

# THE LIBERAL.

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## POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the Hon. Mrs. NORRON.

Fill! fill! the sparkling brimmer!  
Fill!—for the moments fly!  
The stars' weary light grows dimmer,  
And the moon fades away from the sky?  
Fill! for the signal flag is up!  
And the wind is veering round!  
In haste let us pledge our parting cup,  
To the health of the outward-bound.

Fill high! This hour to-morrow,  
Nor toast nor jest shall be—  
But a few shall meet in sorrow,  
While the many plough the sea!  
Then, while we are all together,  
Give the toast!—let it circle round!  
Full sails and prosperous weather,  
And a health to the outward-bound!

Let no adieu be spoken—  
To weep is a woman's part!  
Nor give we a farewell token,  
But a health from our inmost heart!  
And off! when the wind blows keen and free,  
And the rough waves roll around,  
The health shall come back to their memory,  
That we drank to the outward bound!

Old friends shall still seem near them,  
In their ocean-cradled sleep;  
And the dreaming thought shall cheer them,  
Far out on the stormy deep!  
Then while the midwatch passes,  
Let the glad toast circle round,  
Full hearts and brimming glasses!  
And a health to the outward-bound!

## EPIGRAM.

'Tis strange, amid the many trades  
By which men gather riches,  
That ridicule should most attach  
To those who make our breeches!  
But so it is; yet, as they sew,  
Rich is the harvest made;  
Then call not theirs, unseemly wags!  
A so-so (sew-sew) sort of trade.

## GRAMMATICAL EPIGRAM.

Come now, Annie, dear, now I wish you'd decide,  
And make up your mind if you will be my bride—  
Say at once—shall I go for the parson and ring?  
Give a definite answer, you whimsical thing!

I won't be called "thing," Mr. Marry-in-haste.  
Love of definite answers in me were misplaced;  
Had you ever been taught by your grammar a particle  
You'd have found out that Ann's an *indefinite* article!

SHAKSPEARE-IMPROVED.—A belligerent wight threatened to kick a dry character who had offended him "If you undertake it," answered the challenged "you will find yourself a man more *shinned* against than *shinning*."

A LAWYER'S CRITICISM OF SHAKSPEARE.—I own that I never perused my chief favorite, the Merchant of Venice, without a mixture of melancholy to think that it has so many faults, and in particular that the distress turns chiefly upon embarrassments with which no lawyer can seriously sympathize. There are several striking flaws in this drama. In the first place, Antonio's difficulties arise entirely from his gross oversight in not effecting an insurance upon his various argosies. He should have opened a set of policies at once upon the Rialto, where marine insurance was well understood, and where the brokers would have got him fifty names in a forenoon to any extent upon ship, or cargo, lost or not lost. This prudent step would have given a total different turn to the whole affair. When he wanted to help Bassanio with three thousand ducats for three months, he could easily have raised the money at four per cent on the security of an assignment of the policy. Shylock says of him, "Antonio is a good man; yet his

means are in supposition: he hath an argosy bound to Tripolis, another bound to the Indies; I understand, moreover, upon the Rialto, he hath a third at Mexico, a fourth for England, and other ventures he hath squandered abroad. But ships are but boards, sailors but men; there be land rats and water rats, water thieves and land thieves; I mean pirates; and then there is the peril of waters, winds, and rocks. Now, these are the very risks which the contract of insurance is intended to cover, as easily explained in Marshall and our other writers, and as expressed in the following clause inserted in all policies: "Touching the adventures and perils which the said assurers are contented to bear, and do take upon them in this voyage, they are of the seas, men-of-war, fire, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves, jettisons, &c. bartrary of the masters or mariners, and of all other perils, losses, and misfortunes that have or shall come to hurt, detriment, or damage of the said marchandises, and ship or vessel." With this precaution, Antonio's means would have been no longer in supposition, but in certainty, and as good as hard cash, under deduction merely, of the premium of insurance. Finally, when intelligence was received of Antonio's argosies being wrecked, it is plain that he might, in the circumstances, have as such abandoned to the underwriters, and claimed for a total loss. It is painful to see so many amiable characters involved in griefs and difficulties, which this simple and natural expedient would have obviated. My feelings at this reflection are something akin to those of a very susceptible medical friend who declares that he can never sit out Romeo and Juliet, from the thought that a judicious use of the stomach pump, in the last scene, would remove all the distresses, and make two lovers happy.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have again to announce another very short arrival from England. This morning, the packet ship *Hibernia*, Captain Wilson, arrived from Liverpool, having left that port on the 1st of August. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to the kind attention of Capt. Wilson, for files of London papers to the 31st of July, and Liverpool of August 1st inclusive.

The packet ship *Pennsylvania* had arrived at Liverpool, with New-York dates of the 8th of July.

GREAT-BRITAIN.—The elections were proceeding with great activity.

Mr. Cobbet has offered himself for Middlesex, being the fifth candidate in nomination.

Sir William Molesworth, whig, has defeated Sir John Beckett at Leeds. Glasgow has returned two whigs.

Sir Robert Peel is not dead, as reported by the Liverpool papers. At the latest accounts he was rapidly improving in health. The baronet has again been returned for Stroud. In his address of thanks to the electors, he declared that his colleagues and himself had the unlimited confidence of the Queen.

A driver of one of the Brighton coaches was tried, before the Marlborough street police officer, on the 27th July, for abusive language and wilful violence against a Mr. Fitzgerald, who was riding in a pleasure wagon with some ladies. The driver struck the complainant several times, with his whip, and one of his blows fell upon one of the ladies. He was fined five pounds—this driver was no other than Sir Vincent Cotton, Baronet.

The Right Rev. and hon. Dr. Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford, died on the 24th July, being in the 56th year of his age. His Lordship was a brother of Earl Grey.

Mr. Leader and Gen. Evans, whig, have been returned for Westminster. Sir G. Murray, the conservative candidate, had 2620 votes, and Mr. Leader, 3793.

The invitation given by the Common Council of London, to the Queen, to dine with them at Guildhall, was extended to the Queen Dowager also.

Richard Westmacott, the sculptor, has been knighted. The Countess of Durlam, it is said, is one of the ladies of the bed-chamber—another whig appointment.

The elections were attended, at various places, with riots and outrages of considerable magnitude. In Westminster, and at Bath, Liverpool, Preston and elsewhere, the mobites were remarkably active. The blame is laid by each party on the shoulders of each other.

A fatal balloon accident occurred on Monday, July 14th. A Mr. Cocking went up with the balloon, or rather under it, intending to come down in a parachute. Mr. Green and another person were in the car attached to the balloon; the other car was about 60 feet below. When the parachute was cut loose, it fell to the ground, about 5000 feet, without expanding, and Mr. Cocking was instantly killed. The following is the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury.

On Wednesday evening an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Cocking, at the Tiger's Head, Lee, which, after several witnesses had been examined, was adjourned to Friday, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased came to his death casually and by misfortune, in consequence of serious injuries which he received from a fall in a parachute of his own invention and contrivance, which was appended to a balloon; and

we further find that the parachute, as 'moving' towards his death, is deodand, and forfeit to our Sovereign lady the Queen."

From the Liverpool Times Aug. 1st.

Election politics have superseded for a time all the interest recently felt in monetary affairs; but still our commercial readers will be glad to learn that the supply of bullion in the Bank of England has increased, during the last month, from four million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds to five million two hundred and twenty-six thousand; and that discounts have become much easier and cheaper in the London market. The bill-brokers are now discounting freely at three and a half per cent.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF MR. ELLICE AT CONVENTRY.—As Mr. Ellice, accompanied by ten or a dozen of his friends, was passing along White Friar's lane, two ruffians were standing under the workhouse wall; one of them drew a clasp knife and struck at Mr. Ellice; the blow was received by Mr. W. Marston, which cut through his coat and wounded his hand.—*Coventry Herald.*

HANOVER.—The continental journals are discussing, with great earnestness, the conduct of King Ernest. The Paris papers say that even his brother despots of Germany are alarmed, and speak of him and his doings with censure. The following is from the correspondent of the London Morning Post:—

FRANCE.—A report was current in Paris, on the 28th, of the death of Abd-el-Kader, in Algier. It was also confidently affirmed that the Duke de Nemours would take the (nominal) command of the army in Africa.

The arrival of Prince Louis Bonaparte at Arenenburg, in Switzerland, the residence of his mother, was announced in letters from Lausanne. It was said that Count Molé had addressed a letter to the Swiss union, demanding that the prince should not be allowed to reside in that territory.

The anniversary of the fetes of July was in progress. They were going on quietly, and with less splendor of observance than on former occasions. There was no talk of revolutionary or regicide attempts.

There was to be a grand review at Campeigne, on the 20th of August, the Duke of Orleans commanding.

The Duchess of St. Luc—mother of Prince Louis Bonaparte—was apparently sinking under the violence of her complaint, and her death was almost daily looked for.

One of the Paris journals states that the illness of Prince Talleyrand is so serious that his physicians have no hopes of his recovery. His disease is gout, which has attacked the stomach, with paralysis of the limbs. The Prince is 84 years of age.

THE CHOLERA.—The accounts from Sicily and Naples are frightful. Trade and commerce are paralyzed throughout Italy, and the Papal dominions are formally barricaded, to prevent the entrance of the disease, which is still believed contagious.

The deaths at Palermo on the 12th July, were 350.

At Malta the number of cases from the 9th June to the 3d July, was 1084, of which 663 died, and 223 remained under treatment. The number of cases declared on the 3d July was 110. Many families had withdrawn from the capital, and shut themselves up in their country houses.

Among the deaths announced in Palermo, is that of Mr. Gardner, United States Consul-general. The Sicilian physicians, instead of facing the disease, betook themselves to flight. There had been no rising of the populace, as reported, but the houses of the rich, who had left the city, were in many cases pillaged. The mortality was by no means confined to the lower classes, many of the nobility and rich merchants having perished.

The disease was also prevailing extensively in various parts of the East—in the parts of the Red Sea, in Syria, and other places. In Damascus the deaths were forty or fifty per diem. Sanatory regulations had been adopted at Suez, and other Egyptian ports.

The French steam packets had commenced running between Alexandria and Marseilles.

The Common Council of London had a meeting on the 21st of July, to consider the propriety of giving a grand entertainment to the Queen. It was understood that the invitation would be to a dinner in Guildhall, on the 19th of November—that being Lord mayor's day.

The King of Sardinia has issued an order, closing all the ports in his dominions against the Spanish flag, and prohibiting all commercial relations between the two countries.

The prince royal of Prussia has undertaken a journey, on foot, across the Tyrol to the baths of Kissengen, and back to Berlin.

The French government is introducing the penitentiary system, modelled upon that of the United States. Five large buildings are in course of erection for that purpose.

The cholera seems to be making its way once more to the north of Europe. It has shown itself in Breslau, Dantzic and Magdeburg, in Prussia.

Serious complaint is made in the London journals, respecting the delays and uncertainties attendant on the transmission of letters, &c. by the New packets. The papers have taken up the subject, with great earnestness, and we hope that the causes of complaint will now be removed.

SUMMARY.

Prince George of Cumberland receives, when of age, as Crown Prince of Hanover, \$30,000 per annum, and on marrying 10,000 more.

It is rumored the French carlists are not altogether satisfied with the union of the Duke of Bordeaux with a Russian Princess, as it cuts off any future hope of his governing France.

The intention of Marshal Clausel to serve Queen Christian does not seem to meet the approval of the French Cabinet, who see in this arrangement probably a nucleus for the elements of discontent always fermenting in the army. It appears in fact that the Marshal's hotel at Paris, in anticipation of what was to take place, already resembled the head quarters of a general officer from the groups of his old comrades under Napoleon, that come to visit him, and fight their battles over again.

The Dutch squadron under Capt. Machielsen in the Algiers frigate, were cruising for exercise in the North Sea.

The Archduke John of Austria is going to Odessa to meet the Russian autocrat. Nicholas, by invitation.

CONGREVE.

There is a sort of magnanimity in understanding one's own merit, and braving the undeserved obloquy of a multitude. They tell a story of Congreve, which illustrates this point. One of his plays, we do not remember which; but it is frequently performed in our best theatres to this day; was incontinently damned on the first night of its performance. Congreve being in the house, insisted on going before the green curtain after it had dropped, and making a speech. After the clamour of disapprobation had subsided—"So" says he, 'you damn this play, do you?' "Yes!" answered a hundred voices. "Well," answered Congreve, "let me tell you, this will be a living play, when you are all dead and damned!" And he walked off, leaving the enlightened audience to digest the compliment as they might.

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QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1837.

NOTHING is more absurd than the long articles which occasionally appear in the *Canadien*, breathing as they do a spirit of bigotry and prejudice, as much at variance with the times in which we live, as they are adverse to the prosperity of this country and the interest of its inhabitants. The Editor of the *Canadien*, like that isolated islander, of whom travellers speak, who imagined the limits of his isle to be the boundary of the world, thinks that nothing exists worth having or preserving, save our nationality. Now with every desire to see Canada what it ought to be, we must nevertheless admit we attach no importance to what is called our nationality. There is always such a bulk of prejudice mingled up with one's nationality that it strikes us it would be infinitely better to extract what is good from the nationality of other countries, rather than presume too much upon the worth of our own. There are few people whose national character do not offer something to admire and imitate. Let us rather make other nations our study, with a view to our own benefit, than indulging exaggerated ideas of our own importance, fancy ourselves the repository of all that is useful in science or valuable in morals.

Does the Editor of the *Canadien* not feel that the perpetual cry of nationality estranges many from the good cause of reform? He cannot but have witnessed the baneful consequences of such ridiculous appeals, and yet why persevere in such pernicious measures.—We cannot see anything in the possession of mere nationality sufficient to atone, in our opinion, for the abandonment of principle. Instead of appealing to the prejudice of his fellow-countrymen, why does the Editor of the *Canadien* not endeavour to impress upon the minds of his readers the necessity of abiding by principle in all political questions. Why does he not endeavour to exalt the minds of his readers above the mere consideration of personal interest in discussions about the public weal? But why not himself add example to precept?

These cries of nationality are so absurd, they are only to be combated by ridicule. Arguments would be wasted in convincing men, in love with their nationality, that in attempting to preserve what is not worth preserving, they not only circumscribe the means of a people's welfare, but run a fair chance of making themselves the laughing-stocks of every civilized society.—We hope to hear nothing more of our nationality.—Having every thing to acquire, we have as yet, nothing to preserve.

It was natural enough for the political enthusiasts of the last century, who imagined they saw realised in the

constitution of England all that the human mind could conceive of perfection, to model the constitution then about to be given to this Colony upon that faultless standard. Like religious bigots they even thought a portion of so perfect a constitution would answer all our wants and not being able to give the Colony all, they bestowed upon it only a fragment of that piece of perfection—but alas, the result has not justified the fond expectation of those times, and experience in proving the absurdity of attempting to engraft the British Constitution in this Colony has likewise shown how many abuses can flow from the ill-adaptation even of a good thing. One of the radical errors in our constitution consists in the attempt to assimilate things here to what exists in England. To illustrate our position.—The Constitutional act creates a Legislative Council after the example of the House of Lords, Heaven bless the mark! and by so doing has necessarily engendered many of the grievances under which the Province still groans. The elevation of men in a Colony to the Legislative Council with the title of honorable attached to their names, acting under the idea that they were *virtute officii*, the peers of Canada, gave these mendicants nobles pretensions which were as utterly inconsistent with their stations in life or their previous avocations, as they were in fact ridiculous and absurd. But, nevertheless, these pretensions did exist, and they who can look back upon the past for a period of some twenty or thirty years will be best able to say what baneful effects such a bastard aristocracy has had upon society.—The old proverb about setting a beggar on horseback, &c., was exemplified in the case of the Legislative Councillors. Their arrogance was only equal to their want of principle as beautifully illustrated in the case of Sir John Caldwell. Without sympathy for the people, all their concern was how best they could make the resources of the Country subservient to their cupidity. The working of the constitution at first was of course not so well understood by the great body of the people as now, so that a seat in the Legislative Council was in fact nothing less than entrusting to an individual a very great part in the actual government of the Country. Allied as the Executive and Legislative Councils were and still are by the amalgamation of men, now sitting here as a member, and then sitting there as an officer of the Council, the whole administration of Provincial affairs might truly be said to be contained within the compass of a nut shell. The governors in those times, something like now, were lead by the nose by some favourite, so that the welfare and happiness of the people were less thought of by these mimic lords than their own private interest. Intrigue flourished in all its forms. For though in imagination they were peers, in reality they were paupers. They were consequently forced with a view to keep up their fancied rank, to sue for and accept places of profit and emolument under the Crown, and indeed snap at any thing that offered.—To such a height did this abuse grow that, the fact remains of record, an honorable Judge of the Court of King's Bench being a legislative councillor, did not think his character compromised by indulging his cupidity and accepting the paltry office of translator to the Legislative Council at the yearly salary of £40.—So important then (at least to the individuals themselves) did the discharge of their legislative duties then seem that such of the members as were Judges invariably left the Court during term to attend the Council, leaving the Court and suitors to attend upon themselves. Who does not recollect the time when the whole business of the Government of this colony was carried on in the Judges chambers in Quebec? The business of Court was made subservient to the more lucrative consideration of politics, and Judges were so far lost to principle and honor as to make the very seat of justice the rendezvous of speculating politicians assembled to cabal and to intrigue.

Times have a little changed since then, but still there is no change in the vicious system of government which checks the prosperity of this Country. If the representatives of the people were but to relax their exertions to repress governmental abuse, we should soon see the hydra headed monster corruption springing up again everywhere around. Popular vigilance has only scorching the snake, not killed it.

The men who now hold in their heads and affect humility were nevertheless the very same individuals who in other times, rode on the whirlwind and directed the storm. Let it never be forgotten that to remove abuse effectually, the cause of that abuse must be done away with. In the abolition of the Legislative Council, or which may amount to the same thing, in rendering it elective, a remedy will be found for the prolific source of many evils, without which no security can exist for the future permanent prosperity of this Colony. Representing no interest in society the Legislative Council is not merely useless, when we reflect upon the action of that branch of the Legislature we

are compelled to declare it is pernicious. The elective principle applied to the Legislative Council of the Government would soon redeem it from the just reproaches of the Country, by rendering it a fit instrument of legislation.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting or those friendly to the elective principle met at the school-house out side of St. Johns gate, on Sunday last after vespers. The object of the meeting, not having been previously made known publicly, accompanied with the circumstance that the notice, first appeared in the Canadian without any signature, conspired to indispose persons to attend a meeting the object of which they knew nothing about, and the motives of those unknown persons in calling the meeting they had reason to suspect. 3 or 400 persons however were present. R. Quiouet Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Turcot advocate was requested to act as secretary. R. S. M. Bouchette and Mr. E. Parent addressed the meeting. The object of the meeting, it appears, was 1—to bring about a reconciliation between the majority and those individuals who identified themselves with the constitutionalists at the last election for the L-Town.—2. To form an association for the purpose of ship-building, and 3rd. though last not least in importance, to take into consideration the deplorable state of the currency of the country and devise means to compel the Banks to pay their debts in cash. A deputation was then named to call upon the banks in the city, and ascertain from them, when they thought they would be able to resume specie payment, if at all. To the two last measures, we can have no objection—they are in the interest of the public and ought to be effectually followed up. But with relation to the first, we are opposed to it—first because the majority ought not, in our humble opinion, to come forward and solicit a reconciliation unsought for by the other party themselves—Secondly, because it is impossible for the majority ever to unite with the minority, unless the latter previously makes a public recantation of their political errors and delinquencies. We are astounded how any person could have proposed such a coalition without insisting upon some pledges of principles—nothing, however was done, and the meeting adjourned till next Sunday, at the same hour and place.

There are some men (not a few) who in politics act from personal feelings, and not from principles.—To some such amiable person, the meeting last Sunday must owe its origin.—For we are convinced that the people desire no union, unless that union be cemented by similarity of political principles.

His Excellency Lord Gosford still continues sending his impertinent missives about the country, interrogating all persons holding commissions from the Crown, respecting their presence at meetings held in May last. One would suppose from the delay which has taken place, that His Excellency had just awoke from a sleep of three months, and was now making up for lost time. What heroic conduct on the part of the administration! Surely the idea of dismissing militia officers and justices of the peace for being present at public meetings, could only have originated in the brain of such a being as the Civil Secretary, whose person is not a bad type of all that is mean, little despicable and revengeful. His Excellency's time must doubtless be taken up with the cares of government, considering how best he can attain the sole object of all his wishes, the prosperity of the country. Far nobler views must occupy the philippic leisure of His Excellency than ferreting out constructive offences merely for the pleasure of gratifying his malice. We cannot believe that so odious a measure as that above alluded to, could have originated in the logical head of a man who compressed all his observations on the state of the province in the compass of ten lines!—*Vide Commissioners Reports.*

It matters little however, where the bright idea originated, no one cares about a commission. The only thing we regret to see is that, after the arbitrary dismissals during the administration of Lord Dalhousie, any man in the province can be found who will condescend to accept of office under the Crown, either honorary or lucrative, determinable at the mere caprice of the temporary tenant of the Castle of St. Lewis

The Editor of the Canadian with a miserable affectation of sympathy for particular persons is in high dudgeon with us, because we mentioned the fact in our last N<sup>o</sup>. that Mr. François Buteau had failed. We stated the fact with the same indifference with which we mentioned any other event. The sensitive Editor says it is only a suspension, let it be so, the public will be better able to put a right interpretation upon the matter than either the Editor of the *Canadian* or ourselves:

Labouring in our vocation we do not think it is proper that we should allow our sympathy to interfere with the execution of our public duty: personally we regret the circumstance, but in this case as in all others,

our feelings shall be sacrificed to the impartial discharge of our duty as a Journaliste, *coute qui coute*.

The imprudence of some of the catholic clergy in the District of Montreal, has given just offence to their flock. At St. Polycarpe, the Priest not satisfied with singing the *Te Deum* in honor of the accession to the throne, of Queen Victoria, must need go further in his zeal, and very unhappily referred to the glorious reign of Queen Elizabeth. To protestants the reign of Elizabeth may be considered a glorious epoch, but we question whether catholics will feel flattered by the allusion. As well might protestants invoke the glorious reign of Queen Mary. It is strange that the ministers of religion will not be satisfied with the ascendancy they already possess over the minds of uneducated men, why abuse it, the time may come when the impolicy of mingling up politics with religion will be better seen.

Sir George Gipps, one of those constant hangers on, at the Colonial Office, has been sent out to Australia as Governor. His services in this Province as Commissioner entitled him in our opinion most certainly to a *free passage* there, we did not however expect that so lucrative an appointment as Governor would have awaited him on his arrival in England.

We understand that lettres from Halifax, received by yesterday mail, report the resumption of specie payments by the Banks in that city, and that no extraordinary run, except upon one day, had attended this operation, nor had accommodation in the way of discounts, on good paper for *bona fide* transactions, diminished in consequence of this return to the usual course of business with banking establishments.—*Mercury*.

(From the *Vendicator*.)

Nothing can equal the practical beauties of Colonial government. The Hon. Mr. ODELL is clerk and member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick—master and man, at one and the same time! We should recommend Lord GLENELG to make Mr. ODELL Governor of N. B. It would be a great saving of human labor if he filled the three posts all at once.

HONOR TO THE DISMISSED MAGISTRATES AND MILITIA OFFICERS!

A public dinner was given on Monday last, at St. Denis, to the Magistrates and Militia of that section of the country who have been lately dismissed by Lord GOSFORD, for supporting the rights of this colony. *Five hundred and seventeen* "good men and true" sat down to dinner. The member on the ground was estimated at seven hundred. The greatest possible indignation was expressed against the head of the administration. Lord GOSFORD has not yet seen the end of the storm he has aroused in this Province. It will never be allayed until he sails down the St. Lawrence.—*Ib.*

MORE EXPLANATIONS REQUIRED.—Capt. HEBERT, of L'Acadie, and Capt. DOYON, of Richelieu County, have received letters from the Civil Secretary, requiring explanations for having attended the great Anti-Coercion Meetings in their respective Counties.—*Ib.*

Toryism is the art of governing a people by organized violence. Whiggery is the art of ruling by organized fraud. An officeholder in the Assembly, who holds the clerkship of the peace in Niagara, (£400 a year,) gave a vote opposed to Head's notion of controlling the Bank of Upper Canada and strengthen it—his name is Richardson. The Governor's favorite took the poor fellow aside and told him that he understood his clerkship would be vacant in a few days. Richardson took the hint, "jump'd Jim Crow," and kept his situation.—*U. P. paper*.

The Crops.—It is most gratifying to hear from all quarters the very favorable accounts of all descriptions of crops this season. The harvest promises to be most abundant.—*ib*

National Present to O'Connell.—A rumour has reached us that it is intended to purchase the Themastown Estates, which are advertised to be sold, and make them a present to the Liberator. Than these estates there are few in the world superior. Situated in the heart of the great county of Tipperary, they are unrivalled for richness of soil, and magnificence and beauty of scenery.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

On Saturday, the Silver Arrow, given by the city of Edinburgh to the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Body Guard for Scotland, was shot for in Hope Park, and gained by Alexander Duff, Esq. W. S.—*Edinburgh paper*.

The dissolution of the French Chambers, it was believed would take place August 10.

The Constantine Expedition, it is said, will actually be roundtaken. The Duke of Orleans is to command in person, and has already sent to Bona some of his artillery staff.

Texas and Canada.—The Boston Atlas is determined that the North shall have Canada if Texas comes in at the South. That's fair—we have no objection—go and take Canada, and bring her in. There is a great error in supposing that Texas will benefit the South—the great object in bringing in that territory is general security. It will rather weaken the Southern States by thinning her population, and diminishing her staple products.

The Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas, to the Court of St. James, passed through Charleston, S. C. on his way to England.

The New York American of Saturday last says—"We understand that a meeting of the Banks in this city was held a day or two since, when a committee was appointed to correspond with the Banks of other cities, to take into consideration the expediency of fixing a time and place for holding a Convention for the purpose of making arrangements to resume specie payments."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The New York Journal of Commerce thus describes the almost omnipotent power of the Bank of England:—

"In the use of the credit alone, it is so strong that any wrong measure of the directors throws the whole kingdom into difficulty. It takes the government on its shoulders, and as a make weight, a few American houses which have gone some millions too far. It makes money scarce or plenty at its pleasure; puts bankers of untold wealth up or down; and, in fact, holds the interest of all Europe potentates and people, more or less in its hands. If such is its power, resting solely on its credit, what would it be with the additional power of its capital in activity, which would give it about \$75,000,000 more. The fact may astonish our readers, but so it is, that the private securities held by the Bank of England, embracing all its loans except to the government, are not above six millions sterling, or half as much as the loans of the same class by the United States."

Thrown out of employment.—The revulsion now sweeping over the country, says the New-York Herald, has probably already thrown out of employment and business the following number of persons and things: Merchants and traders, 1500; mechanics 5000; dandy stock speculators, 100; fashionable soiree givers, 500; private carriages, 75; fine blood and carriage horses, 675; pairs of hounds, 100; piano fortes (fashionable), 500; harps, (not Jews' harps) 150; sets of silver plate, 250; seamstresses, 1250; house and stores, 2500.

Specie Payments.—The Louisiana State Bank commenced the partial payment of specie for her notes a few days ago, and will, we understand, in a short time resume specie payment of all her engagements as formerly. At present this institution pays all her notes of five, ten and fifty dollars: fifty per cent on notes of 100 dollars, 20 per cent on those of 500 and 1000. This bank which is known to be perfectly solvent, and to be fully deserving of public confidence, never ceased to pay her notes of 5 and 10 dollars.—This measure of resuming the payments in cash of a large proportion of her paper is strongly in contrast with the miserable obstinacy of the other institutions that refuse to redeem their small notes. Why are they thus permitted to refuse a compliance with their engagements? Is it inability that trammels them? If so, let them declare themselves insolvent and withdraw their paper from circulation.—If it be wilful obstinacy that deters them from fulfilling the duty they owe to the community, for whose benefit they were created the sooner the law lays its hands upon them the better.

The Canal Bank also commenced, a few days ago, the partial redemption of her paper—and now pays in full her notes of five, ten and fifty dollars, and thirty three and a third per cent on those of a higher denomination.

The payment of specie by these two institutions, in addition to the Citizens, and Consolidated, which have never suspended, will certainly have a tendency to make gold and silver more abundant in the hands of persons who are in the greatest need of them—we mean the mass of the community—those individuals who are unconnected with banks, and who never received favors from them. But does it follow that the paper of some of the banks in this place will become more solid and more worthy of public confidence, because gold and silver have become more generally dif-

fused, and because other institutions by fulfilling their engagements, have rendered their own notes as valuable as each? This is a question for the common sense of every man to resolve, and those who will not be convinced by the dictates of common sense, will be cured of their error by time and experience.—*New Orleans Bee, 18th inst.*

Our own Country.—There is, it cannot be disguised, a tendency to *matter* rather than to *mind* among us. A few choice spirits keep alive the vestal fire, but the mass of our countrymen demand what is practical, rather than what is intellectual. This is visible in the universal scramble for property,—in the adoration felt for wealth,—in the neglect of the fine arts,—in the little reward that genius hitherto received at the hands of our countrymen, while it is cherished every where else. But what more could be expected? We have just finished laying the foundations of an empire. We have had two wars to fight, both fierce and bloody. The war-whoop is not yet over. The infernal yell of the savage has just ceased to startle us. The musket is now laid down, and the pen, the pencil, and chisel, begin to be taken up. The Great West is opening its rivers and prairies for a reading and a thinking population. anon, this will be the greatest book-mart in the world. Literature is already becoming a profession. As we grow in our growth, then, and strengthen in our strength, we will build upon the foundations our fathers left us. We will rear the fabric of Free Government to the skies. We will adorn and embellish it, and make it beautiful in the eyes of all men. We will kindle such a light on the American shore, as shall illuminate the earth. Do not here accuse me of prophesy. Prophecy has ever done us injustice, and for very cowardice faltered behind the day. Imagination even cannot picture the destiny that awaits us, if we preserve our liberty and our union. God has promised a renowned existence, if we will but deserve it. He speaks this promise in the sublimity of nature. It resounds all along the crags of the Alleghanies. It is uttered in thunder at Niagara. It is heard in the roar of two oceans, from the great Pacific to the rocky ramparts of the Bay of Fundy. His finger has written it in the broad expanse of our inland seas, and traced it out by the mighty Father of waters. The august Temple in which we dwell was built for lofty purposes. Oh! that we may consecrate it to Liberty and concord, and be found fit worshippers within its holy hall!

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

September 1st.

- Ship Wm. Sharples, McLelland, 24th July, Liverpool, W. Sharples, salt, (2d voyage.)
  - Bark Cosmopolite, Smith, 14th July, Plymouth, LeMesurier and Co. ballast, (2d Voyage.)
  - Cruckston Castle, Ferguson, 8th Augt. Philadelphia, order, do.
  - Louisa, Lumsden, 16th July, Plymouth, Atkinson & Co. do. 2 settlers, (2d. voyage.)
  - Kent, Pringle, 21st do. Hambro', Symes and Ross, wheat.
  - British Merchant, Birnie, 5th do. Liverpool, T. Curry, salt, 273 settlers.
  - Brig Edward, Fothergill, 12th Augt. Newfld., Symes & Ross, bottles.
  - Wansbeck, Young, 22d July, Gloster, order, ballast.
  - Minstrel, Wrightson, 30th June, Sunderland, Price and Co. do.
  - Edmund Castle, Fleming, 23th do. London, do. do.
  - Loyalist, Thompson, 16th Aug., Newfoundland. Maitland & co., ballast.
  - Beisey Castle, Richardson, 3rd June, Sligo, and 19th Aug. Sydney, Gilmour & Co., ballast, 1 cabin and 97 steerage passengers.
- 2nd September.
- Ship Edmond, Strang, 18th Aug. Halifax, J. Tibbets, ballast, 5 steerage passengers.
  - Brig Nicholson, Gibson, 16th Augt., Newfoundland, & co., ballast.
  - Rosbank, Montgomery, 9th Aug. Perth, Amboy, U. S., Curry, Grenber & co., ballast.
  - Bark Try Again, Heacock, 38th July, Cork, Price & co., ballast, (2nd voyage) 6 cabin and 6 steerage passengers.
  - Brig Hugh, Grosby, 12th July, Dublin, Price & co., ballast, 2 cabin and 67 steerage passengers.
- 3rd September.
- Bark Woodman, Murphy, 31st July, Belfast, G. H. Parke, ballast.
  - Galatea, Newholm, 14th Aug. Newfoundland, Chapman & co., ballast.
  - Ship Winscales, Walmsley, 11th July, Liverpool, for Montreal general cargo.
  - Borneo, Gorman, 31st July, Liverpool, Price & co., ballast.
  - Firth, McKinnell, 16th July, Hull, Le Mesurier & co., coals.
  - Brig Favourite, Greenhorn, 26th July, Greenock, Price & co.—(2nd voyage,) general cargo.
- 4th
- Bark Samuel, Smith, 20th July, Newcastle, Price & co., coals.
  - Brig Arve, Phillips, 18th July, Bourdeaux, Maitland, ballast.
  - Eliza Kirkbride, Whitefield, 18th July, do. to Pembertons, ballast.
- 5th
- Brig Brothers, Proctor, 13th July, Excter, R. F. Maitland & Co., ballast.

The Hull of the Bark *Mariner*, wrecked on the spring, off Egg Island.  
9 A. M. Wednesday—2 schooners announced by Telegraph.

CLEARED.  
August 31st.

Brig Northumberland, Sutherland, Sunderland, Gilmour and Co.  
—Mary Cummings, Thomson, Newcastle, do.  
—Pilots, Evans, Cardiff, LeMesurier and Co.  
—Danube, Marshall, do. Gillespie, Jamieson and Co.  
—Niagara, Newbold, London, Atkinson and Co.  
—Guardian, March, Limerick, Price and Co.  
—King Henry, Henderson, Lame, G. H. Parke.  
Ship Harmony, Treadwell, London, H. J. Caldwell.  
—Eldon, Warner, Clouester, Pembertons.  
September 1st.  
Ship Shannon, Leadbeater, London, Froste and Co.  
—Chester, Lawson, Bristol, R. F. Maitland.  
Brig Argus, Kirkhough, Workington, Gilmour and Co.  
Schr. Marie, Poirier, Restigouche, do.  
2nd.  
Bark Minerva, Mackie, Liverpool, Le Mesurier & Co.  
—Cornubia, Ward, London, do.


DIED.

On the 3c. inst. at St. Roch, Closime Chamberland, son of Mr. Charles Chamberland, Master-Baker, aged 12 months and a half.  
On the 3d Inst. at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Mr. Joseph Sasseville, Silver Smith, at the age of 48.—Formerly of this City.  
At Berthier on the 1st. Inst. Marie Beaudoin, wife of Joseph Mercier, Farmer aged 49 years.  
Yesterday, at Morton Lodge, St. Foy Road, Mary Lavinia, fourth daughter of T. A. Stayner, Esqr. Deputy Post-Master General, aged 1 year and 6 months.  
On the 18th ultimo, at Valentine, Lower Canada, Christophe L'Allemand, a native of Germany, aged 118 years. He enjoyed good health till the evening before his death, having supped as usual with his family.  
At Toronto, on the 19th ultimo, of inflammation of the lungs, at the residence of her father. Springhurst, Township of York. Charlotte Elizabeth Spragge, aged 19 years.  
At Glasgow, on the 27th July, COLIN DUNLOP, Esquire, formerly a membre for Glasgow.  
Yesterday morning, Mr. John Wally, police constable, aged 44 years.

FOR SALE.

ON board of the Schooner *Marie*, in the *Cul de Sac*.—Fresh Caraque Oysters—ALSO, Salted Lobster—cheap.  
F. X. DUGAL.  
Quebec, 2d Sept. 1837.

TO PILOTS, APPRENTICES, &c.

 MR. HAMEL, Surveyor, proposes to teach, during the next winter, NAVIGATION, if a sufficient number of Scholars can be had.  
It will be necessary that the Scholar should know at least how to read and write, and understand the first rules of Arithmetic, in order to be admitted to the study of Navigation, which must be commenced by learning Geometry.  
He will teach Geometry, Trigonometry, the use of the Globes—of the Quadrant, and of the Sextant—the mode how to determine the latitude on sea and on land, (according to English principles) with the knowledge of the principal fixed stars, &c. The course will continue 5 months; it will commence the 15th November next, and will finish the 15th April following,—the hours of study will be from 9 to 3 every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; the price will be 25 DOLLARS for the Season, payable in advance in cash or by an endorsed note.  
They who may desire to work with more assiduity can have extra lessons on the intermediate days.  
Quebec, 17th August, 1837.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Saint Peter-Street, close to the Quebec Bank:  
2,000 Gallons boiled Seal Oil,  
1,000 do. pale do.  
Landing ex *Flora*, Captain Talbot, from the Coast of Labrador.  
V. HAMEL.  
Quebec, 16th August, 1837.

NOTICE.

JUST Received by the Subscribers, per the *General Gascoigne*, Capt. Rendall, 68 Crates Earthenware well assorted for family use, and 100 Crates well assorted for country Merchants.  
B. LACHANCE, & SON:  
Québec 12 July 1837.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

SHIPPED on board the Steamer *Toronto* last autumn in Montreal and landed at Three Rivers, TWO Barrels of Flour. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement.  
Apply to, A. T. HART,  
Proprietor of the Steamer *Toronto*.

CIRCULARS, VISITING CARDS, BILLS, PAMPHLETS &c. done with dispatch and in the neatest manner at low prices at this office.



OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS,  
DEPARTMENT OF WOODS AND FORESTS.  
Quebec, 14th August, 113J.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual Sale of Licences, to cut Timber, will take place at this office, on THURSDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, at NOON.

The upset price for Oak Timber, per cubic foot, 1 1-2d.  
“ Red Pine, do 1  
“ With Pine, do 1-2  
Red Pine saw logs of 12 feet at 7 1-2d. } each log  
White Pine do do 5 } felled.  
Spruce do do 2 1-2 }  
Non-enumerated Timber at the rate of £10 on every £100 of its estimated value.

CONDITIONS.

One fourth of the purchase money down; the remainder to be paid on the 1st October, 1838, for which a Bond will be required with sufficient sureties.

The whole payable in coins current in this province. Persons intending to purchase, are to lodge a specification of the tracts on which they wish to bid for Timber, to be filed on the day previous to the sale.

When Licences are required on surveyed Lands; the lots and ranges of the Townships to be specified.

The several newspapers published in this Province are requested to repeat the above advertisements, once a week, in their respective languages until the 6th day of September next.

MANUFACTURED FURS.

BY A. LAFRAMBOISE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS. On MONDAY, the 25th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, and positively without reserve, at the Stores of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co., by order and for account of the Consigners, a consignment of as large and complete an assortment of MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in the FUR LINE, as ever was offered at the above mentioned Stores in previous years, comprising, viz:—

- Coronet Shape Seal Caps,
- American do. do. do.
- Oval do. do. do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- Coronet shape Otter do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- American do. do. do.
- American shape Neutria Caps
- Jockey do. do. do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- Jockey shape Fitch do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- Plucked and dyed French do. Coronet shape do. Muskrat do. do. do.
- Hair Seal Caps
- Long do. do. do.
- Lucifer do. do. do.
- Imitation Lynx do.
- Creamer do.
- Real Jeanette do.
- German Martin do.

—ALSO,—

Twenty cases manufactured Ladies' Furs, consisting of: Chinchilla, German Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Real Martin, Mink and Lynx, Muffs, Tippets, Mantillas, and Boas, Pillerines, and Bonnets; Swans' Down, Squirrel and Jeanette Ruffs, and 200 lbs. Coney Wool, with 20 lbs. Silver Muskrat.

—LIKEWISE,—

Seal, Mink, Otter, Neutria, French Sable, Jeanette, Creamer and Fitch Gloves, Cauntlets and Mittens.

The sale will begin each day at TEN o'clock A. M.—Terms liberal; and will be made known at the time of sale.

The whole of the above mentioned Caps having been manufactured in this city by experienced workmen, expressly for this market, are of course superior to any imported. The Ladies' Furs are of recent importation, and of the latest and most approved style and fashion, as well as the best workmanship; requiring only inspection to be duly appreciated.

AND,

Immediately following the Sale of the above:

WILL ALSO BE SOLD AT THE SAME PLACE, AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

For the benefit of the Estate.

THE whole of the remaining STOCK IN TRADE of the firm of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co., consisting of:—DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to a large amount, the particulars of which will be made known previous to the time of sale.

A. LAFRAMBOISE, A. & B.

All newspapers in Lower and Upper Canada (except the "Quebec Official Gazette," and the "Upper Canada Gazette.") will give insertion to the above twice a week until the time of sale, and send the first paper containing the advertisement, as well as their accounts to the subscribing broker.

A. LAFRAMBOISE.

Montreal, August 21st, 1837.



THE FARE per Steamer *SWAN*, Captain JOSEPH X PACAUD, plying between Quebec and Montreal, will be hereafter as follows:—

For each steerage passenger TWO SHILLINGS & SIX PENCE. For each cabin passenger THREE DOLLARS going down, and FOUR DOLLARS coming up. The freight will be charged 25 per cent lower than the present charges of the St. Lawrence and Montreal Steam Tow-Boat Companies.

Every attention will be paid to ensure comfort and merit a share of public patronage. The *Swan* will regularly make two trips between Quebec and Montreal.

Three Rivers, July 25th, 1837.


NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in Quebec and Montreal, that he has circulated bonds or notes of the following denominations, viz:—6d., 7 1-2d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., in order to facilitate his business; which bonds or notes will be paid on demand on board the Steam boat *Swan*, at Quebec or Montreal. The public will experience facilities by this arrangement as the undersigned is in Quebec and Montreal twice a-week.

JOS. N. PACAUD,  
Proprietor of the *Swan*.

The *Vindicator* and *Morning Courier* are requested to insert the above notice during two weeks.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.


 FARM situated on Grand-River, (Pe-tite Nation,) Seventy Five miles from Montreal,—consisting of TWO hundred ACRES of good Land; Fifty of which are under cultivation, containing a meadow that produces about Seventy Tons of Hay, a brook fit to erect a Carding Mill thereon. There are also a large quantity of Maple Trees on the Land.

A catholic and protestant Church are built on the said Farm, making it a desirable place for business. TEN or TWELVE building lots on the same Land are conceded at the rate of \$4 per annum. The proprietor would have no objection to barter the above property for a house in Quebec.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, JOSEPH MEVILLE, Tavern-keeper, St. Peter Street. 4

July, 8th 1837.

QUEBEC HAT WAREHOUSE

 AT No. 16, Fabrique Street, Upper-Town, next door to Messrs. Massue & Boisseau, and in the house on the steps near Prescott Gate, next to Messrs. Thos. Cary & Co's Printing Office.


The subscriber has constantly on hand an assortment of hats imported per late arrivals and of his own manufacture, at the above places.

Quebec, 17 June, 1837.

J. B. CORRIVEAU.

VETERINARY SURGERY,

No. 55 ST. PAUL'S STREET, ST. PAUL'S MARKET, AT MR. FELIX BEDIGARE.

 MR. LOUIS DORLEANS, Veterinary Surgeon has the honor of notifying those gentlemen who have hitherto favored him with their patronage, and the public in general, that he has removed to the above address where he will be in attendance every day (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 8 o'clock in the morning and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening to devote his whole attention to the treatment of diseased or injured Horses & Cattle, and he trusts his Knowledge & experience in the art he professes will continue to ensure him support.

At the same place on the forge and farrying shop of Messrs LEMOINE and CAUCHON, Farriers and Cutlers who respectfully offer their services to the public in their particular line. Quebec, 19th July 1837.

JOHN TRED,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 11, CHAMPLAIN STREET, QUEBEC,

IN returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, takes the liberty of informing them that he has received his SUMMER SUPPLY, consisting of a CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, of every description in his line, and offers them to the public on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

All orders attended to with neatness and dispatch. 17th June, 1837.

BREWRY TO LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

A BREWRY and MALT HOUSE complete, with dependencies, the whole ready to go into operation.

And For Sale,

A LARGE STONE HOUSE, beautifully situated on the hill or coteau Ste. Geneviève, being a most eligible seat for a genteel family. The Garden is extensive and contains upwards of 400 Fruit Trees, Gardiner's House, Cistern and other dependencies. Also, TWO SMALL HOUSES adjoining the above. Apply to R. QUIROUET.

Quebec, 17th June, 1837.

TO LET.

PART of a Wharf between the Properties of Messrs. Buteau & Tremain, on the river St. Charles.—Apply to L. T. McPherson, N. P., or at the office of this paper.

QUEBEC:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, By FAS. LEMAITRE, St. Paul Street, No. 32.