The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil datur nisi licentia perundi.—SENECA.

Vol. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1836. No. 14.

Poetry.

(ORIGINAL.)

HOURS OF THE FACULTY.

WRITTEN

For the Locks of Hahnfield

What a scourge is the physician—
Thriving only by disease!
Neighbours well, in good condition,
He is fit for none of these.

S. C. B.

(ORIGINAL.)

EMPIRICAL CONSOLATION.

WRITTEN

From the French of Gudlard.

A quack once boasted, ignorant and vain,
That of his skill, no patients could complain.
A wit cried—"True: the grave's thick darkness veils
Their sad report: for dead men tell no tales."

S. C. B.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1836.

We regret that the crowded state of our columns at this season, prevents us from transferring to them entire, the debate on Joint Stock Banks, which occurred on the 12th May in the British House of Commons. The speech especially of Mr. CLAY, who introduced the subject, is interesting in the highest degree, and fraught with many valuable suggestions; and though we cannot give the whole even of it, we shall endeavour to lay before our readers a connected view of his argument.

The origin of Joint Stock Banking in England is to be dated from 1826, and the system was introduced to remedy the evils which were supposed to be peculiar to the banking establishments that had the power of issuing notes previously in existence, and which were of not more than six persons. The panic of 1825 had shewn how little stable such institutions were, and how extremely liable to abuse; and the Joint Stock Banking system, which consists of an unlimited number of partners, was then suggested. The Government of the day prevailed upon the Directors of the Bank of England to waive some of its exclusive privileges, provided that the banking operations under the new law were not to be established at a less distance than sixty-five miles from London, and that every member should be individually liable for the whole debt of the firm. Besides other minor conditions, it was necessary that six shareholders and two officers should enter their names at the Stamp Office. The Act requires to be paid up capital, and prescribes no publicity.

Such is the general outline of the Joint Stock Banking System, which has latterly spread with great rapidity over England. By a return to an order of the House of Commons, in March last, it appears that there were then sixty-two Joint Stock Banks with branches, established at 472 places, and consisting in all of 15,073 partners or shareholders; and that of 46 of these, from which accurate returns have been received, the nominal capital amounts to £5,922,505. £3,930,000, while the paid up capital is

Mr. CLAY is apprehensive that the law as it exists opens too easily the door to improvident speculation in banking, and the unlimited liability of the partners is in itself a desirable species of security, as it prevents the wealthy and provident in the community, the very class in fact which ought to be entirely trusted with the business, from engaging in it. He thus describes the facility which is afforded by the law for getting up in a time of excitement, such as the present, joint-stock, and bubble companies, whose projectors have no other object than to make a profit on the shares.

"Under the 7th Geo. IV. a company for joint stock banking may be formed with a nominal capital, we will suppose, of a million—10,000 shares of £100 each—it may commence business with 500 or 100 shares really taken, for to constitute the company according to the Act, it is sufficient that half a dozen shareholders and two officers enter their names at the Stamp-office. Those shares 5l. or 20s. each may be paid or the Act requires no paid-up capital, and the projectors can provide funds to proceed by many desks and lease door-plates, they are enabled to establish branch banks in every town in the kingdom sixty-five miles from the metropolis, for in the Act there is no limitation as to number. A fictitious dividend may be declared, for the Act prescribes no publicity—nothing is known by this, or any other contrivance, the shares have been raised to a premium, the original shares may be issued—the profit thus obtained furnishing a fund from which further dividends may be made and fresh debasements practised on the public. Even the principle of responsibility of the individual shareholders in the existing law, by no means efficiently works. At present no publication of the names of the shareholders is prescribed, and it is quite possible, therefore, that all the parties whose names were originally the means of raising one of these banks into credit may withdraw, and the existence of the public might thus be found in existence of the partners in any joint bank stock company application at the Stamp-office that the names should be ascertained—a process but little likely to be resorted to with respect to establishments at a considerable distance from London. I may add, in point of fact, the shares of proprietorship, which by the Act is to be registered at the Stamp-office, are not always registered; and indeed, if every transfer of every share in every joint stock bank, is to undergo at the Stamp-office, a most new and extensive arrangement would be necessary for the purpose.

He suspects that much of the present unparalleled commercial prosperity of the country is to be attributed to the over-stimulating influence of these Joint Stock Banks—and much from some of these establishments having commenced business on a comparatively contracted scale of Bill circulation.

"It is well known that in periods of commercial prosperity, men will always be found ready to speculate in matters not within their usual trade, or to extend the operations of their profitable business to the full extent to which they can obtain capital for the purpose. It is quite absurd, therefore, that any Joint Stock Bank possessing, from the estimated liability of its many partners, an almost unbounded credit, may give a fearful stimulus to over-trading, without discounting, or procuring to be re-discounted, one single bill not drawn in discharge of a bona fide mercantile transaction. But in the event of these Joint Stock Banks, when so employed, a sound and wholesome credit? Is not, on the contrary, a credit in the highest degree hollow and dangerous, and one which would, in a period of difficulty but too probably prove unsound? Suppose a change in the state of the London Money Market were to occur, that the re-discounts of which I have spoken could not be obtained, and that these establishments, consequently, must withdraw the accommodation they had hitherto afforded, is it not clear that great embarrassment would be felt by all the persons thus deprived of the support on which they had been led to rely—embarrassment commensurate with the unbounded credit which the Act enables every banking establishment to enter their names at the Stamp-office—three shares 5l., or 20s. each may be paid or the Act requires no paid-up capital, and projectors can provide funds to proceed by many desks and lease door-plates, they are enabled to establish branch banks in every town in the kingdom sixty-five miles from the metropolis, for in the Act there is no limitation as to number. A fictitious dividend may be declared, for the Act prescribes no publicity—nothing is known by this, or any other contrivance, the shares have been raised to a premium, the original shares may be issued—the profit thus obtained furnishing a fund from which further dividends may be made and fresh debasements practised on the public. Even the principle of responsibility of the individual shareholders in the existing law, by no means efficiently works. At present no publication of the names of the shareholders is prescribed, and it is quite possible, therefore, that all the parties whose names were originally the means of raising one of these banks into credit may withdraw, and the existence of the public might thus be found in existence of the partners in any joint bank stock company application at the Stamp-office that the names should be ascertained—a process but little likely to be resorted to with respect to establishments at a considerable distance from London. I may add, in point of fact, the shares of proprietorship, which by the Act is to be registered at the Stamp-office, are not always registered; and indeed, if every transfer of every share in every joint stock bank, is to undergo at the Stamp-office, a most new and extensive arrangement would be necessary for the purpose.

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the disproportionate aggregate fortunes of the shareholders to be entitled to vote into money the profits, the bonuses, the fluctuations, the fixed capital of the money. It is to fall again into the fluctuations of the bank's business and prospects, and whatever gains, the results of the year, will pay more—further of bill circulation, such, credits or loans of notes—must certain it is, if there be truth in reasoning or assertion on that the new Joint Stock Banks will be found to be the most powerful and most useful as far as they are concerned, and great obstacles to the establishment of any new banking establishments of any kind, and to the extension of the business of those already established. Once remove the well-founded alarm which the failure of the Joint Stock Banks would create, and the most respectable and wealthy individuals in every part of the kingdom would flow—they would effectually put an end to any getting-up of these companies as mere bubbles for the purpose of speculation. There could be no holding back of shares subsequently to be issued at a premium, no fictitious profits to be created out of those very premiums, and as a real outlay would be required, no banks set on foot by persons without substance. The publicity that I would require, moreover, would be real, searching, and effective—making clear to the apprehension of all men the circumstances of the bank, both as to its assets and liabilities, and thus giving confidence, and so far from being injurious, would be in a high degree beneficial to sound and well-conducted banking establishments, and we should permit no other. On this head the House will permit me to read an extract from the manager of one of the existing joint-stock companies:—"On that establishing this concern, the directors came to their vocation with all the bias respecting the absolute necessity of secrecy which prevails in private banks; a gradual change has, however, arisen in the minds of directors, as they have watched the progress of the joint-stock banking system. Seeing the great additional security which it would afford for good management, we recently under which it would by weak banks to call up more capital, and the confidence which the public would derive from an actual knowledge of the state of their affairs, we should now feel little objection to giving the greatest publicity to the accounts, provided such publication were generally required."

On the 4th ultimo, a numerous deputation of Noblemen and gentlemen, composed from all political parties, amongst whom were the Earl of DEVON, Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. W. W. WHITMORE, the Right Hon. T. P. COURTENAY, Mr. H. G. WARD, M. P., Mr. HUME, M. P., Mr. ANGERSTEIN, M. P., Col. TORRENS, Mr. PRINGLE OF RAITH, and Mr. WYSE, M. P. had a long interview with Lord MELBOURNE, to suggest to his Lordship the expediency of raising an emigration fund for Ireland by means of the sale of waste lands in the Colonies. The result of the conference was, that an inquiry into the subject would be immediately proposed to Parliament, with the sanction of Government.

We are pleased with the evidence which an occasional sheet affords, of Mr. EVANS's progress towards the completion of the Supplement promised some time ago, to his valuable Treatise on Agriculture. The subject of the pages which were headed to us the other day, is, to the emigrant, all important, as it refers to the clearing, price, terms of purchase, chopping, &c. of wild lands. The obligations between the Seigniot and *Canadiennes* are also detailed, and although not dwelt upon, the bare enumeration of the gothic usages, is quite enough to frighten any man of spirit from voluntarily putting his neck under the galling yoke.

However desirous we are to do so, it is quite impossible for us to give at this season such extracts as may furnish a fair sample of the value of the forthcoming work.

On Wednesday last, Mr. HYPOLITE MAILLARD, one of the Choristers of the Catholic Church of this parish, in descending from a calèche to go on board the *Union Canadienne* Steamboat, his foot got entangled with the reins, and he fell and was seriously injured. He survived the accident only thirty-two hours.

Placards have been posted through New York, calling a meeting for the purpose of denouncing the Judge who pronounced sentence on the journeymen tailors, who were lately convicted of conspiracy.

The most unfavourable accounts of the weather and the state of the crops, continue to be received from the South.

Lower Canada.

A case of some interest has, within these few days past, been brought before the Court of King's Bench, involving the right of a sequestrator to obtain unpaid-for freehold immediately on coming in Canada. The case is stated to have been as follows:—A gentleman of Canada from Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Marvin, arrived here a short time ago for the recovery of her health, and in attendance upon her was a young colored girl, aged about four, whom, when it was presumed was her slave. A writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon Mrs. Marvin, to shew cause why the girl was detained in obedience to the order, the girl was brought before the Court, but the case was decided in favour of the lady's right to hold the girl as a slave in the service of the week, till pay day, when it was finally decided. On the 4th inst. Mrs. Marvin, it was alleged that the girl was a slave, but on opposition, and that she was free, and that she had a right to remain in Canada if she pleased. The Court having heard all the evidence on both sides, decided that the girl was free, and that she had a right to remain in Canada if she pleased. The Court having heard all the evidence on both sides, decided that the girl was free, and that she had a right to remain in Canada if she pleased. The Court having heard all the evidence on both sides, decided that the girl was free, and that she had a right to remain in Canada if she pleased.

On Wednesday last, the members of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, held their twenty-second annual meeting for the election of officers and other business. After having been read, a ballot took place for the election of a Curator of apparatus in the stead of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, (by whose departure for Europe, the office had become vacant,) when the Honorable Dalrymple was chosen by a large majority. William Bristow, Esquire, and Francis T. Thomas, Esquire, were unanimously elected associate members of the society. Several gentlemen were proposed as members, the ballot for whom will take place at the monthly meeting in July next. The donations which had been received since the last meeting of the society were placed upon the table; the principal one of which—an Organ presented by Lieutenant General Lord Aylmer—excited, by the perfect adjustment of the parts, and the beauty and exquisite finish of the workmanship, the warm admiration of the meeting. It was accompanied by the following letter from his Lordship:—

London, Warner's Hotel, Regent Street, March 25, 1836.

SIR,—By the *Eleanor*, Captain Wheatley, bound for Quebec, which vessel, I understand, will sail for her destination in the course of a few days, you will receive a package addressed to you. It contains a small Organ, executed by Gray, an eminent optician in London, which I request you will do me the favour to present to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, as a testimony of the respect I entertain for that valuable institution, and of the interest I take in its welfare.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your my obedient humble servant,

AYLMER.

To the Secretary of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.

The Organ is manufactured according to Lord Aylmer, to the Literary and Historical Society, is not the common organ formerly in use, but the compound instrument now made exclusively by Gray, Organist to His Majesty, and is constructed in imitation of a full band of wind instruments, and bellurian. The planetarium represents the solar system, consisting of the seven planets known before the present century, in the order of their distances from the sun, and revolving in their proportional times. The luminarium represents the motions, changes, and phases of the moon in the order of the orbit, and obliquity to the ecliptic, and the revolutions in just proportions to those of the earth. The telurian represents the real motion of the earth and the apparent one of the sun in the ecliptic, the changes of the seasons, and the different lengths of the day and night, depending on the parallelism of the earth's axis, and its obliquity to the plane of the ecliptic. The whole is executed in brass, moveable upon a dial-plate which represents the divisions of the year, and of the months, and extends from every side to ingenious mechanism by which the motions are performed by turning the hand. It forms a striking proof of the liberality and attachment to the interests and science of the distinguished individual whose donation it is.

The other donations were:—

From the Royal Society of Literature, the second part of the 2d volume of their Transactions.

From the Society for the encouragement of Arts, the second part of the 50th volume of their Transactions.

From Mrs. Craig—a stuffed Bull-frog.

A fine specimen of the Seal which had been captured at Orleans by the Captain and officers of the Society by Robert Symes, Esq., the Treasurer, was exhibited. The manner in which this specimen had been set up by Mr. Chasseur, gave much satisfaction.

The meeting was adjourned to the second Wednesday in July.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We have seen several complaints in the Montreal papers of the crowded state of the steamers which have lately arrived in that port, carrying a large number of emigrants. That such should be properly accommodated and fed has always been greatly regarded on their voyage by the vessels they had taken in tow. With regard to the conveyance of emigrants it is not an easy matter for the Captain or agent, to see that the law is complied with, when emigrants are coming in as the gang-way is down, and when attempts are made to remove it, there is always some pitiful tale of families divided, and a part of them left on board, or some other subterfuge used by the emigrants, that they are almost compelled again to open a communication with the shore. Besides, they are all naturally anxious to get forward on their journey, and prefer the inconvenience of an overcrowded steamer to remaining a few days longer expense in Quebec. It is, however, clear that the steamboats now on the line are not sufficient for the business, in passengers and cargo, which has unexpectedly come upon them, and that the number of boats must be increased next season. They are now, we learn, fitting out two more boats with all expedition, which will be ready in a few days to take their places, and enable the companies to provide vessels for leaving port at the time appointed. This is one of the complaints which have been, and still are, raised against them. Under the new arrangement the Steamboats *Canada* and *Canadian Eagle* started for Montreal last night, at 12 o'clock, the former with the *Rose*, and the *Thomas Hughes*, and the brig *Sentiere*, and *Elizabeth* and *Mary* for that port, together with a schooner and a heavily laden barge. The *Eagle* had only passengers. Some of the boats departed with a number of passengers, and others dispatched, on the return trip tonight.—*Quebec Gazette.*

FIRE.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Bake-house in St. Charles Street, in the occupation of Mr. Peverly, the property of Colin McCallum, Esqr., and communicated to the small house belonging to the same gentleman, but tenanted by the brother, Duncan McCallum, Esqr., both of which were destroyed, with the whole of Mr. Peverly's stock and plant, and the greater part of his furniture, as also the malt belonging to Mr. McCallum. By great exertions the dwelling house and brewery were saved, and the damage confined to the premises and property above mentioned. Neither the building nor Mr. Peverly's property were insured, but Mr. McCallum had £2000 on the premises, in the Quebec Insurance Office. The fire broke out on the roof of the Bake house, and although all the men were at work at the time, was not discovered till it had got so far a head, that it could not be subdued on the arrival of the engines.—*Ib.*

The Assembly of Upper Canada will have lately been occupied in the Upper Town; in time of drawing up our present number, we have not yet received any report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, but we have seen a list of the Bills which have been passed, by a subscription, from individuals, under the direction of A. Campbell, Esq. Secretary Public, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief having given his consent. As great an improvement having been commenced, it is to be regretted that the same has not been continued on the opposite side. It would add greatly to the beauty of it by far the pleasantest promenade the city possesses.

The Kingston Chronicle, a paper published in French in this city, and conducted by the Law Clerk of the House of Assembly, disavows the declarations against Lord Gosford, contained in the pamphlet published by Mr. Roebuck, "Agent in England for the House of Assembly," as contradictory to the address of the House to the British Parliament, which Mr. Roebuck was required to support. Mr. Roebuck, perhaps, knows the House of Assembly, whose servant he is, as well as the Law Clerk. Mr. Roebuck is of the opinion of the Speaker, who, he believes, speaks for the House and explains its official documents. Did not the House sanction, at the last session, after a speech from Mr. Speaker, the Resolutions made by Mr. Roebuck to the Colonial Minister on matters which they had not before pronounced upon. Did they not thereby give him a *carte blanche*, to make what declarations he planned, if he was sure that they were agreeable to the declared views of Mr. Papineau. We believe Mr. Roebuck is right, and that the Mr. Speaker's and Mr. Roebuck's views of Lord Gosford and his administration will coincide with the unerring opinion of a majority of the Assembly, and the majority of faithful constituents; and that Mr. Roebuck will continue to have his eleven hundred pounds sterling a-year voted by the majority of the Assembly, which vote Lord Gosford will again pay "assertedly."

It is high time to put to rest these wrangling accusations, without one single supporting evidence in the papers; and though we have certainly a right to demand the evidence upon which his Excellency must have received many, and the subdued temper with which he investigated his charges, we are not prepared to confess, in the own low terms that the Law Clerk of the House of Assembly is the proper person to be employed to translate the speeches of the Governor, and the addresses of the House. Censure is at all times painful, but when it is necessary, it is the duty of the Press to speak out; but it is not the province of the Law Clerk of the House of Assembly to be the censor of the Governor, and the organ of the House. Censure is at all times painful, but when it is necessary, it is the duty of the Press to speak out; but it is not the province of the Law Clerk of the House of Assembly to be the censor of the Governor, and the organ of the House.

Mr. Roebuck is wiser than the Law Clerk, the only apology for such conduct on the part of his employers was, that they intended to enable his lordship to carry on the Government during the country we the affairs of the Province, as he has enabled them to carry on their proceedings, but found, *after a three month's session*, that he had deceived them.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Penitentiaries.—We have been favored with a perusal of the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prisons at Mount Pleasant, [Sing Sing Penitentiary], in the State of New York, dated Dec. 24, 1835.

It is a pleasing and satisfactory document.

In the year ending 30th September, 1835, the receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Receipts from the earnings of the Convicts,..... $75,164 42
Expenditure for the general support of the prisons,..... 56,361 06
Balance in favour of the prison... 18,803 36
Other expenses, including $2,
3289 for support of female convicts,..... 5,896 19
Net balance in favour of the prison,..... 13,907 17
Balance in hands for last year,..... 14,081 47
Total in the hands of the Agent, applicable to the wants of the ensuing year,..... $27,988 64
Number of convicts in 1835,..... 823
Do. do. 1834,..... 796

It is proposed to build, out of the surplus earnings of the convicts, a Female Penitentiary.

The works carried on in the Penitentiary were, as heretofore, cabinet, chair, chair-making, carpenter, building, hat-making, weaving and tailoring, shoemaking, saddlery, chair bottoming, coopering, making copper nails, and lime burning.

The highest sums received were $23,698 87 from cabinet, chair and stone, $15,047 91 from coopering shop.

The principal expenses were, for provisions $21,478 38, officers of prison, $14,305 25.

There were 277 died; 21 escaped; 2 pardoned; 29 of the convicts were from the State of New-York. One hundred for grand larceny, 41 burglary, 29 petty larceny, 14 forgery.

Of the whole number, 93 had been in State prison before; some as many as four times.

Chaplains are also employed with the convicts, and accompanied with sufficient salaries.

Whatever may have been said of the severity of discipline at Sing Sing, it is most admirably managed by the Agent, Robert Willet, Esq., who is allowed by all, would have 10,000 dollars per annum. The State is [illegible] to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a man. Mr. Willet, we believe, is a native of Canada, and we hope will be induced to return to his native country, where his talents would be duly appreciated.

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Upper Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, Commissioner General of Public Property appointed by his own Casuity, is personally visiting the country to find some hole or corner through which he might again squeeze himself into Parliament, but not find no body patriotic enough to make way for him, each refusing with the same breath, "Excellency, I am sorry, but since his appropriation to himself of the Law's share of the leases and fines, far more liberal Peter is his late peregrinations to the west, was joined with a few other items to [illegible] Peter's pocket, with one of his characteristic

upon "Wots and Phisnom," and to ensure him a full attendance, some officious friend notified by placard his gracious intention, wherein was a recommendation to the public audience to manifest their gratitude by attending en masse to furnish him gratis with a bran new suit of Tar and Feathers, but Peter hearing unseemly of the intended festive, and not wishing to be too troublesome to well wishers, trooped off, without beat of drum.—*Toronto Patriot.*

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836.

The Packet ship *Independence*, 544 tons burthen, has arrived at New York, and brought English papers to the morning of May 10th.

Our English files not having been forwarded from New York, the summary of news below is taken from the papers of that city.

The *Independence* is the same vessel which made her homeward passage in fourteen days and a half, and has returned in twenty; having thus performed the voyage both out and back, in thirty-four days and a half—a degree of expedition that has never been equalled.

Mr. ROEBUCK has at length had an opportunity of submitting his motion respecting the constitution of the Executive and Legislative Councils in the Canadas, to the decision of the House of Commons; and that decision has just been what might have been anticipated. He was compelled to withdraw his motion. We have copied remarks from the *Brighton Gazette*, on the discussion which it elicited in the House, in lieu of the debate itself, which has not come to hand.

Canada Affairs.

From the Brighton Gazette, May 12.

The Hon. and learned Member for Bath has "died the death," having on Monday brought forward his threatened motion for "a Committee of the House to take into consideration such parts of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, as relate to the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Canadas, for the purpose of rendering the same efficient to the good government of those provinces." After the motion we have quoted, and to which we have bestowed upon the Canada question, it may be presumed that we took measures to inform ourselves respecting the debate, without consulting the reports in the papers; and though we have certainly a right to demand the evidence upon which his learned manner, and the subdued temper with which he introduced his charges, we are not prepared to confess, in the own low terms that the Law Clerk of the House of Assembly is the proper person to be employed to translate the speeches of the Governor, and the addresses of the House. Censure is at all times painful, but when it is necessary, it is the duty of the Press to speak out; but it is not the province of the Law Clerk of the House of Assembly to be the censor of the Governor, and the organ of the House.

Mr. Roebuck is wiser than the Law Clerk, the only apology for such conduct on the part of his employers was, that they intended to enable his lordship to carry on the Government during the country we the affairs of the Province, as he has enabled them to carry on their proceedings, but found, *after a three month's session*, that he had deceived them.—*Quebec Gazette.*

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It is a pleasing and satisfactory document.

In the year ending 30th September, 1835, the receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Receipts from the earnings of the Convicts,..... $75,164 42
Expenditure for the general support of the prisons,..... 56,361 06
Balance in favour of the prison... 18,803 36
Other expenses, including $2,
3289 for support of female convicts,..... 5,896 19
Net balance in favour of the prison,..... 13,907 17
Balance in hands for last year,..... 14,081 47
Total in the hands of the Agent, applicable to the wants of the ensuing year,..... $27,988 64
Number of convicts in 1835,..... 823
Do. do. 1834,..... 796

It is proposed to build, out of the surplus earnings of the convicts, a Female Penitentiary.

The works carried on in the Penitentiary were, as heretofore, cabinet, chair, chair-making, carpenter, building, hat-making, weaving and tailoring, shoemaking, saddlery, chair bottoming, coopering, making copper nails, and lime burning.

The highest sums received were $23,698 87 from cabinet, chair and stone, $15,047 91 from coopering shop.

The principal expenses were, for provisions $21,478 38, officers of prison, $14,305 25.

There were 277 died; 21 escaped; 2 pardoned; 29 of the convicts were from the State of New-York. One hundred for grand larceny, 41 burglary, 29 petty larceny, 14 forgery.

Of the whole number, 93 had been in State prison before; some as many as four times.

Chaplains are also employed with the convicts, and accompanied with sufficient salaries.

Whatever may have been said of the severity of discipline at Sing Sing, it is most admirably managed by the Agent, Robert Willet, Esq., who is allowed by all, would have 10,000 dollars per annum. The State is [illegible] to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a man. Mr. Willet, we believe, is a native of Canada, and we hope will be induced to return to his native country, where his talents would be duly appreciated.

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Upper Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, Commissioner General of Public Property appointed by his own Casuity, is personally visiting the country to find some hole or corner through which he might again squeeze himself into Parliament, but not find no body patriotic enough to make way for him, each refusing with the same breath, "Excellency, I am sorry, but since his appropriation to himself of the Law's share of the leases and fines, far more liberal Peter is his late peregrinations to the west, was joined with a few other items to [illegible] Peter's pocket, with one of his characteristic

upon "Wots and Phisnom," and to ensure him a full attendance, some officious friend notified by placard his gracious intention, wherein was a recommendation to the public audience to manifest their gratitude by attending en masse to furnish him gratis with a bran new suit of Tar and Feathers, but Peter hearing unseemly of the intended festive, and not wishing to be too troublesome to well wishers, trooped off, without beat of drum.—*Toronto Patriot.*

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836.

The Packet ship *Independence*, 544 tons burthen, has arrived at New York, and brought English papers to the morning of May 10th.

Our English files not having been forwarded from New York, the summary of news below is taken from the papers of that city.

The *Independence* is the same vessel which made her homeward passage in fourteen days and a half, and has returned in twenty; having thus performed the voyage both out and back, in thirty-four days and a half—a degree of expedition that has never been equalled.

Mr. ROEBUCK has at length had an opportunity of submitting his motion respecting the constitution of the Executive and Legislative Councils in the Canadas, to the decision of the House of Commons; and that decision has just been what might have been anticipated. He was compelled to withdraw his motion. We have copied remarks from the *Brighton Gazette*, on the discussion which it elicited in the House, in lieu of the debate itself, which has not come to hand.

Canada Affairs.

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The Water Witch, British brig of war, lately arrested a slave vessel at Whydah, on the coast of Africa, which had on board nearly 600 slaves.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
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