

# CITY MONTRAL COURIER.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

310

CONTINUED.

INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN MONTGOMERY, Clerk and Watch Maker, native of Scotland. He left Montreal in fall 1834, and was last heard of, about two years since, when he was residing in the City of Toronto, U. S. Any information respecting his address, may be sent to Mr. Newell, Montreal Courier Office.

WANTED.—A PRIVATE BOY, a servant, to be employed at the Courier Office.

257, tith.

WANTED, from the 1st of May next, PREMISES suitable for a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, upon an extensive scale.

The situation must be in a central part of the city. Apply to Mr. Barron, the Montreal Courier Office.

255

WANTED.—A TANNER and CUIRER, who is sufficiently qualified in his branch to act as Foreman. None need apply such as have unquestionable testimonials as to character and qualifications. Write at the Office of the Morning Courier, Oct.

163

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in the bottom of her sleeve, she unfolded the letter, and, to her extreme surprise, found in it the finger of a man, with these words traced in letters of blood:—"Beautiful, but inhuman creature, I send you the little finger you required of me.—Signed, L."

**EDUCATION.**—"The proper object of education is to form the mind, not to teach it; to inform, or set off, not to fill it. No man should be, nor to lead the memory, but to exercise the reason. It is not alone a code of particular practice, but an examination of general principles which is wanted to form the early character of youth—to imbue it with the consequences of actions, and to impress upon the mind the sense of the just and the unjust, the real and efficient motives that make one line of conduct preferable to another."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

—*United States.*

**Brown Prison.**—We are indebted to the editor of the *Albion Argus* for a copy of the report of the inspectors of the state prison at Sing-Sing, from which we have made the following summary:—

The total receipts for the year end, Sept. 30, 1836, amounted to \$63,019.31. The expenditures for the same period for the general support of the prison were..... 55,345.80

Balances..... 67,675.41

In addition to this sum, \$7,352.60 have been expended for transportation of convicts, building materials, and the support of the female prisoners now confined at Bellevue. This sum deducted from the above balance, leaves the total surplus for the year, \$16,61, which being added to the cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1836, makes the balance..... 83,027.42.

There has been furnished for the state, during the year, marble valued at \$15,207.50, to be employed in the erection of the State-house at Albany. Labor to the amount of \$7,150 has also been expended toward the erection of the prison for the same period. The amount thus added to the balance to date (\$16,61), show the excess of the earnings of the convicts over the total expenditures for the year, to be \$20,475.51.

The state is indebted \$35,933.50 to the prison, for marble, which it is to be considered as available funds for the support of the institution, should its services require it.

The decrease in the number of the prisoners has been greatest, during the last year, as will be seen by the following table:—

Convict in prison, Sept. 30, 1835,..... 796 Received during the year,..... 102 Total,..... 978 Discharged during the year,..... 941 Died,..... 11

Remaining in prison, Sept. 30, 1836,..... 736

During the year, 213 persons have been discharged by the expiration of sentence, 27 have been pardoned out by the executive, and the sentence of one has been reversed by the court of errors.

The prison now contains 1000 solitary cells, all in excellent condition.

The agent for the prison has refused all new offers for marble, some jobs for small stone excepted, as all the large blocks that can be quarried during the ensuing year, will be required in the erection of the new State-houses at Albany.

No new contracts have been entered into for the last six months. Old contracts which had not been previously fulfilled, have been continued with the intention of having them fully complied with.

The female convicts are 39 in number, they are in confinement at Bellevue, and by law, must there remain until the completion of their sentence and during such period for the service required at Mount Pleasant.

On this day, five men have been employed during the past year, and it is expected that the work will be completed before the next annual report shall have been made.

The mulberry plantation appears to have been a failure. The trees are dead, and the ground prepared and sown over with grass. Many of those who have died, and the survivors do not appear to grow with rapidity.

The persons employed about the prison are, one agent, one clerk, one deputy keeper, twenty-one assistant keepers, and a guard of twenty-five men.

The appearance of the convicts is much as before. There is but little doubt that they will for a long time afford profitable employment to a large number of the convicts.

One of the most interesting papers accompanying this document, is the chaplain's report. From this we find that divine service is performed every Sunday morning, and that the services could not be more attractive in listening to the moral instruction, than those delivered men.

It is also stated that at least one hundred of the prisoners are unable to read.

**Concave of the Mint.**—From one of the statements accompanying the report of the Director of the Mint, it appears that the concave of the Mint in the year 1835, has been: 565,147 half dollars, amounting to \$282,562.50; 565,000 dollars, amounting to \$282,500.

In gold,..... \$4,100.

Gold,..... 6,000.

Gold,..... 672,000 dollars,..... 110,000.

Gold,..... 1,100,000 dimes,..... 110,000.

Gold,..... 1,200,000 cents,..... 120,000.

Gold,..... 1,300,000 half cents,..... 130,000.

Gold,..... 1,400,000 cents,..... 140,000.

In copper,..... 25,400.

Whole amount coined in 1835,..... 67,704.00

Datum:—S. J. T. B.

Summary.

**Immense Famine.**—A anxious and gather storm was discovered last Wednesday in the Bazaar, in the sale of Irish butter. It appears that the article was made up into pounds and half pounds, and had every appearance, from its bulk, of being the legitimate weight; but on a more minute inspection, it was discovered that they were however, not the true weight, and the fact would not be easily detected even the latter trial by the scales. The article being so consequently more bulky than the rest in the market, the fraudulent dealers had quicker sales than any of his contemporaries. It is very probable, therefore, that the police authorities will inquire into the cause of such a remarkable want of striking the pocket of the honest Bazaar.

**Hannibal, New-J.**—Blackfield, a convert of Jew, has this week preached four sermons in Dublin to attend his congregation. He does not consider himself as a particular metropolis of religion, and therefore, has no particular desire to go to America. He has told several factors and a few subscribers, that is his present resolution, that he will remain here, until his health permits him to go to America, which will be in the course of a year or two. He is now preparing to go to America, and will probably be in New York in the month of April.

—*United States.*

his discourse is delivered with such energy, as to convince his hearers of once of the sinfulness of the head that dictated it.—*From a Correspondent.*

**STEAM, VAPOR, RAILROAD.**—The *Red Rover* steam vessel, which was sunk in our last week, consequence of coming in contact with the *Marine steamer*, (two vessels of the same size) was a weighty, noisy vessel. The wind almost lost its best means to the propellers, but a man named James Downes, who until the last year was a labourer man at Horns Bay, then offered to demand and fix the chain round the engine of the *Red Rover*, which he concluded would be a far more economical mode of raising the vessel, and also that he had for six hours been engaged in examining the engines, of the *City of Canterbury* steamer, which is a few similes of the *Red Rover*, gladly accepted the offer.—Downes, having put on a pair of heavy iron boots, and accomplished his task, having riveted a very massive chain round the main shaft and frame work of the engines, in the space of one hour and three quarters, during the whole of which time he was under water. On being drawn up he appeared much exhausted, but his hands were engaged in examining the engines, of the *City of Canterbury* steamer, which is a few similes of the *Red Rover*, gladly accepted the offer.—Downes, having put on a pair of heavy iron boots, and accomplished his task, having riveted a very massive chain round the main shaft and frame work of the engines, in the space of one hour and three quarters, during the whole of which time he was under water. On being drawn up he appeared much exhausted, but his hands were engaged in examining the engines, of the *City of Canterbury* steamer, which is a few similes of the *Red Rover*, gladly accepted the offer.—Downes, having put on a pair of heavy iron boots, and accomplished his task, having riveted a very massive chain round the main shaft and frame work of the engines, in the space of one hour and three quarters, during the whole of which time he was under water. 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## MONTREAL — C. O.

Montgomery's Oh, Montgomery!

Montgomery! oh, Montgomery!

The midnight wind doth sigh,

Like some sweet plaintive melody.

Oh, how long go by;

It speaks a tale of other years—

Of loves that blomed to die—

Of sunny smilesthat in tears—

And loves that blosomed not.

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Montgomery! oh, Montgomery!

The midnight wind doth sigh,

With its quiet, peacefull melody.

Hope's pretious balsom,

To the drowsy joys of early morn.

Yes, yet his peake's cooler fell,

On the heart's bloom—ay! well may tears

Start at that parting knell?

To the Farmers of Canada.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS, BY THE EDUCATION OF THOSE THAT ARE ENGAGED IN IT AS A PROFESSION.

No. VI.

I recommend education to the agricultural class from a first perception that they would derive more benefit from it in every way it could be considered than from all other modes of improvement; and that their education was most essential to their adoption.

Whatever doubts may exist on other questions, there can be none that those who should constitute the YOUTH of British America, should be properly educated; they must be made to occupy the situation they fill; with either credit or discredit, and should be made to understand that their education is of great importance.

For other purposes railroads, bridges, and navigable waters, are most essential, and in promoting these improvements there is not a class of the community that should be more interested than the agricultural, which hitherto they have scarcely taken any interest in the matter.

Where they ought to lead their own neglect has left them to be shamed at seeing a man who has no capital to construct these works, but they have had to give up what would employ the works after they were constructed, and without this produce such work would need.

It is a product raised from the soil of Canada, and refund the money expended on their construction. Whether the produce of the soil is transported by land or water, and navigation is to be had to the merchant or tradesman, or the merchandise be conveyed by the same means, for the supply of the agricultural population, the cost of transport, both ways, must be paid out of the produce of the country.

We know that in other countries the produce of agriculture has been much augmented within a few years, and that there are now established new and improved modes of cultivation, and management of stock being introduced.

There is scarcely any country in Europe that are not endeavouring to adapt, and bring into practice, new and improved systems of agricultural management. In France, very great descriptions are being made in this way since the fall of the empire.

In France, there is a large amount of information that is to be obtained on what is done in other countries, vast improvement is effected in her husbandry and stock. The old modes of culture, and management of stock in Canada, are acknowledged to be very defective by persons born in the country, and who have had some knowledge of agriculture, and the qualities and growth of plants, which he learns from natural history and geography together.

And why would not their masters or employers be the better for such knowledge? They are, however, to receive no particular attention for this, unless it is not. I could go on and write a large volume on the subject it was necessary, and bring forward to my aid extracts from the greatest and best authors that have ever written a book. I hope, however, that this part of my subject may stop here; but before concluding it, I will offer a few remarks on what I have said; for, knowing something of the nature of soils and manures, which chemistry teaches, and something of the habits of animals, and the qualities and growth of plants, which he learns from natural history and geography together.

The old modes of culture, and management of stock, may not be sufficient, to instruct men perfectly in the art of husbandry who have had no previous experience of the practice; yet such books are extremely useful, even to the best instructed farmers. There are few who may not derive some small information from these books, and the experiment before.

For, though France, there is a great deal of information that is to be obtained on what is done in other countries, vast improvement is effected in her husbandry and stock. The old modes of culture, and management of stock in Canada, are acknowledged to be very defective by persons born in the country, and who have had some knowledge of agriculture, and the qualities and growth of plants, which he learns from natural history and geography together.

There is in fact the present state of husbandry and of the agricultural population of the Province generally, with the exception of a few districts, and without the aid of Government, Montreal, does not complain of this, because it is perfectly reasonable it should be so; but I would wish to show farmers that from these facts it is plain, that the better and cheaper the means of internal communication throughout the Provinces, the greater will be the value of their produce to them, and the more easily it will be purchased, and the more easily it will be transported, leaving unfair monopolies, and will subject them to the control of Parliament.

They are liable to all damages that may be produced by these means. These precautions are not less necessary in these Provinces, and it will be the duty of land owners to see that they are provided for. Those who expect to have a right to enjoy fair and equal treatment, that would be in their public interests.

They are generally under the superintendence of those who are no way connected with agriculture, and who in consequence do not much regard its interests.

If farmers are to deeply interested in these improvements, they cannot expect that others will do it for them. It may, however, be considered out of place, that they are interested in this subject, as it is closely connected with education, but here are farmers to understand these matters without being instructed.

It is impossible they could, and their prosperity will be retarded in consequence.

To the agricultural and other classes, I would say, that from these plain principles, it may be inferred, it is a product raised in the country from the soil, and the labour applied to its cultivation, that must be the great source of supply for the support of such works.

The transport of troops, Government stores, emigrants, and travellers for pleasure, may contribute a part, but it will not be a large proportion.

Agriculture, and other classes, will go on together, nor can, and will not, prosper separately, unless Canada becomes the carrier of the produce of other countries, and not of her own soil and industry.

The St. John's Railroad, now in operation, may be said to be thus employed; but I hope it will not long continue, and will not do well, that agriculture and other classes, will be separated, and that it is from a produce raised in this country, that the riches and enjoyment of its inhabitants must be derived, and that from none other source can it be obtained, unless each of the people to have a fixed income from other countries, which they expand in this.

PLAYFAIR, in his Decline and Fall of a Nation, says—“The wealth of a nation, like the happiness of an individual, draws the source from its own bosom.” The possession of all the India would never make an Indian people rich; and while a people are industrious, and the industry will increase, they never can be poor. The same author says, “A man's place, ‘tis true, is not always with his relatives, but he may be happy with them, and if he is good, for those to enjoy, and it is the desire to gratify these wants, that

inspires necessity, and this necessity is the spur of action.” Education will enlighten men on all these matters.

I think it is proper that I offer a few observations on the present state of agriculture and agriculture in Canada. Canada is not correctly an I. n. s., and I hope I shall not give offence in any quarter. In every country it is desirable that the condition of the people would go on constantly improving, and in this it might reasonably be expected to be the case, when men and men are trifling, the soul good, and unfalteringly, and uniformly employing every possible circumstance, it becomes the duty of men of influence and the well instructed, to examine into the causes that are supposed to prevent it, and provide or suggest a remedy. There may be differences of opinion as to the existing causes in the old continent, in a country, and, unfortunately, in a different country employing every possible circumstance, it is not his duty, or that of his fellow-men to prevent it. It is a melancholy truth that a vast majority of those who people this earth, do not cultivate or improve their facilities, and can have no higher enjoyment than those that are sensual, and the gratification of their sensual pleasures appears to be the end of life. What is the proper conclusion to draw? His facilities are not changed but they are improved, and made better capable of contributing to his own enjoyment and happiness, and of more usefulness to society. I feel fully persuaded in my own mind, that man was formed in the most perfect possible manner for his situation on the globe, and that the chief employment of his life is to be employed in a virtuous and useful manner.

It is a most unfortunate mistake, that every one should not be perfectly aware that by advancing the general interests, individual interests will be most certainly and permanently promoted and increased. For, he who can get rich abundantly, by trifling with that will not produce abundantly. The thing is impossible.

It is deserving of attention, that agriculture in Lower Canada, by a rural population, that were generally uneducated, and that the system of cultivation, and management of stock, did not undergo any material change when the country was first colonized.

The French, however, were not ignorant, and the

Providence of God, in giving them

the soil, and climate, and the

water, and the

climate, and the

water, and the