

# The Quebec Gazette.

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[Vol. 89.]

**THE QUEBEC GAZETTE**  
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AT THE OFFICE,  
NO. 19, MOUNTAIN STREET, QUEBEC.  
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tion.—Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.  
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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**ARCHD. CAMPBELL, JES.,**  
ADVOCATE.  
OFFICE removed to his residence, No. 43,  
St. Ann Street, near the English Cathedral,  
Upper Town.

**ROCHER, N.,** Painter and Glazier, and  
Paper Hanger, Nouvelle Street, St. John  
Suburbs.

**SMBATON, TAILOR,** No. 33, St. John  
St. N. Newest styles of Fashion,—neat  
workmanship,—punctuality to orders.

**B. COLE, JES.,** AUCTIONEER and  
COMMISSION AGENT, JAIL  
HILL.

**CAMPBELL, CABINET MAKER** and  
UPHOLSTERER. All furniture punctually  
attended to. St. Vallier Street, St.  
Louis.

**CAIRNS, Merchant Tailor,** No. 2, St.  
Louis Street, Place d'Armes, opposite St.  
George's Hotel.

**CHARLES CORNELL, SAIDLER, HARNES**  
and TRUNK MAKER, No. 13, St. John St.

**D. R. J. LANDRY, late House Surgeon** of  
the Marine Hospital, has established his  
residence in St. Ursule Street, No. 44, near St.  
John Street.

**D. R. WELLS** has opened his Surgery at  
his father's residence, Mr. N. WELLS,  
Fire Inspector No. 32, Hope Street.

**EAGLE LIFE ASSURANCE COM-  
PANY'S AGENCY OFFICE,** removed to  
Fraser's Buildings, St. James St., opposite to  
Custom House.

**EUGENE TRUDEAU, Overseer** of the  
Sweeping of Chimneys; residence, No. 10,  
St. Flavian Street, Place Ward, Upper Town.  
It is particularly requested that all orders for  
sweeping chimneys, will be in writing, and sent the  
evening previous to the sweepers being required.

**EDWIN HULL, Clock & Watchmaker,**  
No. 19 St. Peter Street, opposite the Trinity  
House, Lower Town.

**GEORGE TAYLOR, PATENT SLIP, POINT  
LEVY.**

**HAMBY F. CAIRNS, ADVOCATE,** No. 43,  
Haldimand Street.

**J. S. HOSACK, Notary Public,—Office,**  
No. 39, St. Peter Street, nearly opposite to  
the Quebec Bank.

**M. WALLACE, PROVICIAL LAND SUR-  
VEYOR,** No. 4, Haldimand Street, Cape  
Quebec.

**MRS. LANE'S BOARDING HOUSE,**  
No. 41, St. Ursule Street, Upper-Town,  
Quebec.

**O. L. RICHARDSON, Leather Merchants,**  
No. 10, St. Peter Street, Malouin and  
Morcasin Boots and Shoes Wholesale.

**OLIVIER LAPERIERE, HOUSE PAINT-  
ER AND GLAZIER,** No. 32, St. Etienne  
Street, St. Louis Suburbs.—Has good references  
as to abilities.

**P. WITTHAM, Surgical Instrument Maker**  
and Cutler, No. 36, St. Ann Street, op-  
posite the South Church, Upper Town.

**ROBT. NEILL, Watchmaker and Jewel-  
ler,** successor to Mr. T. G. CATHO, Notre  
Dame Street.

**RICHARD FREEMAN, Tanner, Currier**  
and Leather Merchant, 62, St. Vallier  
Street.—Kips, and Cal Skins, Harross, Rein,  
Milk-Bags, Sacks, and all kinds of Harness, Leath-  
ers, Malouin and Morcasin Boots and Shoes  
wholesale.

**ROBERT WALSH, MILL-WRIGHT,** St.  
Vallier Street, St. Roch's.

**T. H. REED, Upholsterer and Paper  
Hanger** corner of St. John and St. An-  
toine Streets.  
New Patterns, for Windows and Red  
Curtains received this Spring.

**W. M. HICKMAN, Hair-Cutter, Wig-Maker,  
and Perfumer, successor to Mr. F.  
WYSE, No. 26 Mountain Street Lower Town.**

**WILLIAM McMASTER, Watch-Maker,**  
No. 46, St. John Street.—On hand an  
excellent assortment of Clocks, Watches and  
Jewellery of the best quality and moderate  
prices.

**WM. PATERSON, 51, St. Peter Street**  
Lower Town, Wholesale & Retail Gro-  
cer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Manufacturer  
of Starch, Spigars, Cordials, Syrups, &c.

**W. HOLEHOUSE, PLUMBER, GLAZ-  
IER, and PAINTER.**  
Ships' Scaffolds, Head Pumps, Lift and Force  
Pumps, Water Closets, &c.  
No. 3, Arsenal Street, 1st Artillery Barrack.

**TO SCHOOLMASTERS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed  
Agent for the sale of Messrs. R. & A.  
MILLER'S edition of the NATIONAL SCHOOL  
BOOKS, comprising the FIRST, SECOND,  
THIRD and FOURTH BOOKS, with the FIRST  
BOOK of ARITHMETIC, which he is prepared to  
furnish at VERY LOW PRICES, either wholesale  
or retail.  
R. MIDDLETON,  
Quebec, 18th Nov., 1850.

## KELLY'S PURE COD LIVER OIL.

To the Medical Profession, and the Public  
in general, who heretofore have been in  
many instances imposed upon, by a  
spurious imitation of a valuable  
MEDICINE.

IN consequence of the want of a ready Chemi-  
cal test, to ascertain the PURITY OF COD  
LIVER OIL, much of an ADULTERATED and infer-  
ior description has been introduced into the Market,  
and sold as Genuine. Under these circumstances,  
and as the public are altogether dependent upon the  
character of the MANUFACTURER for the  
PURITY OF THE ARTICLE,  
I respectfully announce that I have appointed Mr.  
THOMAS RICKELL, Importer of China and Ear-  
thenware, St. John Street, Quebec, Sole Agent for  
the Sale of my  
PURE COD LIVER OIL.

For which premiums were adjudged at the late Exhibi-  
tion in Quebec and Montreal, and also considered by  
the Committee worthy to be forwarded to the  
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1851.  
I beg to refer to the subjoined certificates, given  
by several of the most respectable Medical Gen-  
tlemen in Quebec and Montreal, and to the annexed  
analytical report, which, after perusing which, any further  
remarks would be superfluous.

For a long time we have made use of the Cod  
Liver Oil, prepared by Mr. ROBERT KELLY,  
of Quebec, and it is with pleasure that we re-  
new the use of it, as an article of superior quality,  
and exempt from all kind of adulteration.  
J. E. J. LANDRY, M. D. J. Z. NAULT, M. D.  
O. L. RICHARDSON, M. D. C. FREDMONT.

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## Notes on North America, Agri- cultural, Economical, and So- cial. By James F. W. Johnston. 2 vols. Blackwood.

In the course of the year 1849, an ap-  
plication was made to Mr. Johnston—  
whose reputation as a scientific agricul-  
turalist has been long established—by the  
Legislature of the province of New Brun-  
swick to undertake a personal inspection of  
the cultivated and uncultivated lands of that  
colony, and to draw up for their informa-  
tion a report on the facts and results of the  
inquiry. Mr. Johnston accepted the invita-  
tion; and having made arrangements for a  
temporary absence from his post in the Uni-  
versity of Durham, sailed from Liverpool  
by one of the regular steamboats to Hal-  
ifax, on the 28th of July 1849. Mr. John-  
ston's stay in North America was 8 months,  
—for we find him again at home in April  
1850. These eight months were actively  
and intelligently employed. He of course  
explored the province of New Brunswick  
with great care; but his travels extended  
over a considerable area besides. He went  
as far south as the frontiers of Virginia;  
and travelling up to Buffalo, he went across  
the Lakes and down the St. Lawrence to  
Montreal and Quebec.

The object of Mr. Johnston's visit was  
almost purely professional, and his two  
volumes are to a great extent also profes-  
sional. They contain the strictures of a  
very competent critic on the whole subject  
of American farming; and it is their great  
peculiar merit that they very nearly for  
the first time, place before us in a clear  
and intelligible point of view the actual  
state of agriculture in the Atlantic States.  
Mr. Johnston writes with remarkable flu-  
ency and elegance. He adheres very closely  
to the questions before him, and his  
materials have generally been obtained by  
extensive and patient observation. We  
wish, however, that he had been a little  
more concise. The length of his chapters,  
and the substantial repetition in one vol-  
ume of a great deal that is amply discus-  
sed in the other, render the task of these  
Notes a somewhat tedious one. We are  
quite willing to allow that this excess of  
detail has arisen from an anxiety to leave  
no part of the picture obscure; and it must  
be admitted that the whole of the two vol-  
umes are written with force and precision  
unusual with travellers of far greater  
pretensions than Mr. Johnston. Still, the  
bulk of the matter is felt to be oppressive;  
and this circumstance, we fear, may impair  
the usefulness of the publication.

In few words—the two main results  
which seem to be made perfectly clear by  
Mr. Johnston's investigations in the upper  
portions of North America, are:—first,  
that the agricultural capabilities of what  
is called the Atlantic and Lake region, have  
been very much exaggerated;—and secondly,  
that, so far from the decline of the  
lumber (that is the timber) trade in our  
own North American colonies being tanta-  
mount to the ruin of those settlements, it  
has in fact led to the first real development  
of their vast agricultural resources.

A very exaggerated statement has been  
in circulation for a long time in this coun-  
try with reference to the agricultural won-  
ders of the American States. We have  
been told of inexhaustible supplies of grain,  
and of the existence of a surplus produce  
for exportation so large that the imman-  
dation of almost every European market  
seemed to be a matter of necessity. Mr. Johnston's  
book will materially interfere with the  
future influence of these statements. He has  
carefully gone over the greater part of the  
region to which they apply. He has been  
into the Genesee Valley—he has seen the  
flour-mills at Rochester—and he knows ex-  
actly the condition of agricultural science  
among the western farmers;—and the im-  
pression on his mind is, that in a very short  
time the United States will accomplish  
small feat if they succeed in feeding their  
own increasing population. This is not a  
rash or merely general opinion. Mr. John-  
ston gives his reasons. We cannot follow  
him through the whole of these; but, ex-  
pressed as shortly as possible, they amount  
to this: That it is a fundamental article in  
the creed of the American farmer to ex-  
haust the soil they break up,—and when it  
is fairly worn out, to travel farther west  
and reclaim another portion of the Virgin  
wilderness. Hence the region of agricul-  
tural abundance is always receding farther  
and farther from the Atlantic seaboard and  
from the older States. It is this contin-  
uous exhaustion of one district before fresh  
one is opened up which does and will keep  
down the production of grain in America.  
If the old and the new cereal regions were  
equally fertile, there might possibly be that  
plethora of supply in America which it has  
been the custom to suppose in this country;  
but the fact is not so. Labour is too dear  
in America, and fresh land is too cheap,  
to render it worth the while of the American  
farmers to expend in more improvements  
resources which will suffice to accomplish a  
totally new reclamation of prairie land,  
yielding almost spontaneously crops of  
great value and abundance.

The following passages, bearing on the  
point are entitled to great attention. The  
Italics are added by ourselves:—  
"One of my objects in visiting North America  
was to remove the mistakes of my own  
ideas as to the agricultural character and  
condition of its several great regions;—to test  
the seeming exaggerations in which, as if by some  
natural law, the natives and residents of this  
northern part of the New World are inclined to  
indulge. I was desirous, also, of obtaining a  
clear idea of the relations which American  
practice bears to English practice; the pros-  
pects and success of individual American to  
those of individual English and Scotch farmers;  
American past and future surplus wheat to  
the state and demands of the English market; the  
life of the settler in these new countries to  
that of the settler in the old; and whether  
at clear and definite notions,—not lastly, I  
believe, though some of them may still be  
incorrect. It is some remarks upon these I  
wish briefly to put down in this place. And  
first, as to the common error, as regards an  
art of life, it cannot be denied that, in this  
region, as a whole, it is a very primitive  
condition. Before the first Puritan emigrants  
landed at Plymouth, the Indians ploughed and  
hoed their corn mud, the white settlers do now,  
and like them, do not use the plough, and  
crops began to fail. Many operations, it is true,  
are now performed upon existing farms which  
were unknown to the Indian races; but a simi-  
lar absence of skill and forethought is generally  
observable in reference both to the mode of  
performing them, and to their effect upon  
the land. I speak, it will be borne in mind,  
in these remarks, of the newly settled part  
of North America; and the more newly settled  
the more closely will they apply. I would not  
exaggerate, this error, but those longer cul-  
tivated districts in which the first stages of  
their agricultural history being past, new life  
and energy are now being brought to bear upon  
the culture of the land, by which the errors of  
past ignorance and want of skill may, by-and-  
by, be repaired; or of those happier new dis-  
tricts which men of knowledge and capital are  
redeeming from a state of nature, and at once  
submitting to a rational system of culture,  
capable of being carried on for an indefinite  
period without injury to the land."

Mr. Johnston next refers more particu-  
larly to the consequence of an exhausting  
treatment of the land,—  
"The first practical or economical conse-  
quence of this exhaustion of the land is, that  
gradually ceases to produce a remunerative  
return of these crops which have been specially  
cultivated upon, and have been the immediate  
means of exhausting it. In North America,  
the exhausting system of culture, which has  
always been the kind of grain for which the  
most ready market could be obtained, or  
which could be most certainly exchanged for  
the West India produce and the manufactured  
articles which the settler required. As the ex-  
hausting system of culture, therefore, the  
quantity of wheat raised by the settler, and  
of the state of the soil;—that is, the surplus  
for exportation, gradually decreased. I need not  
enter into details upon this point; the grand  
consequence is such as I have described, and  
it is the general result of the wheat-ex-  
hausting system of North America;—the wheat-  
producing regions of North America have, as I  
have already stated in my remarks upon west-  
ern New York, been gradually shifting their lo-  
cality, and retiring inland and towards the west.  
The flats of the lower St. Lawrence were the  
first great wheat-producing region of the  
continent; western New York succeeded these;  
and now the chief surplus exists and the main  
supplies for the markets of Europe are drawn  
from the newer regions beyond the lakes. These  
in their turn, are gradually being exhausted,  
and cease to be productive of abundant wheat,  
and eastern America must then look for its  
supply of grain either to a better culture of its  
own exhausted soil, or to regions still nearer to  
the settling zone. This natural consequence of  
the first Virginia invasion has been aided  
and hastened by other causes, the state of  
which is full of interest and instruction. I may  
not advert to one of these. When a soil be-  
comes unfavourable to the growth of a plant, the  
plant, if able to grow upon it, comes up weak,  
and is liable to disease and the attacks of in-  
sect parasites. Whether, as a natural conse-  
quence of this kind, arising tardily from the  
exhaustion of the soil and the weakening of  
the wheat-plant, or as the effect of some other  
cause not understood, it is an important fact  
that the wheat of America, in the time of the  
last general invasion, was of a quality of grain,  
Canada, being lending their aid for many years  
to diminish the wheat crop in quantity, and to  
render it less certain. A gradual revolution,  
therefore, has been taking place, not only in  
husbandry, but in the food of the people also,  
and probably, also, in the quality of the wheat,  
and produce they have been able to bring to  
market. I know, indeed, of no well ascertain-  
ed facts in the agricultural history of any coun-  
try which more strikingly in these respects  
than those which are presented by a compari-  
son of the wheat of America, and of the wheat  
of the different kinds of grain produced in  
Lower Canada, at successive periods, during  
the last twenty-five years."

The general conclusion to be drawn from  
these premises Mr. Johnston does not hesi-  
tate to state in the following emphatic terms:  
"This (the diminution of crops) has already  
been the case in the longer settled portions of  
the North American continent; and the same  
consumption is preparing for the more newly  
settled parts, unless a change of system takes  
place. The new wheat-exporting soil, call-  
ed, generally districts and States, will, by-and-  
by, gradually lessen in number and extent, and  
probably, also, in the quality of the wheat,  
unless when unusual harvests occur. And if  
the population of North America continue to  
advance at its present rapid rate,—especially in  
the older States of the Union,—if large mining  
and manufacturing populations spring up,  
the wheat-exporting soil, and the wheat-export-  
ing States, which, from their virgin soils,  
will draw easy returns of grain; but every step  
westward adds to the cost of transporting pro-  
duce to the Atlantic border, while it brings it  
nearer to that far western California, which, as  
some predict, will in a few years afford an ample  
market for all the corn and cattle which the  
Western States can send it. In their relation  
to English markets, therefore, and the prospects  
and profits of the British farmer, my persuasion  
is that, year by year, our transatlantic cousins  
will become less and less able,—except in ex-  
traordinary seasons,—to send large supplies  
of wheat to our island ports; and that, when  
the virgin freshness shall have been rubbed off  
the soil, and the wheat-exporting States, by  
present knowledge and methods, to send wheat  
to the British market so cheap as the more skill-  
ful farmers of Great Britain and Ireland can do."

Mr. Johnston does not tell us much  
concerning the political and social state of the  
American Union. He confines himself to  
agriculture; and, on the whole, he adopted  
a sound policy in doing so. There have  
been so many disquisitions of late years on  
American manners and politics, that it is  
good taste to leave them alone,—especially  
in those instances where a traveller visits  
the country with a special and technical ob-  
ject in view. His business in such cases is  
to see only one particular class of objects;  
and we are always thankful to read, even in  
unduly protracted chapters, an intelligent  
discussion of clear and definite questions,  
instead of historical essays, or subjects so  
general and so large that after a certain time  
any formal reference to them must lead a  
writer into either repetition or eccentricity.  
(Athenaeum.)

## THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

(From the Galena Advertiser, July 25.)

In the year 1670, Charles the Second  
granted all the territory in North America,  
subject to the British crown, that was drain-  
ed by waters flowing into Hudson's Bay;  
to the Hudson's Bay Company—and among  
other privileges, the exclusive right to deal  
and traffic in furs with the natives. Beside  
this territory they have extended their juris-  
diction over the lands watered by the rivers  
that flow into the Arctic ocean, and also  
that vast country west of the Rocky Moun-  
tains. Their territory, in fine, embraces all  
North America (with the exception of the  
Russian possessions in the extreme north-  
west and Greenland in the north-east, each  
of which is, separately, about ten times as  
large as this State.) It lies north of the  
Canadas, and the United States and its pos-  
sessions. The southern boundary of the com-  
pany commences on the Pacific coast  
opposite to, and including Vancouver's Is-  
land, at latitude 49, and extends on this  
parallel to the south-eastern point of the  
Lake of the Woods, thence on the highlands  
that divide the waters which flow into Lake  
Superior and the St. Lawrence, from those  
flowing into the Hudson's Bay, east to the  
Atlantic ocean. So much for the Hudson's  
Bay Company and its possessions, both of  
which may become objects of interest, in a  
few years, to us and our neighbourhood.

Lord Selkirk having obtained a grant  
from the company of a territory extending  
from Fort Gary a hundred miles in a circle,  
on certain conditions, came out with his  
colonists for some time. In 1825, 1826 and  
1827, the Red river overflowed its banks,  
and produced universal distress so much  
that many of the most wealthy and influ-  
ent citizens left the place; a party of whom  
consisting of Messrs. Francis Lambert, Philip  
F. Selinger, Louis Chablain, Peter  
Reinhardt, Antoine Bricker, Paul Gar-  
ber, John Baptiste Verain, John Tracy,  
and others, with their wives and families,  
German Swiss from Geneva and that vicin-  
ity, speaking the French language, came  
down here and settled at Gratiot's  
Grove. At that time there were large  
smelting operations carried on by Col. Hen-  
ry Grant.

The party we have named came out to  
Selkirk in 1817—the first band being nearly  
all Scotchmen, but the second from the  
continent. Those emigrating here, the  
most of whom are now living, have been  
among our best citizens and worthy mem-  
bers of society, handing down their virtues  
to their children.

The origin of the floods which did such  
immense damage on Red River in the year  
we named, has never been satisfactorily as-  
certained for, but it is surmised that they  
came from the superabundant water of the  
branches of the Missouri, bursting over the  
low ridge which divides the water flowing  
into the gulf of Mexico from that flowing in-  
to Hudson's Bay.

The only tax the colonists of Red river  
pay, is four per cent. on all goods they im-  
port, whether from England or elsewhere,  
and the Hudson's Bay Company pay the  
same on all imports they sell or consume,  
within the limits of the Red River colony.  
The company import goods and merchan-  
dize from England, and charge the com-  
mercer, in the colony, 75 per cent. advance  
on the London invoice prices, for freight,  
insurance, duty, land carriage, and profit.  
They sell bar and sheet iron for 12 cents a  
pound; sugar, London crushed, 24 cents;  
tea, from 50 cents to 82; and other articles  
in proportion. The imports for the last  
five years have averaged \$100,000, from  
all sources, and the \$4,000,000 revenue is  
devoted to schools, roads, bridges, and inter-  
nal improvements; all salaries being paid  
by the company. The colonists export  
comparatively nothing—the only article  
that will pay being furs, (not including bu-  
ffalo robes), on which the Hudson's Bay  
Company have a monopoly, over which  
they watch with a jealous eye.

Since the route has been opened and tra-  
velled from Pembina to St. Paul, they have  
commenced to bring forward merchandise.  
But, we learn, that the late train from Sel-  
kirk, of more than a hundred carts, has  
been met by a United States custom house  
officer, above St. Paul, and twenty per cent  
duty demanded of the Selkirkers on buffalo  
robes, and thirty per cent. on their merchan-  
dize. The *Minnesota Democrat* says, that  
the Red River gentlemen express the as-  
surance that they can never pay that tax,  
and that hereafter they will be obliged to  
avail themselves of the boats and ships of  
the company. We presume Congress will  
look into this matter, and discriminate in  
their favor, unless there exists good reason  
for a contrary course.

The cold is sometimes excessive in the  
settlement. Mercury freezes once or twice  
every year, and sometimes the spirit ther-  
mometer indicates a temperature as low as  
52° below zero. When such a low tem-  
perature occurs, there is a prevailing haze  
or smoky appearance in the atmosphere,  
resembling a generally diffused yellow  
smoke, and the sun looks red, as in a sultry  
evening. As the sun rises, so does the ther-  
mometer, and when the mercury thaws out  
and stands at 10 or 15 below, a breeze  
sets in and pleasant weather follows—breat-  
ing, as pleasant as can be, while the mercury  
keeps below zero as continually as a fish in  
his own element, and coming up above the  
surface just about as often.

For weeks, sometimes, the wind will  
blow from the north—temperature say from  
5 to 10 below—suddenly it shifts into the  
south, and for six hours the thermometer  
will continue to fall, a phenomenon which  
meteorologists, perhaps, can account for.  
Another: when, in summer, the wind blows  
a length of time from the north, it drives  
the water back, and Red River will have  
its banks full in the driest seasons. The  
same thing occurs when the wind blows  
from the same direction in winter, although

## LAMARTINE ON THE RELIGION OF REVOLUTIONARY MEN.

The following article from the pen of  
Lamartine deserves to be perused and deep-  
ly pondered by all who take an interest in  
marking the changes, vicissitudes, and revo-  
lutions through which nations are destined  
to pass, and the extent to which the moral  
conduct and religious character of a com-  
munity may increase or diminish the sum  
of its prosperity, happiness, and true great-  
ness:—

I know—I sigh when I think of it—that  
hitherto the French people have been the  
least religious of all nations of Europe. Is  
it because the idea of God—which arises  
from the depths of reflection, being the most  
profound and weightiest idea of which human in-  
telligence is capable—and the French mind  
being the most rapid, but the most superfi-  
cial, the lightest, the most unreflective of all  
the European races—this mind has not the  
force and severity necessary to carry far and  
long the greatest conception of the human  
understanding?

Is it because our governments have al-  
ways taken upon themselves to think for  
us, to believe for us, and to pray for us?  
Is it because we are and have been a mili-  
tary people, a soldier-nation, led by kings,  
heroes, ambitious men, from battle-field to  
battle-field, making conquests, and never  
keeping them, ravaging, dazzling, charm-  
ing, and corrupting Europe; and bringing  
home the manners, vices, lightness, and  
impetuosity of the camp to the fireside of the  
people?

I know not, but certain it is that the na-  
tion has an immense progress to make in  
serious thought, if she wishes to remain  
free. If we look at the characters, com-  
posed of religious sentiment, of the great  
nations of Europe, America, even Asia,  
the advantage is not for us. The great  
men of other countries live and die on  
the scene of history, looking up to  
heaven; our great men appear to live and  
die, forgetting completely the idea for  
which it is worth living and dying—they  
live and die looking at the spectator, or at  
most at posterity.

Open the history of America, the history  
of England, and the history of France;  
read the great lives, the great deaths, the  
great martyrdoms, the great words of life  
and death, the great thoughts of life re-  
vealed in the last words of the dying  
—and compare.

Washington and Franklin fought, spoke,  
suffered, ascended, and descended in their  
political life of popularity, in the ingrati-  
tude of glory, in the contempt of their fellow  
citizens—always in the name of God, for  
whom they acted; and the liberator of  
America died, confiding to God the liberty  
of the people and his own soul.

Sidney, the young martyr of a patri-  
otism, guilty of nothing but impatience, and  
who died to expiate his country's dream  
of liberty, said to his jailer:—"I rejoice  
that I die innocent towards the king, but  
a victim resigned to the King on High, to  
whom all life is due."

The Republicans of Cromwell only sought  
the way of God, even in the blood of bat-  
tles. Their politics were their faith. One  
hears, sees, feels, that God was in all the  
movements of these great people.  
But across the sea, traverse La Manche,  
come to our times, open our annals, and lis-  
ten to the last words of the town, the line  
actors of the drama of our liberty. One  
would think that God was elypted in the  
language. History will have the air of  
an atheist when she recounts to posterity  
these annihilations, rather than deaths of  
celebrated men in the greatest years of  
France! The victims only have a God;  
the tribunes and liars have none.

Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death—  
"Crown me with flowers," said he, "in-  
toxicate me with perfumes. Let me die to  
the sound of delicious music"—not a word  
of God or of his soul. Sensual philosopher,  
he desired only supreme sensualism, a last  
voluptuousness in his agony. Contemplate  
Madame Roland, the strong-hearted woman  
of the Revolution, on the cart that convey-  
ed her to death. She looked contemptu-  
ously on the besotted people who killed  
their prophets and martyrs. No glimpse  
towards heaven! Only one word for the  
earth she was quitting—"Oh, Liberty!"

Approach the dungeon door of the Gi-  
ronde. Their last night is a banquet;  
the only hymn, the Marseillaise!  
Follow Camille Desmoulins to his exe-  
cution. A cold and indecent pleasantry at  
the trial, and a long imprisonment on the  
guillotine, were the two last thoughts  
of this dying man on his way to the last tri-  
bunal.

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaf-  
fold, at the distance of a line from God and



The men were to be of good character, and in the prime of life—the oldest not to exceed 45; and he believed they would be found very efficient as an auxiliary force, available in any emergency. It was proposed to give to them a free grant of 50 acres of land, for actual settlement, after the expiration of five years service, as a reward of good conduct.

Mr. J. H. Cameron asked for delay, that a matter of 50 acres importance might be carefully considered. Mr. Merritt declared that he should oppose the scheme at every stage. He did not want to see Canada made a second Ireland by the introduction of an organized police force and a standing army; for the latter would follow as a matter of course, and the plan belonged to the Imperial Government, rather than the Government of a dependency, and was calculated, if once begun, to entail upon the Province very heavy expenses, and proportionate taxation.

Mr. Hincks said it was not intended to entail any expenditure upon the Province, as the force would receive pay from the Imperial Government as Pensioners. The Province would be put to no expense in regard to them, unless there was occasion to call in their services. There was no proposition to employ them, but there could be no doubt that had such a force been here the other day, they would have rendered very valuable assistance.

Mr. H. J. Boulton—Where? Mr. Hincks—On the Great Western Railway. It was not intended that even in such a case the expense of employing them should be borne by the consolidated revenue fund, but by the municipality, city, or town that required their assistance. He looked upon the plan as likely to prove a great boon to the Province.

Mr. W. Boulton said that there was not employment for these men as a police force, it was intended to deceive them by holding out the inducements. On the other hand, if we do want them, they would form the beginning to the system to which the member for Lincoln had objected. Railway Companies should be held responsible for the preservation of order along their lines.

Mr. Hincks said the men were coming out under a proposition emanating from the Provincial Government, who desired to be able to avail themselves of their services. Similar men were being sent to other Provinces, and he knew that the Government of New South Wales had offered a premium of £18 per head to get them there.

Mr. Cayley said such a force would entail a tax, although it might not be a very heavy one. The gift of 50 acres per head might ultimately amount to a very serious tax.

Mr. H. J. Boulton said if any force were needed, he should prefer the organization of voluntary companies of militia. The force proposed would be of the hermaphrodite kind—neither soldiers nor militia, occupying a position that could not fail to exercise a prejudicial influence in the Province.

Mr. Smith (Durham) concurred in the remarks of the member for Norfolk. No class could be worse fitted for the duties of settlers than these pensioners, and he had no objection to it. If it fell to his lot again to be chief magistrate of this city, it was not military force he would have recourse to in quelling any disturbance.

Mr. Price said there can be no doubt that Toronto is a peaceful city; but this does not mean that it is free from disturbances. He had had some experience in mobbing, but would again run the risk of it, rather than set up a half-and-half force of this kind.

Mr. Baldwin reminded the member for Lincoln that since the Union the Province had frequently been in a state of commotion, and that public works which were constructed before the Union, and he believed that its introduction now would prove a curse to the Colony.

Mr. Mackenzie took the same view. He had had some experience in mobbing, but would again run the risk of it, rather than set up a half-and-half force of this kind.

Mr. Merritt deemed the force unnecessary. Nothing of the kind was needed on any of the great public works which were constructed before the Union, and he believed that its introduction now would prove a curse to the Colony.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the military officer who would be in command of this force, would also be a police officer, and such a fact could not be contemplated without apprehension or dislike.

Mr. M. Cameron said a more absurd scheme was never conceived than that of sending out pensioners from England, and locating them in the neighbourhood of our towns on small patches of land. It was a scheme to which he objected as dangerous in itself, and as sure to lead to disappointment on the part of the pensioners themselves. He also thought that there was much point in the last objection of the member for Halifax.

Mr. Hincks said it by no means essential to the scheme that the officers should also be magistrates.

Mr. M. Cameron said that would remove one of his principal objections. He thought that the Inspector General would do well so to alter the regulations that they should apply to other persons as well as pensioners,—that was, so far as employment as a police force was concerned. Mr. Hincks was understood to express compliance; remarking, however, that no other class would act on the terms that were laid down. The hon. gentleman went on to point out the advantages that would have been derived had such a force been available for the protection of the inhabitants of Dundas and the neighbourhood, on recent occasions.

Mr. Merritt pointed to the experience of the United States to show that great works could be carried on without such a force as it was now proposed to create.

Mr. Price referred to the riot that disgraced this city on the return of the member for Haldimand in 1849, to the outrages that were perpetrated at his own election in 1851; to the late disturbances in Toronto, and to disturbances in other parts of the province, to prove that the force proposed was needed, and should be hailed as a great advantage to the whole community.

Mr. Ross recognized in the circumstances of the country abundant reasons for agreeing to the resolutions.

Mr. W. Boulton entered at some length into a description of the riot which occurred at the Clergy Reserves meeting. He read an extract from the Mirror, which he styled the new organ of the Government, and which, he said, represented the disturbance as a very trifling affair, and altogether unworthy of the notice which had been taken of it.

Mr. Price was astonished that the hon. member could look upon this as a trifling affair, when the Mayor of the city had been injured so much that a reward of £50 was offered for the offender, and that, on the occasion referred to, gentlemen and ladies were assembled to discuss a subject in which they were interested, and they were kept prisoners and were assaulted, and were under the apprehension that injury would be inflicted. It was indeed a current report that if Mr. Brown had ventured down he would have been murdered.

Mr. W. Boulton—Yes; I do believe that this city has been maligned. Mr. Price—I ask the hon. member if he believes that the statement that this is a little affair is correct? Mr. W. Boulton—Yes, I believe it.

Mr. Price—How then did it happen that the military were called out, and in a city like this, where a number of persons met together for the discussion of an important subject, that these persons were besieged in the same manner, and all the powers of the city could not disperse the ruffians who had assailed the meeting.

Mr. Boulton—They were suppressed. Mr. Price—Yes, they were suppressed, but not by the authorities. They had no power, and they seemed not to have the intention to do so. He would say that an outrage had been committed that would have disgraced any city under Heaven, and no person was safe unless he belonged to a particular party, and that party were those who were causing all the outrage.

Mr. H. Sherwood alluded to the part he took in the meeting, and considered there was no necessity at all for calling out the military on the occasion. He was Mayor of the city of Quebec, and he had seen riots a thousand times more formidable than the one referred to; and he had been able to put these down by calling out special constables. When the Governor General came to this place, there was an excitement among the people, and he had the chief magistrates evening alluded to, and the course he took as senior magistrate was to take charge of the Police. He did not call the military out, but he had his special constables sworn in and placed in different parts of the city, and ready to be called together at a moment's notice, and the whole thing passed over, and his exertions gave general satisfaction. He did not believe there was any necessity whatever for calling out the military on that evening, nor any more necessity to read the Riot Act than to read it at this moment in this House. He did not think the Mayor at all justifiable in calling out the military that night. He would not palliate the conduct of the parties assembled—it was dishonourable, and they deserved punishment; but if the Mayor apprehended that the riot would have prepared himself with a force of special constables that he could have depended upon. He felt that the calling out the military reflected upon the peaceable character of this city, and he thought they had been injured materially by the course the chief magistrates took, and by his not being prepared to repel any assault that might take place. He did not believe that the indiscreet people assembled at St. Lawrence Hall intended to commit mischief—he thought they only meant to make a noise and to be heard, and he thought they were in a position to do so, and he was at the open air meeting and addressed his constituents there; and what he said had been published, and he was willing to abide by it. He concurred in the resolutions; if the Imperial Government desire to send the Pensioners here, he had no objection to it. It fell to his lot again to be chief magistrate of this city, it was not military force he would have recourse to in quelling any disturbance.

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Mr. Smith (Frontenac)—Oh no; only tarred and feathered—that's all.

Mr. Price (very indignantly)—The hon. member for Frontenac says he would have been tarred and feathered—that's all. He would palliate in the 19th century, and in a christian country, such a monstrous proceeding, and say that any man taking a prominent part in a public discussion might be tarred and feathered—that's all; and the junior member reads from what he calls the new organ of the government and calls it a little affair. He would ask—does the junior member believe the statements he has been quoting.

Lower Canada have no corporate connection with the body in Canada West—and we believe the former, in the present position of ecclesiastical affairs generally in this Province, would rather see the bill to which we have alluded withdrawn. This remark is not wholly conjectural. (—Hittness.)

A few days ago we saw a letter from a little boy to his parents, in which he mentioned that he had been ill of the 4 Bowl complaint,—an orthographic mistake which suggested the reflection that many grown people would tell the truth in referring to their maladies, they would frequently have to say, "they have been ill of the bowl complaint." Nay, were medical reports, and bills of mortality straight-forward as they should be, the "bowl complaint" would be inclined to believe, figure nearly the top of the list of human maladies.—Witness.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We have had repeated occasion to complain of the irregularity with which we receive the telegraphic reports, notwithstanding the weekly payment of a considerable sum, whether these reports be received or not. For a long time we bore the inconvenience quietly, imagining that by and by the line would be placed in better order, or in better hands. Instead of improvement, however, things daily become worse, and it is therefore necessary that a stand should be made against a concern which is evidently managed by lazy or incompetent parties. The line should be improved, if bad; the operators should be changed, if incompetent. At any rate, some alteration must be made, and that speedily, if our citizens are to have any of the advantages of telegraphic communication with other parts of the continent.

We copy and endorse the following remarks from the Colonist of yesterday. "While we received these reports with anything like regularity, we never grumbled at the price paid. But now, when they only come to us like angelic visits to the earth, far and far between, we certainly do grumble, and not, we fancy, without sufficient cause. As we stated in a previous number, we pay for the reports whether we receive them or not, and therefore if we do not get them before our readers the fault is upon us, we sorry find the new line is still as much a thing of fatumy as ever. The old line is left to do the business as well as it can, and it is only very badly. It may be, perhaps, in fine weather, but the slightest storm levels or disarranges it, and renders it perfectly useless, so that parties sending telegraphic communications from this city may not often be able to receive an answer for several days. This being the case, therefore, we might as well have no telegraphic line at all in Toronto.—There was no report last night. The poor instrument finally struggled to deliver its message, but it was so much exhausted, that it informed that another British steamer had arrived; but what steamer he could not say, and of course we are ignorant of her news, however important it may be. The active business men of this city should take some measures to remedy the defect, and to have the public will support them. Another line, we trust, will soon be erected; and until then we cannot hope to enjoy the real advantages of one of the most useful and wonderful inventions of the age, but as far as Toronto is concerned, the most useless and absurd.—Globe.

The Toronto papers are down upon the telegraph, because the telegraph is always down upon them. The Globe and Colonist complain bitterly. We would complain too, but fancy that complaint will be productive of no good result, for not a line have we had of general news for a long time back. Last night the steamer did not report again, and we might indeed have had that sentence stereotyped. The Globe blows up with this "no report"—and we certainly do not mean to insinuate that our contemporary is an arguer, nor that it is a cowardly act to write line upon line on that line which is constantly down for us, and should be made against a concern, which is evidently managed by lazy or incompetent parties. The line should be improved, if bad; the operators should be changed, if incompetent. With every word of this we agree. The abandonment of the concern by the telegraph should be the best possible step to take. Shall we then strike?—Chronicle.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS. List of Letters remaining at the Quebec Post Office on the 1st August, 1851. (If the following letters are not redressed within six weeks from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.) N. B.—Persons enquiring for any of these Letters are respectfully requested to ask for Advertisers' Lists.

- 1 Allport B. 7 Alexander George
2 Arthurson S. L. 8 Atkin William
3 Atkinson Thomas 9 Anderson Alexander
4 Bell Charles 10 Atkin William
5 Aswell Rev T. 11 Albert William
6 Andrews D. 12
7 Burgess E. for David 13 Balin Felix
8 Saurin 14 Baloch John
9 Branbury Anna 15 Bryner H.
10 Bryner 16 Bernard Pope
11 Clark Patrick 17 Bouchard John
12 Mackay John 18 Bouchard John
13 Bruley Daniel 19 Bouchard Patrick
14 Bruley Joseph 20 Butterfield Patrick
15 Bruley Joseph 21 Boucher Thomas
16 Brown George 22 Boucher Thomas
17 Brown George 23 Brown Mrs Sarah
18 Brown George 24 Brown A.
19 Brown George 25 Boulanger Rev M P
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