The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1836. No. 61.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1836.

We shall commence tomorrow with publishing only half a sheet on every alternate day of the week, Sunday excepted. The real value and interest of the paper will suffer no deterioration in consequence of this arrangement, as we shall so manage as to give our readers, one day with another, a greater quantity of general reading matter than they now receive.

After a trial, we are sure our readers will approve of this arrangement during the winter months, when, owing to the slackness of business, there is far less advertising. The saving it will enable us to effect in the article of paper, will be returned to the public in the shape of news and useful and entertaining information.

A Bill to abolish the Law of Primogeniture, was lately introduced by Mr. NORTON, in the Assembly of Upper Canada, and met with very summary treatment. It was, as has been properly said, "kicked out." It would be just as rational and natural, to boot and spur and incase in a coat of mail a child that could not walk, as to overload an infant country with all the paraphernalia sanctioned by custom, hereditary rights and distinctions, and artificial regulations, by which society is distinguished and modified in old nations, that date an independent existence hundreds of years back.

What is the law of primogeniture, but part and parcel of the system of a semi-barbarous age, when might constituted right? It tramples under foot natural justice, in order that an unnatural order of things may be maintained. Its abrogation in old countries, where it is necessary for the perpetuation of certain ranks and orders, and their conventional pretensions, would require to be very gradually and cautiously effected; but in a country like Upper Canada, where the existence of privileged classes must impede her prosperity, the law of primogeniture is neither necessary nor desirable.

ADAM SMITH, in his enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, in speaking of the origin of the law of primogeniture, and of its pernicious influence in the present age, remarks :—

"Laws frequently continue in force long after the circumstances which first gave occasion to them, and which could alone render them reasonable, are no more. In the present state of Europe, the proprietor of a single acre of land is as perfectly secure of his possession, as the proprietor of 100,000. The right of primogeniture, however, still continues to be respected; and as of all institutions it is the fittest to support the pride of family distinctions, it is still likely to endure for many centuries. In every other respect, nothing can be more contrary to the real interest of a numerous family, than a right which, in order to enrich one, beggars all the rest of the children."

Our cotemporary, the *Herald*, takes this law under its protection, as one of the outposts of the system of *castes* it so ardently admires. We formerly convicted this journal of special fondness for certain portions of the feudalism existing in Canada, that are generally detested, and no wonder primogeniture, a feudal off-shoot, is a favorite also. It says, indeed, that there is a "boundless field of argument" in favor of this law. Boundless it may be, for it can have no *natural* limits; and, judging from the husks that accompanied the statement, it is as barren. Instead of entering upon this "boundless field," or exposing the shallowness of our cotemporary's remarks, we shall limit ourselves to one observation, that will at the same time account for the seeming evils that have followed the abolition of the law of primogeniture in old countries, and for the *Herald's* advocacy of it—and that is, all arguments for the law derive their weight from the supposed necessity of the existence of privileged orders in a country.

The *Royal Standard* has the following remarks on the Bill to amend the representation of Upper Canada :—

"In turning our attention to the details of the Reform Bill, upon the principles of which we have already expressed our favourable opinion; we find that they are based upon the Reform measure in England—the present qualification of freehold is left as it stood under the Constitutional Act, and the additional class are the tenure of lands by location ticket or letter of licence, and lands of the value of £20 per annum held by lease for twenty years, provided £5 per annum, part thereof, be assessed for lands under cultivation—there is also a qualification under lands held for life—this is unnecessary, as it is a freehold, and we think the leasehold qualification should be confined to parties actually in the occupation, and that the wife's leasehold and location ticket should equally confer the vote with the husband's.

"The power of returning a member is extended to all towns not having fewer than a thousand inhabitants; this is too great an extension, it will soon, if not now, give too great a preponderance in the lower House to the mercantile interest who are already possessed of too much weight in the Upper, and in legislating for this country, it should never be lost sight of that agriculture must for centuries be the basis of her wealth. The regulations for Polling are a great improvement, much valuable time will be saved to the electors, and much unnecessary excitement prevented. We saw the practical good effect of this part of the English Reform Bill, all the advantages resulting from it in that country will be found here, with the additional one, that the whole sense of the Constituency will be taken. We know that under the agitated state of the public mind, even at the late Elections, many voters did not attend at the Poll from the extreme parts of Districts.

"The registration of the votes will have a most beneficial effect—it will exclude all surreptitious votes from the lists of the poll, assist the candidate in their canvass, prevent many useless contests, and, during the election, awake them to ascertain the votes impolled. The arrangements of it, however, may be improved. The list should contain the qualification in addition to the name, and we do not think that Township Officers are the best adapted to take and decide the objections—it would be better done by the Magistrates—questions may arise under the revision of the lists that require some knowledge of law, the Township Officers being elected by the people, and strong party feelings frequently existing at their election renders them in some degree partizans when they ought, in the administration of such a duty, to be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. We trust sincerely the measure will be carried; it will tend as strongly as any measure that could be devised to put the British population in possession of their rights, they will then be fairly represented, they will have a voice with their loyal Canadian brethren in the legislature of their country, they will then command respect and confidence as a people, and that party in the States who look upon them in the light of intruders on the soil, will no more dare to insult them with their exclusive doctrine of CANADIAN SUPREMACY.

After a good deal of bickering in the Upper Canada Assembly, it was decided by the casting vote of the Speaker, that the sum of £300 should be appropriated to defray the expense of having the debates in the House reported.

"It is arranged," says the *Toronto Albion*, "that the reporters are every day to bring to the *Royal Standard* (daily paper) the reports, at which office they are to be set up in type, and slips given to each proprietor of a paper applying for them, so that all the papers may if they choose, disseminate the proceedings of the House."

However unusual in other countries for reporters to be paid out of the public purse, it is not half so odd and unreasonable an arrangement in a new country, as Mr. SHERWOOD's proposal for the House to hire Church pews for its members. We are glad the proposal has been carried, and we may now look for regular and early accounts of the proceedings of the Legislature. If the reporting be executed as it ought, it will act both as a check and stimulus, in regard to those Members who may be either inclined to neglect their duties or who may feel incommoded by their pledges to their constituents.

Dr. BARBER proceeded on Saturday evening with the analysis of the primitive faculties of the human mind, Hope, Marvellousness, Firmness, Ideality, Imitation, and Mirthfulness, which, with the last three of the former lecture, he denominated the higher sentiments, or those *exclusively human*.

He then proceeded to show, that, according to Phrenology, the great principle of Ethics is, that the man who does not live under the predominant influence of this class of sentiments, does not obey the law of his nature. That the superior authority of the purely human over the animal nature, is shown by the analogy of all other natures. In the organized being, (the plant, for instance,) the physical laws, without being annihilated, are modified by the superior organic nature; that nature becoming predominant in proportion to the perfection of the plant. If to an organized, is added an animal existence, then the organization becomes at once subservient to the animal wants, whatever they may be. In man, a moral, religious and intellectual nature is superadded to the animal, and by the order of nature, becomes ascendant. This is the doctrine of Phrenology, and man is therefore commanded by his organization, as well as by precept, to shake himself from the dust of selfishness and animal degradation, and to love his Creator with all his strength, and his neighbour as himself.

The Lecturer then proceeded to state, that man is not a creature merely of the feelings, but has powers which give him knowledge and understanding, and that education must act upon them also. He divided these powers into two kinds. The object of one set is to obtain knowledge—of the other, to reason and judge correctly.

As belonging to the first class, the Perceptive Faculties, he enumerated, Individuality, Eventuality, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Locality, Order, Number, Time, Tune, and Language; and referred different branches of science and literature to the exercise of these powers. He spoke of *Attention* and *Memory*, as being modes of action of any of these powers—not distinct faculties. He noticed the approach to the true theory of memory made by the Jesuits, who speak of the memoria realis, or memory of things, (Individuality)—memoria localis, memory of places, (Locality)—and the memoria verbalis, or memory of words, (Language.)

The reflective or reasoning powers of Comparison and Causuality completed the catalogue of the Faculties. Dr. B. explained the difference between these two powers at some length, and concluded with a quotation from Mr. GEORGE COMBE's Constitution of Man, and some fervid remarks, urging his audience to adopt such a scheme of Education as he had endeavoured to explain.

As will be seen from our synopsis of the Lecture on Saturday evening, Dr. BARBER has concluded his analysis of the Primitive Faculties. To-night's Lecture will be on Infant Education, and will probably surpass, in interest, all that have preceded it.

Intelligence reached town yesterday of an accident having occurred on Saturday, by which the stage, conveying the gentlemen who left this city on Thursday last, for the purpose of sailing in the 8th Liverpool Packet, was upset near Burlington, and JOHN BLACKWOOD, Esq., seriously injured. The messenger who brought the intelligence, arrived in town yesterday at half-past one, who reports that Mr. BLACKWOOD was, when he left, in a very precarious state.

St. ANDREW's day was celebrated in Quebec with, it is said "unwonted splendor," by the St. ANDREW's and Caledonian Societies. In the morning, an appropriate sermon was preached in St. ANDREW's Church, by the Rev. Mr. COOK, when a collection amounting to about £40 was taken up.

In the evening upwards of 110 gentlemen of the St. ANDREW's Society dined together at the Albion Hotel, while the members of the Caledonian Society had a ball and supper at the British Coffee-house. Both went off with great *eclat*.

We have only room for the toasts given from the chair at the dinner at the Albion.

1. The day and a' wha honor it.—"*Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue.*"
2. The King.—"*God save the King.*"
3. The land o' cakes and brother Scots.—"*Here's a Health tauny Scotland to thee.*"
4. His Excellency the Governor in Chief.—"*Irish Air.*"
5. The land we live in.—"*Par derriere chez mon Pere.*"
6. The Army.—"*British Grenadiers.*"
7. The Navy the bulwarks of the nation.—"*Rule Britannia.*"
8. Colonel Nicol and the Garrison of Quebec —"*66th March.*"
9. The St. George, St. Patrick and Caledonian Society of Quebec, may their prosperity be equal to the best wishes of their friends.—"*Roast Beef of Old England,*" "*St. Patrick's Day,*" and "*Gude of Old Gaul.*"
10. The Kirk of Scotland and its Ministers.—"*Old Hundreth.*"
11. The Parish Schools of Scotland, the modest but efficient source of their moral and intellectual distinction.—"*Auld Robin Grey.*"
12. Our motto—"Believe the distressed"—a heart to feel and a hand to give.
13. The guests who have honoured us with their presence.—"*Medley.*"

Dr. Fisher, who was called upon by the Company, responded to this toast in a neat speech, which was received with loud applause.

14. Honest men and bonny lasses.—"*Green grow the rashes O.*"

The following are the Glees and Songs which were given in the course of the evening :—

2d Toast—After the Band had played God save the King—"Here's a Health to the King God bless him."

6th Toast—"How merrily we live that Soldiers be."

7th Toast—"Hearts of Oak are our Ships."

11th Toast—"Auld Lang Syne."

14th Toast—"Life a Bumper."

The *Belfast* (Maine) *Journal* proposes a convention, at some suitable place, of those who feel interested in the success of the Belfast and Quebec Railroad, to consult of the most likely means to advance the measure.

A down-east Editor says, "There is a man living down in Maine, whose feet are so large that he pulls his pantaloons on over his head."

We had occasional showers of rain here yesterday. In the morning the weather was very mild.

ENIGMATYE.—A little work has just been published in Glasgow, entitled the "*Science of Etiquette*," which furnishes a summary of the laws of good breeding, condensed into a small compass. The following are a few of the maxims :—

"True politeness consists in appearing easy and natural, not forced and affected.

"If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street, it is her part to notice you first, unless, indeed, you are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first, she may not choose to acknowledge you, and there is no remedy; but if she bow to you—you, *as a gentleman and civil Art.*

"Never nod to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied with touching your hat, *but take it off*; it is a courtesy her sex demands.

"Do not insist on pulling off your glove on any very hot day when you shake hands with a lady. If it be off, why, all very well; but it is better to run the risk of being considered ungallant, than present a clammy ungloved hand.

Upper Canada.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the affairs of the BANK OF UPPER CANADA, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November, 1836, furnished by order of the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

Capital Stock paid in	£200,000 0 0
Amount of Bank Notes in circulation	200,654 15 0
Balance due to other Banks	4,398 4 0
Balance due to this Bank by other Banks	788 5 11
Total amount of all Deposits	154,604 13 2
Total	£560,436 16 9

Specie	£300,000 0 0
Bills and Notes of other Banks	45,880 10 0
Debts due to the Bank for Specie	6,000 0 0
Debts due to the Bank for Bills and Notes of other Banks	2,000 0 0
Real Estate and Bank Furniture	8,500 0 0
Bills of other Banks, Bank Stock and Western Loan Stock	18,045 10 0
Amount due from Agents in London and New York, on Exchange transactions	84,798
Expenses of all Bank establishments, Bills of Exchange of all Bank establishments, Bills of description, excepting the balances due from other Banks	413,276
Total	£860,436 16 9

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rate and amount of the last Dividend, being for the six months ending 30th June, 1836.

Four per cent on £200,000—the Capital Stock	£8,000 0 0
Amount of reserved profits, after declaring the last dividend	11,073 11 8
Amount of debts due the Bank and not paid, being over due	56,355 9 1
Of which £5,450 may be considered bad or doubtful.	

WILLIAM PROUDFOOT, *President.*
THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 16th November, 1836.

We, the undersigned, make oath and swear, that the foregoing statements are correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM PROUDFOOT, *President.*
THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me, at Toronto, this 19th day of November, 1836.

W. ALLAN, J. P.

United States.

POWER OF TEARS.—Among the passengers lost in the wreck of the *Bristol*, was Mr. Christopher S——, late of Paterson, and more recently of Brooklyn. Mr. S—— was known to us. He left this country for Ireland, his native land, about four months since, on business, and was returning to his family in Brooklyn. A few days before the wreck, Mr. S—— had sent a letter to his wife by a vessel which they spoke. This letter she had received the day before the wreck. It appears that Mr. S—— had a young companion on board the ship, who, in the moment of greatest peril, was below. He exerted himself greatly to save this young man, and succeeded. He remained himself on the wreck until his friend had gone on shore safe. He was among the last taken off—and, lamentable to state, when he was taken into the boat, his mind was gone! He was an idiot—and died very shortly after he was brought on shore. His friend whom he had saved, brought the intelligence to his family—consisting of a wife and three young children—and the afflictive scene which followed, we will not attempt to describe. Unhappily, the family is in narrow circumstances, and requires assistance. Any donations left at this office for this special purpose, will be faithfully applied.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A NEWBURGH PATRIOT.—The *Elegant Medium*, Captain Ely Perry, left S. Carpenter & Co.'s Docks on Wednesday last, having on board (among other articles too numerous and various to mention) from 13 to 1500 hogs, 800 or 1000 tubs and firkins of butter, 200 bbls of flour, about 250 bushels of nuts, 500 bushels of feed, 10 or 12 loads of machinery, a printing office, 40 or 50 buckets, barrels and boxes of poultry, 30 head of cattle, a number saddles of venison, 300 sheep, and between 300 and 400 passengers. This freight, we venture to say, will compare with any on record, and furnishes a fine specimen of the great business which is done in this line at this village.—Notwithstanding this immense load, she left the dock without ceremony, and arrived in the city in good season, and disposed of her cargo, which brought 45,000 or 50,000 dollars.—*Newburgh Journal of Saturday.*

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The following notice, copied from a late English paper, may furnish one or two useful hints to the officers and others engaged in preparations for the exploring voyage. At any rate, it must prove interesting to our readers :—

His Majesty's Ship Beagle.—His Majesty's surveying ship *Beagle* has at last returned from her long employment in South America, and other parts of the world. She sailed from England in 1831, from which time until 1835, she was surveying the coasts of South America, the Falkland, and the Galapagos Islands. Traversing the Pacific Ocean, by the way of Otaheite (or Tahiti) and New Zealand, she proceeded to visit Sydney, Hobart Town, King George's Sound, the Keeling Islands, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verde, and the Azores Islands. Meridian distance have been carefully measured by a large number of good chronometers, during the whole voyage. Observations for latitude, for the variation and dip of the needle, for the intensity of magnetic influence, and upon tides, have been made at each principal port. This connected chain of good nautical astronomy, in the first that has been carried round the world. From fourteen to twenty chronometers have been employed, and the results are highly interesting. Geology and natural history will receive contributions from this voyage, as well as hydrography and geography. Mr. Charles Darwin, a zealous, unpaid tributary to the cause of science, has labored unremittingly. The medical and other officers have collected in proportion to their limited means of preserving specimens. It is gratifying to state that, in consequence of accidents on board, or employment on service, no life has been lost, nor has any serious injury been sustained by any one individual. No boat has ever met with a material accident (except one washed away in a gale off Cape Horn) nor has any man ever fallen overboard. Not a spar has been sprung (except studding sail booms)—not a sail has been split till worn too long—nor is there a sheet of copper off the vessel's bottom—yet this little ship is one of the much abused ten-gun sloops, sometimes called coffins—has always carried between seventy and eighty people, seven boats, and an unusual quantity of stores; besides which, she has often sailed with more than eight months' provisions on board. The *Beagle* was so well fitted out at this dock-yard (Portsmouth,) and has since been so timely supplied by direction of the Admiralty, that neither want nor deficiency has ever occurred.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1836.

This Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days, excepted, for the small sum of six dollars delivered in town, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three half pence per number in the country, payable in advance.

From the New York Express.

Later from France.

The Havre Packet Ship *Utica*, Captain Depeyster, arrived here this morning, having sailed from Havre the 16th October. By this arrival the Editors of the *New York Daily Express* are placed in possession of the following items of news :—

Rome.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* gives the following of the 8th instant, from Rome :—"An apprehension prevails here that the events of the Peninsula may spread their influence over Italy.—The preservation of our tranquility, notwithstanding the conflagration in the South, is to be mainly attributed to the good sense of the people, who have steadily refused to join the criminal designs of those who have wished to mislead them. We learn by letters from Naples, that incendiary proclamations have been introduced through Malta, into Calabria and Sicily, inviting the people to an insurrection, by promising them a free Constitution. These proclamations are said to bear the signature of an illustrious personage, whose name is made use of by the Agitators of these plots in order to deceive the people; but it is certain that this illustrious personage has not authorised this abuse of his name, and in fact, the attempts have entirely failed. The people have, in general, received this brand of discord with perfect indifference. A few violent men have been thrown into prison."

A Marseilles paper mentions that a vessel arrived there from Naples brought 42 passengers who had fled from that capital, in consequence of the approach of the cholera. A letter of the 6th instant from Naples, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, says :—"The sanitary cordon established for the provinces of the Adriatic Sea, is found to be insufficient. The quarantine against Marseilles is abolished."—On the other hand a letter from Naples of the 5th instant, says :—"Before this reaches you, you will no doubt have heard alarming reports of the ravages made by cholera in the kingdom of Naples, and here, where the people are fond of the marvellous, those reports were both multiplied and magnified; at length the "Journal of the Two Sicilies" has made a statement of what actually exists, which shows, that all the reports are false, and that there is no Asiatic cholera in the kingdom, except in the morbid brains of the alarmists."

PORTUGAL.—The *Prussian State Gazette* formerly contradicts the explanation given by other journals on the subject of the late disturbances among the Christian and Jewish population of Portugal. The following, according to the *Berlin Journal*, is a summary of the affair :—A carriage, which was driven through one of the streets in the Jews' quarter, accidentally knocked one of the Jerusalem down. Some other Jews immediately fell upon the coachman, and insisted upon taking him to the Town hall. Some Christians, in their turn, interfered to prevent the arrest of the coachman. The contest soon collected a crowd, and the quarrel was beginning to assume a serious aspect, when a police-sergeant, accompanied by a *gend-arme*, made his appearance, and at length succeeded in restoring order. The military were not called upon to act.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The *Smyrna Mercury* gives the following from Constantinople, dated Sept. 24th:—"Regulations have been issued applicable to the whole of the Turkish military forces, which do honor to the Administration, and resemble those in force in Europe. An augmentation of the army, not particularly of the militia, is talked of more than ever. A quarantine station has been established at the Isle of Rhodes—this is the first in the Ottoman Empire. The Pacha of Tekkah Emin has made a satisfactory report as to the reduction of the Kaffers in his Pachalic, and in that of Larissa. The Imperial press has just published an Arabic grammar.—The *Ottoman Moniteur* contains a remarkable article on the flourishing state of literature in the East. We are actually witnessing a new organization of the Empire, dividing Turkey into new Prefectures, to be administered by two Governors-general and as many Lieutenant-Governors. The Governors-general are to take the title of Muschir. They are to have the nomination of civil officers, but they themselves will remain responsible. During the last few weeks, the ladies of the Imperial Harem have been seen walking out with other Turkish women, but this innovation is so shocking to the Mussulmans, that they all run away as soon as they catch a glimpse of these females."

France.

PARIS, *Oct.* 22.

STOCK EXCHANGE, *Oct.* 21, *Half-past Four.*—The French funds, at the opening of the market, were at about yesterday's quotations, and business was animated. A report, subsequently circulated, that the members of the committee appointed by the Swiss Diet to examine the instructions of the Deputies are for the most *ultra* liberals, occasioned a decline, and they closed rather lower than yesterday. Spanish and Portuguese securities have given way, particularly the latter.

A Toulon letter of the 18th instant, says :—"Our Roadstead, since the departure of Admiral Hugon and his division, has presented an inanimate aspect. We have ready for sea only the *Trident* of the line, and the frigate *Galathee*.—The greater part of our naval forces are distributed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.—France has on the coasts of the Peninsula four ships of the line. The *Jupiter* and *Scipion*, which were sent to Oran to transport troops from thence to Bona, have probably by this time arrived off the coasts, where there are also two frigates, with numerous other ships of inferior force.

The *Mercure Belge* says that the British Admiralty has recalled all the officers of the British navy absent on leave, and that many of those who were in Brussels have been ordered to join their ships without delay, or to proceed to the royal ports to which they are attached.

Switzerland.

The *Helvetic* considers that the majority of the committee of the Swiss Diet belong to the Liberal opinion. A letter of the 18th instant, from Berne, expresses a similar opinion, and adds :—"Judging from the composition of the committee, the report will neither be for concessions, nor perhaps for conciliation, even. A warm discussion is to be expected; what the vote will be we cannot guess."

The Poles.

A letter of the 5th instant, from Trieste, says :—"Two hundred Polish refugees have been brought here from Lemberg and Cracow. They are confined in the barracks and kept from all communication with the inhabitants. The cholera rages amongst them, and has carried off several. The French Consul has offered to send them to Algiers, with a guarantee that they shall there receive from his government the same allowance that the Polish refugees in France receive. They readily accepted the offer; but the Governor of Trieste, in pursuance of his instructions from Vienna, declared that as Algiers had not been recognised as a French colony, he could not permit their being transferred thither. The refugees having applied for passports to England, they were informed that France was making arrangements with the three Northern Powers respecting them, and that if the Austrian government consented, they should be sent to Marseilles. The moral and physical sufferings to which these refugees are subjected, have been calculated to force them to go to America. A few days ago, 26 of them came to this resolution, and twelve others are to embark for that country tomorrow."

As business proceeds in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, the respective merits of its members begin to display themselves. Among a good deal of sterling materials in its composition, there is some as worthless dross as ever wore the shining appearance of pure ore. It is not surprising that there should be some counterfeit members among so large a body, and members too, the original stamp upon whose political character has become so completely effaced by their changing from side to side, as that on most of the French two-and-nine-penny pieces that pass current in this Province. But to the business of the House.

On the 28th Nov. Mr. Solicitor General HAGERMAN brought in his bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery, the preamble of which was adopted after an animated discussion. The mover,—supported by Mr. PRINCE,—wished to push through its various clauses with most indecent haste, but was checked by other members. A measure of this kind will require to be carefully weighed, and it is to be hoped the members will not allow themselves to be overreached by the craft of its author. Mr. HAGERMAN, it is said, has an eye on the Chancellorship.

On the 29th, Mr. M'KAY's Resolutions, which we published the other day, on the subject of annexing the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, were taken into consideration in Committee. They all passed without any division; but Mr. SHERWOOD,—supported by the Solicitor General and a few others,—proposed a Resolution to be added to Mr. M'KAY's, deprecating, in the strongest terms, a union of the Provinces, and declaring that it was better far, for Upper and Lower Canada to remain as they are, than be united.

Mr. HAGERMAN made one of those displays of insolence, on the occasion, for which he has become notorious, and in an unguarded moment gave utterance to sentiments that shocked and disgusted those who heard him. He declared, in effect, that he had no community of feeling with a large portion of the British inhabitants of Lower Canada—that the objects and tendency of the measures supported by the *Morning Courier*, and the large party of which that journal was the organ, was to produce a separation from the Mother Country—that he dissented and detested them just as much as he did the French

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