American colonies do not speedily bestir themselves, in right good earnest, the many sources of wealth conferred upon them by nature, will be drained away from them into foreign channels. Are they waiting till the current of internal improvements, rolling onwards in the neighbouring States, shall cease, and then be thankful for the drops that may be left? Here is a new and a somewhat bold speculation of our go-a-head friends. We find it in the *New York Express*.

SHIP CANAL TO LAKE SUPERIOR, AROUND THE FALLS OF THE ST. MARY.—The feasibility of such an enterprise is said to be fully ascertained, the accomplishment of which would open a wide and valuable field of commercial enterprise and profit to our Lake cities and capitalists.—The mineral wealth of that region is undoubtedly immense; and the Fur Trade, now managed by the Hudson Bay and North West Fur Companies, offers great inducements in favour of such an improvement.

The navigation at New York is very much impeded by the great quantities of floating ice in the river. There are a number of paragraphs in the papers giving accounts of vessels, river craft, we presume, being cut through by ice, and of steamboats being compelled to cut their way through it.

The Sound, says the *Express*, has a great quantity of ice, floating from Sand's Point to New York, a distance of twenty miles.—Should the weather continue as severe as it is at present, the Narrows must close and the navigation cease.

From the New York papers of Thursday, we learn that the ice in the Bay and Harbor had made, within twenty-four hours, with astonishing rapidity; so much so, that all the steamboats on the North River had stopped running, and there was no intercourse with Albany, except by land. Most of the Eastern steamboats were laid up. To New Haven they continued to run, with difficulty.

O'CONNELL, who is Governor of the National Bank of Ireland, has published a letter to the "People of Ireland," in which he exposes the folly of a run for gold on the Banks, and the serious loss, the people themselves must suffer from such a course, while the perfect stability of the Joint Stock Banks could not be questioned. He says, that until the demands on the Institution, of which he is Governor, had ceased, he had steadily refused to use the influence the people had intrusted him with, to check the run.

The Bishop of Montreal will hold an ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, on Sunday next, at morning service, and a confirmation on Monday, at 10 o'clock.

Our office was deluged yesterday with papers from England and the United States, and we have given up a considerable portion of our columns to the news they contain, and to some interesting items of European intelligence, not formerly published. New York journals of Wednesday and Thursday last came to hand by the same mail.

[illegible] *burgh Republican*, and esteem it the more, as it was unsolicited by us.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of the *Morning Courier*, to make a remark on a letter—as small in size as the mind of the individual who penned it—which appeared in this morning's *Herald*, over the signature (?).

The writer of the letter in question pretends to quarrel with the grammar of a sentence in a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's *Courier*. No doubt there is something wrong with it; but a very small share of common penetration and common honesty, would enable any one to supply what it lacks. The fault, Sir, was not in the writer of the paragraph, but in that of the compositor who "set it up," and who neglected to correct his proof.

My main object in writing these lines, is to express my regret, that either the Proprietor or Editor of the *Montreal Herald*, should lend his countenance to the insertion of such trash. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PRINTER.

Thursday, Jan. 10, 1837.

P.S.—The imp at my elbow, who is a patron of learning in his way, has so low an opinion of the abilities of the *Herald's* correspondent, that he thinks he ought to be rewarded with a *sheep's head and trotters*, if he can make the sentence all right. He says he will go *snacks* for the gift.

A. P.

Upper Canada.

We understand that Messrs. Chas. and Jonas Jones have offered to Captain R. Hagenin and Dr. Spelter, (Americans,) the Beverly Copper Mine, together with the Water Power on the Gananoque, known as the Furnace Falls property, including 1400 acres of Land, for $100,000. The offer is in writing, and to be open two months—there is, however, little doubt but it will be taken. The property is very valuable independent of the Copper Mine—it is one of the finest sites in Upper Canada for Hydraulic Machinery, with an abundance of Iron Ore of the richest quality, on the spot. The Mills already erected, rent for about $1000 ℔ annum. The Copper Ore is in point of quality said to be the first, yielding from 25 to 30 ℔ cent of Copper, and growing better as the excavation progresses, and to appearance will turn out highly valuable. Large as the sum asked for it appears, it is supposed by good judges to be short of the value of the Copper Mine alone. A Charter for a Company is about to be applied for to facilitate the concern. If it goes into operation, it will give this section of the country a new start. Those who are acquainted with the Gananoque stream and its capabilities, can more readily appreciate its value.—*Brockville Recorder.*

We regret to state, that on Thursday last the house of T. Sowden, Esq., in this township, was entirely consumed by fire. Most of the moveables were saved. Mr. Sowden, we understand, was not insured.—*Cobourg Star.*

The Royal Standard floated gracefully on the top of the Government House this day. Many hundreds called to pay their respects to His Excellency, who appeared in excellent health and spirits. The cold was intense—the thermometer at ten below zero, with occasional snow storms. Most of the stores and shops were closed, to give a holiday to those whose avocations seldom allow them one. Numerous parties were assembled in the evening, and all was hilarity and cheerfulness.—*Toronto Standard.*

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.