

THE MORNING COURIER FOR THE COUNTRY, JANUARY 30, 1837.

too much of the leaven of "equal rights" in our composition to allow any division of favouritism, towards any of the origin of our Black population, to be publicly without feeling strongly inclined to do so. People, in its last number, makes a list of one out of its readers and "fathers" of the other. When it determined to avail itself of the copiousness of two of the most generally spoken languages in the world, it promised to give all its editorial matter in French as well as in English, but its language in their views, will considerately use in its widest extent, and whence the members of the present House have done nothing to provide for the protection of the country in a manner and scope worthy of its station and prospects, they shall that they have but little ground for vent on this account. Almost every work has been adopted or sanctioned by the Act.

nothing in the statement upon which to accredit the stockholders, as indicative of the progressive prosperity of the Institution. It is true that by a judicious investment of its capital, the stock of the Company is at this moment at a very considerable premium, but it does not appear that this enhancement is derived from the profits of its legitimate business—underwriting. So far from being the case, we find, that of the immense amount of merchandise conveyed up and down the St. Lawrence in 1836, insurance was effected with the Company to the comparatively trifling extent of only \$237,190 lbs., 2d., upon which the gross premiums, less were paid amounting to \$1,304 lbs., 1d., leaving only about \$1,200 for profit and the current expenses of the establishment. This loss of a single bazaar would have absorbed. Every one acquainted with the navigation of the St. Lawrence, must be aware, that the up-risks are the best; yet the whole amount of premiums upon such, only reached \$645 out of the \$2,316 received in all.

This Company was established about three

years ago, with a nominal capital of \$100,000,

of which \$10,000 has been actually paid up.

The security, therefore, afforded to a bold and intelligent; its business, are informed, is conducted in the most liberal manner, and it is highly desirable that such institutions should be encouraged, to help to see it receiving in future a larger share of the public patronage than it appears hitherto to have enjoyed.

Review by the St. Lawrence Telegraphic Service Assurance Company, for the year 1836.

The amount Capital is \$100,000, divided into 100 shares of which \$10 per cent, or ten thousand pounds, have been paid in.

The funds and property of the Company consist of the following:—

332 shares worth in the Bank of Upper Canada \$21,316 lbs., 2d., morning at par value £ 2,131 16 2d.

Commercial Bank of the Western District, \$2,000 lbs., 2d., morning at par value £ 200 lbs., 2d.

70 shares worth in the City Bank of Montreal, \$1,000 lbs., 2d., each, morning at par value £ 100 lbs., 2d.

Globe Bank, at \$100 lbs., 2d., each, amounting to \$10,000 lbs., 2d., which 3 statements of account have been paid, amounting to \$1000 lbs., 2d.

Bills receivable..... 617 lbs., 2d.

Cash on hand..... 565 lbs., 2d.

£1,159 16 2d.

The property issued during the year is measured charged amounted to \$1,159 16 2d.

At \$1,159 16 2d. currency, upon which the premium charged amounted to \$1,159 16 2d.

In this tenth year of its existence, the Company (amount not yet received) remains unexpired.

The St. Lawrence Indemnity Insurance Company, several months back that the above Editor is just and correctly entitled to the best of his attention.

The Report by proposing the following

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Philadelphia, as well as the New York Law, as far as relates to the insurance, on and after the return of 1837, of such sums of money as may be necessary, as far as practicable, to meet the demands of the commercial community, but will leave the power to the Legislature to make such laws as it may see fit.

The above named James A. Brown, before me, this 21st day of January, 1837,

John J. Rappaport, Notary Public.

Commissioner, K. B. House, D. J. Jones, John Jones, John J. Rappaport, Notary Public before me, for the above named James A. Brown, Esq., 1837.

John Payton, J. P. Jones, Notary Public before me, for the above named James A. Brown, Esq., 1837.

Following the total amount of premiums paid by the following companies for the year 1836.

M. Litch & Co. £ 69 14 5

A. H. & Son, Bankers 60 7 9

Hoodoo Headstones & Co. 60 7 9

H. Jones & Co. 93 14 5

W. G. & C. G. ... 45 15 9

M. McPherson & Co. 45 15 9

O. & E. Forwarding Co. 17 1 6

£2645 0 9

The following is the very latest from Mexico.

I have just received the following important intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, that General Bustamante had arrived from Paris, and that he had been received with great enthusiasm, as well as the State generally, to be earnestly invited to co-operate with the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in presenting relief from the disastrous laws.

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The New York papers of Tuesday last, say, that, for the first time this year, there was then good sleighing there, the snow being about six inches deep.

The fire at St. John's, (N. B.) on the 13th instant, was still at Eastport, (Me.) sixty miles distant. It raged for ten hours.

The inhabitants of Terrebonne here, we perceive, come publicly to the resolution of refusing aid to any poor that are strangers to them in the highest degree, and those that are in the greatest want, and grandest misery, are generally considered as the most eligible for assistance. The gentry, however, are more numerous, and are generally considered as the most eligible for assistance.

We greatly indebted to you, my Lord and Master, for the additional aid you have conferred on us, by generously urging us to make a donation to the Terrebonne Poor Fund.

We understand that from time to time the sum of five thousand dollars is sent to the Terrebonne Poor Fund.

We support the annual claims of the St. Lawrence Indemnity Insurance Company. We regret that we can scarcely

afford to do so.

General Santa Anna has had an interview with President Jackson. It was considered to be a formal affair. Santa Anna appears to be sincerely desirous of peace being esta-

blished between Texas and Mexico, through the mediation of General Jackson.

We beg to call public attention to the examination of the Indian School, in the House of Industry, which takes place this morning at eleven o'clock.

The previous examination, after the school had been in existence only a few days, was

considerably higher—interestingly—the one this morning cannot fail to prove more so.

The Welland Canal Bill has passed the Upper Canadian Assembly. By it the sum of \$25,000 is to be raised for the completion of this work.

The weather has become mild.

The following Vessels from this Port have arrived:—

The Gladiolus, at Liverpool, 5th December.

The Oliver, 10th December.

Winchester, 12th December.

Thistle, 13th December.

Robertson, 14th December.

The New York Herald reports the packet ship Mexia, which left Liverpool on the 1st ult., yet

arrived at Boston on the 21st ult.

The packet has been delayed by bad weather.

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To the Farmers of Canada.

Agricultural Improvement, by the Encouragement of which we are engaged in it as a profession.

No. V.

I stated in the last letter the difficulty that existed to obtain full and correct statistical information of the state of the rural population of any country separately from the other classes, as far as their education, the number of poor and destitute, and the amount of crime. While is the only class of which I have any information, in respect to these questions, and no its population in ten out of her twelve counties were almost exclusively employed in agriculture, I thought it might with propriety introduce the information I have given; and I will now add a few words to other. A general agricultural system of course is well known in every country, with the exception perhaps of France, and none of the German States, but of these I have not any statistical returns. In consequence of these circumstances, I am unable to submit much practical proof of the beneficial effects of a rural population, by a general and comprehensive view of the country. It will follow of course that those who are not educated must be subjected to many disadvantages in their progress through life, — that they are in the end cut off from attaining any high position or eminence in society, however great their natural facilities might be, — that, unacquainted in their industry and pursuits, they are in the service of others, of labour and of John, without influence or authority, and contrary to the laws and canons of the Church of Ireland; "did presents to inhibit preposterously the mid-nation from holding forth, and, perhaps, even causing scenes of violence, and bloodshed in the land capital." These offences are committed by the Archidiocese. He is accused in the Orange prints of Dublin, and the congressional Conservative papers of England, of favouring the Catholics; of mass insubordination to O'Connell and his Priests, and of favouring the designs of the latter to the Protestant Church. The Protestant clergy of Ireland, however, consider him to be a traitor, and, with whom, King and Queen, are equally at war against the former. This is inefably disgusting. Let us not our fellow citizens of London whether they would or could submit to have one religion and our Ministers assisted in language of bitter importunity in the Catholic Chapels of London, and by a series of acts from the Legislature in such a case, as we call upon the superior Catholic Church to interfere and suppress the iniquitous; and if, they did not interfere, would not popular indignation be had against them? Religious disputes, fomented by priestly rivalry, have made Europe one wide chancery house; and yet, if a Bishop — one worthy man among a set of interested pampered ecclesiastics, who has got a good form and stock, to officiate and manage, and is aware that it is the only means he has to provide for himself and his family, would neglect his business, when he became properly instructed to practice his profession with profit and to the best advantage, and to do his duty to his God and to his neighbour, he would, neglect or give over farming, when they were qualified to understand every circumstance connected with its successful practice? What other profession would they apply themselves to in Canada, that would give them food for their sustenance and subsistence to cover them, — or, if they were qualified, they could not be dispensed with for a day? Agriculture must be the main source of the wealth and prosperity of Canada, and if it is not maintained in a healthy and prosperous state, every other profession, trade, and business, must necessarily suffer. There would, therefore, to the ground to apprehend that agriculture could be neglected or given up in these Provinces, unless it is the case of some individuals, who are bent upon personal before the Court of Justice, and not those who are brought before the "Correctional Tribunals," consequently they do not show the exact state and amount of crime in that country.

I would mind the reader while the population of any country is only partially educated, that the instruction cannot be so much applied to it, as if the whole population were to be judicially educated. This more particularly applies to the agricultural classes. There are various causes, as well as the bad example of the administration, that must always be more or less in operation. The incapacity of the mind for the pursuit of knowledge, management of their business, cannot fail to be prejudicial to the better qualified farmers. When farmers, who are proprietors of the soil, will generally become fully educated, they will understand and practice their profession in a manner that will yield them abundant produce, and they will know how to apply that produce to the best and most judicious purposes. Unworthy and miserable as long as common to semi-educated and ill-educated minds, would no longer exist among them — they would, like other classes, unite and act in concert in all matters that would interest them as a body — the well would be taken away from their minds, and the world would be too things that are, and would be too much to expect the next letter will conclude the first part.

WILLIAM EVANS.

Cate St. Paul, Jan. 20, 1837.

SUMMARY.

From the London Weekly Dispatch.

The Tory journals during the past week have been endeavouring to raise a violent outcry against the liberal Archbishop of Dublin, because he has prohibited the Reverend Mr. Nolan from preaching in one of the parish churches in the Incorporated. Dr. Whistler, the Attorney-General, has given great attention to all but the Liverpool and Tory party. His Grace is an advocate of that national education which the Irish Protestant parishes oppose both and all. His indiscriminate blood-stained Orangemen, and his attempts to be favourable to the cause of Catholic Schools in Ireland, and the want of this education may have influenced a great many people to give their support to him. What should be considered of higher value to a man, than to be able to think and act correctly, and to the best advantage for himself, in all matters that concern him in this life, and a proper education will enable him to do this, if he is not greatly deficient in natural facilities?

Nevertheless, that I am anxious to see the class to which I am proud to belong, rise to their proper station in society, I could not wish they should possess any undue influence. I feel convinced that they are, and must be, the providers of almost all that can insure the prosperity of every class in Canada; and, therefore, they are entitled to have a great influence over the country, and the classes which their situation and circumstances could affect them without this influence. I would willingly go into a full explanation of the grounds on which I have formed this opinion, but it would occupy too much space here to enter into particulars. I hope those whom I address will give me credit for acting my young years, and will be pleased to let me know what you think of this.

It would be complimentary to the proper

educated portion of agriculturists, were I to suppose that they would require any great efforts on my part to prove that the natural condition of man is capable of rapid improvement by a judicious education, and that it enables him for any, or for every, kind of labour; but then it would be possible for him to convince them that it would be possible for him to convince them that it would be possible for him to judge correctly on the subject?

It will follow of course that those who are not educated must be subjected to many disadvantages in their progress through life, — that they are in the end cut off from attaining any high position or eminence in society, however great their natural facilities might be, — that, unacquainted in their industry and pursuits, they are in the service of others, of labour and of John, without influence or authority, and contrary to the laws and canons of the Church of Ireland; "did presents to inhibit preposterously the mid-nation from holding forth, and, perhaps, even causing scenes of violence, and bloodshed in the land capital."

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