

THE
SETTLER,

BRITISH, IRISH, AND CANADIAN GAZETTE.

—UNAM FACIEMUS UTRAMQUE
TROJAM ARMIS.

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POETRY.

REMINISCENCES.

Where are you with whom in life I started,
Dear companions of my golden day?
Ye are dead, estranged from me or parted,
Flown, like morning clouds, a thousand ways.

Where art thou, in youth my friend and brother,
Yes, in soul my friend and brother still?
Heaven received thee, and on earth none other
Can the void in my lone bosom fill.

Where is she, whose looks were love and gladness?
Love and gladness I no longer see!
She is gone; and since that hour of sadness,
Nature seems her sepulchre to me.

Where am I? Life's current faintly flowing,
Brings the welcome warning of release;
Struck with death, ah! whether am I going?
All is well—my spirit parts in peace.

MY MOUNTAIN HOME.

My mountain home! though distant far
My wanderings may be—
My spirit's best affections are
Unwillingly away from thee;
I better love thy barren hills,
Down which the torrents rush,
Than summer climes, whose crystal rills
From flowery rushes gush.

I've met around the stranger's hearth,
Across the bounding wave,
The look of love—the song of mirth—
The beautiful and brave;
And though I gave them smile for smile,
And joyous mood to be,
My heart was in my own dear Isle,
My mountain home! with thee.

THE SOUL OF MAN.

The soul of man, indeed, exhibits a greatness, a strength, a penetration, an expansibility, and a creative power, which urge us to inquire if any other being, except the Divine source of all that exists, is superior to what the human spirit now is in its essential nature, and will become in its most perfect state. It is not easy to suppose that any can be superior to that species of being which the Deity deliberately and purposefully made to be the image and likeness of himself, and whose vital spirit was his own breath. What created nature can transcend such a foundation and origin?—Seraphic beings may differ in qualities and knowledge. Our knowledge is derived from our senses and the external world, as theirs, we may assume to occur to them, from their faculties and their locality. All knowledge gives power in its possessor, according to its nature; the power that follows from possessing it, and from acting with it, and upon its suggestions and by its guidance. The power it produces in the persons that attain it beyond what others have who are deficient in it. A man who has acquired the knowledge of ship-building, of metallurgy, or of watchmaking, has a power which I have not; he can make a ship, iron metal, or instruments, or a watch; so another, who has acquired weaving knowledge, can fabricate cloth or cotton dresses, and other artists a portrait, a bust, or musical concerto, and a thousand other contrivances of domestic and social life.—We have no personal knowledge that there are any beings in existence besides ourselves; but there is no reason for our denying or disbelieving that there are any. We have no personal knowledge of the marine animals that are now living at the bottom of the ocean; but we may be certain that myriads or millions of animated forms are there. We know nothing of the tribes that are occupying the centre of Africa, the undiscovered islands and the unvisited regions of our earth; but we can rationally, positively infer that these places contain human beings, as well as many birds, quadrupeds, and insects. We know that the localities for their habitation are subsisting, and we add the deduction of their existence from the analogies of our experience of the rest of our globe, with which we are more acquainted. We make the same kind of conclusion from the radiant orbs we see above us. The planets which move, like ourselves, round the sun and the stationary stars, which seem like suns themselves, are sensible proofs, that material worlds exist, on which sentient or intelligent beings may live as we do here; and it is more reasonable to suppose, that they are occupied by such, than that they are more brute

SEED WHEAT BILL.

On motion that the house go into committee on the bill appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of Seed Wheat, it was opposed on the general principle by the hon. W. B. Felton, and supported by the hon. Sir J. Caldwell, who said he had been on the special committee, and had carefully perused the documents produced in support of the distress. He was satisfied that unless relief was granted, many persons would remain for years in a state of destitution. The details disclosed the most heart-rending distress.

Hon. F. Quirouet bore testimony to the distress represented in the documents.—Many families were incapable of finding subsistence. He supported the going into committee.

Hon. H. Gates said the principle of the measure was certainly exceptionable; but the House would take into consideration the nature of the two last seasons. He had made enquiries, and had been informed by persons in whom he placed confidence, that the distress was real. He should therefore support the bill.

Hon. G. Moffatt was willing to believe that the documents made out a case for the interference of the Legislature, but he had not had an opportunity of examining them. The house would bear in mind that he had already given relief by a bill that had passed this session. He objected to the system, which would be productive of impotence, for persons once receiving assistance would again apply; and considered that the funds themselves must be poor indeed that did not afford the means of obtaining by loan the assistance required.

Hon. M. Bell thought it a singular circumstance that whenever assistance was once given, it was asked for again. The same parts of the country were constantly in want. He observed also that was very objectionable that in two cases money was granted to persons who were representatives of the counties where the distribution was to take place.

Hon. J. Hale thought it was too late now for the house to interfere to stop the bill, where families were represented as in a state of starvation. He had no objection, however, that notice should be given that this should be the last bill of the kind to be entertained by this house.

Hon. F. Quirouet again supported the bill and described the distress as very great in the new concessions.

Hon. W. B. Felton said it clearly appeared from the admission of the gentlemen on the committee, and his own information that there are settlers on the new lands who are unable to subsist. If those settlers were deficient in means to clear their lands, what can be the use of such wheat? We have already voted them means of relief for the winter, but how are to subsist from April to September? The relief granted is the only means of keeping them alive, for nothing could come of the seed wheat for four months. In many other parts the settlers in the new concessions stand in need of assistance, but if they are unable to cultivate their lands, they go and hire themselves to obtain the means, and in the end acquire it. There would be a better case, were it shown that the old inhabitants requiring relief were unable to borrow money their farms. His opinion was, if relief was necessary, let it be asked for fairly and honestly. Let money be given for the purpose but not seed wheat, nor seed potatoes, which will be of no use to them.—The principle of the bill was objectionable, but if it was proved that distress existed which ought to be removed, it was competent in the Assembly to vote any sum necessary for the purpose.

Hon. Sir J. Caldwell observed, that at Riviere du Loup and Cocagne, the old lands had suffered severely, so as not to produce a single grain.

The house then went into committee, hon. F. Quirouet in the chair, and on the first clause being read, the hon. W. B. Felton moved to expunge that part of it which granted 30 £ to Gaspé, and 600 £ to Bonaventure, to be paid to the Representatives, the latter resident in Quebec.

Hon. Sir J. Caldwell said the introduction of that part of the clause was certainly objectionable, but as it was a money bill, an amendment would occasion its loss.

Hon. J. Cuthbert considered that every bill for charitable purposes had an especial

substances, vacant of all life and feeling.—No educated mind, therefore, can doubt, that the universe is replenished with as many spheres of animated beings as there are radiant or reflecting orbs fitted for their abodes. But it does not at all follow, from the certainty of their existence, that they are, in spirit and intellect, and, therefore, in the power which results from mental capacity, of a superior order to ourselves.—But the inhabitants of the planetary and starry worlds, and of all æthereal regions, amid or beyond them, must differ from us in knowledge, and in that possess the superiority which any knowledge gives to those who are without it. If their worlds of residence were exactly like our earth, they could have no other material of knowledge than those which we are enjoying, and would thereby only be on equality with us, but, if the composition, the structure, the laws, qualities, agencies, and relations of their places of residence differ from ours, the knowledge of each order of being must be proportionably dissimilar. Yet dissimilitude is not in itself, essential to superiority. Each world would be superior to the other in its own peculiar knowledge which differed from that of the other, and of which the latter was deficient; but neither might be unequal in the ability to obtain it, in the same state and circumstances. Thus we possess the advantage of knowing the laws, and the phenomena, and qualities of our terrestrial habitation, which living creatures and angels, who do not live among us, but reside under a different economy of persons and things, have not acquired; and they would transcend us in the knowledge and use of all that was peculiar to themselves. They could not form our manufactures, until they acquired our sensations, and learnt, like us, to do so. Nor could we imitate them without education, perception, and exertions correspondently appropriate.—*Tu.ner's Sacred History of the World.*

AN UNSOPHISTICATED DUPE.

Thomas Jones a very well looking jolly countryman, in a smock frock, complained to the Lord Mayor that he had lost his money and goods, under the following circumstances:—Upon coming into London he had 8£ about him, and was met by two persons who pressed him to buy a watch. He did not like to buy it, but they followed him into a public house, and they made him give 4£ for it. As he went along he thought he heard people laughing at him, and he looked out his watch, and he looked at it, and he then thought it a bad 'n (laughter). Well, he went into a watchmaker's shop, and he asked the price of it, and he said 4s. (laughter); so he thought how far to get back his money, and he went up to a cab-driver, and told what a scurvy trick he had been served, and the cab-driver said that the two fellows was what they called Jew duffers, and that he had been served out by them himself (great laughter); so the cab-driver asked what money he had, and he said 3£ 16s. "Because," said the cab-driver, "I know where you will find these fellows; but you mustn't take any money amongst 'em, but leave it w' me (laughter). The proposition was at once embraced. The countryman entered the cab, and the driver drove him about for a long time, and at last stopped at the door of a public-house, into which he desired the countryman to go and catch the Jew duffers. In went poor Jones; but, after a vain search, he returned to obtain the further assistance of his friend the cabman, who had the moment his dupe entered the house, disappeared.

The Lord Mayor, who could scarcely refrain from laughing at such gallibilly, gave orders to the police on the subject.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1834.

Present:—Hon. Speaker, Hale, Cuthbert, Sir J. Caldwell, Quirouet, Felton, Bell, Stewart, Hatt, Molson, Joliette, Harwood, Moffatt, Couillard, Quirouet, Gates, Jones, Baxter.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The Hon. G. Moffatt, and the Hon. B. Joliette laid on the table certain Resolutions which were read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the province.

claim upon the house. The first clause of this bill, however, contained two propositions to which he could never, under any circumstances, agree. Much as he regretted to amend a charitable bill, much as he regretted there were whispers of no quorum in the other branch these were not reasons to induce or justify the house in doing wrong. He had endeavoured through his public life to abide by the strict line of the constitutional act, the law of Parliament, and his conscience. He should vote against the bill, because he could not suffer his judgment to be impeached for doing even charity at the expense of right, and against the usages of parliament. The proposition went to place a sum of public money in the hands of persons not even named—leaving the executive quite out of the question, which may be supposed to be best acquainted with the proper persons to be appointed for its distribution and without any security whatever. With great reluctance he must vote for the amendment.

Hon. J. Hale wished to know the object of appointing these gentlemen. He supposed it was owing to the distance of the parts to be relieved, that persons of some responsibility had been named, some of whom resided in Quebec.

Hon. W. B. Felton said the executive was a more responsible body than the members for Gaspé and Bonaventure. It was not usual that the members of the assembly should make themselves executive officers, and these members were not even resident in Gaspé. One is mentioned expressly as resident in Quebec. It was an infringement on the rights of the executive, and would ensure the return of these gentlemen for ever.

Hon. F. Quirouet said, the reason why the assembly had named the members for Gaspé, was that they were here to purchase the articles, whereas any other persons appointed in Gaspé would have had to come up to Quebec to purchase the stores, and at what expense?

Hon. G. Moffatt did not think the Bill would necessarily be lost. Instances had occurred where the measure was a favorite one, that money bills, which had been assented in the Council, had come up again from the Assembly. He should therefore support the amendment with less reluctance. He denied that a want of a quorum in the lower house was any good argument, and it ought not to be used as often as it was used. It was derogatory to the dignity and independence of that house. Let them do their duty without reference to what might be the consequence elsewhere.

Hon. W. B. Felton would have no objection to give the money to Gaspé, provided the Executive were entrusted with the appointment of persons to distribute it to Gaspé and Bonaventure.

Hon. J. Cuthbert suggested the grant might be left in, and the clause giving it to the representative need only be expunged.

Hon. W. B. Felton adopted the suggestion with thanks, the hon. J. Hale observing that the effect would be the same.

The amendment was carried, and the other clauses were then passed.

On the question of concurrence in the amendments made to the Steam Dredging Machine bill.

Hon. J. Cuthbert repeated his reasons why the council should pass this bill without the amendments. The persons who sent up this bill had an undoubted right to do so in the form which they chose—we did not contest the right—but from some private feelings, we had amended it, and it would be lost. It was saying to the Assembly; "you have sent us a good bill but we cannot accept it, because you have not behaved well to some friends of ours." He maintained the principal of Legislation was public benefit, not private interest, and that it was contrary to right and justice that a body like the council should strike at the root of a great public improvement for the sake of any individual, however high their character and respectability.

The amendments were concurred in.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS BILL.

The house went into committee, hon. G. Moffatt in the chair.

Hon. J. Cuthbert asked whether the council will give up altogether the right of judging and voting upon grants of public

money? Their hold upon such appropriations was but slight, but he maintained, although they had not the right of originating these grants, they had an undoubted right to information, and to ascertain the correctness of the objects for which the grants were made. He should not detain the house at present, but should oppose the third reading.

BILL FOR THE FURTHER ENCOURAGEMENT OF EDUCATION.

The house went into committee on this bill, (which had come up from the assembly, adopting part of the amendments made to it by the council relative to the local assessments, and refusing that clause of the council which vests in the Governor the right of appointing visitors or inspectors,) the hon. M. Bell in the chair.

Hon. J. Cuthbert opposed the bill at considerable length, on the ground that the important clause added by the council had not been included by the assembly; and that the bill had been sent up in the hopes that the council would not persevere in their amendment. That amendment authorised the Executive to appoint three persons to visit all schools, and to investigate complaints against the character and talents of the masters and surely nothing could be of more importance that the youth of the Province should not be put under care of persons, who might produce the most deleterious effects on their minds. The hon. member said, that he had information, that in some schools there were no books whatever, not even a horn-book, and the *Minerve* and *Vindicator* newspapers. He did not think under the present strong appearances it would be expedient to allow the education of the youth of our honest and loyal population to be brought up in schools where there is sometimes little regard to character, and none to political worth. He was aware from personal knowledge, that many persons had been appointed school-masters who were subjects of France. He did not mean to say they were all unfit for their office—many were meritorious and did their duty—but it was true that others were of a different character. After some further remarks relative to the schools, the hon. member said that the council ought by no means to give up the clause which they had inserted in the bill only a few days ago, and which was highly necessary to protect the moral and political character of the province. It was the duty of, and comported with the dignity of the house to see that the management and inspection of these schools be placed under the superintendance of the executive.

Hon. W. B. Felton could not consent to lose the bill, which as it had come up without the objectionable clauses relating to local taxation, he must support, and he thought the assembly had conceded as much as the house could well expect. The bill provided sufficient means of interference, should the character of the masters be improper, or the book used such as ought not to be used. The school visitors at present appointed are members of the legislature; and with the clergy, relieve the executive from the necessity of making any new appointment. With respect to the *Minerve* and *Vindicator*, he did not agree with their politics, and though indecorous and intemperate, there was nothing absolutely injurious to youth in them. If so, their parents could give them other papers. There might certainly be some corners of the province where the schools were bad, but he would, notwithstanding, generally vindicate the character of the elementary schools. He saw no objection in French being taught by certain Frenchmen, and if subjects of Louis Philip, their principles ought to be monarchical—more so than those who came from the United States. He knew more than one "through-going, whole-hog democrat" who nevertheless were good school-masters and honest men.

Hon. G. Moffatt held it to be incompatible with the dignity and character of the house to trifle with their own amendments—to retain or let them go at pleasure. Neither was it decorous in the assembly to send back a bill in the hope that the council would recede.

The house divided, the motion that the chairman leave the chair was lost, and the bill passed the committee.

TO LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU, ESQ. Speaker of the House of Assembly, &c. &c.

(CONTINUED.)

Sir, In the course of the violent harangues by which you so frequently disgust the loyal minority in the House of Assembly, and tire out the patience of the ignorant and unhappy herd of your followers, you insinuate that the United States of America would joyfully embrace the first opportunity of tendering their assistance, to enable the Canadians to rescue themselves from the thralldom of British power. This, Sir, you are well aware that you could not be guilty of a greater misrepresentation of fact—a greater libel upon the character of a nation, which is bound to Great Britain by so many ties of community and interest, as well as by the dictates of an enlightened policy. Possibly you may have been rendered incapable of understanding the nature of the general political considerations by which the world is governed, by constant attention to the paltry plans and shallow schemes, in which you have been so long exclusively engaged. Had you found leisure maturely to consider the nature of the alliance which now prevails throughout the world, and had your prejudices permitted you to understand them, you would inevitably have been convinced that nothing which you could hold out as an inducement, could ever prevail upon the Government of the United States to compromise its honor or its interest, by lending its countenance to a paltry band of factious demagogues, whose object it was to raise themselves to aggrandizement and power by the ruin of their country. The Americans are too well aware of the weakness of your authority, and the baseness of your motives, ever to entertain the idea for a moment of forming an alliance with such a party as that of which you are the head. I entertain no doubt but that, in the ignorance of your understanding, you make light of the power of Great Britain, and that because she has been slow to punish the many insults you have offered her, you believe that her arm has become nerveless, and that the glory of her ancient name has departed from her. But though your understanding may be so perverted as to have induced such a conviction, the people of America are not so foolishly blind to their own interests as to follow in your footsteps, and to dare the vengeance of a nation, of the terrors of whose power they have already had so many fearful examples.

You talk too, as if the whole people of Lower Canada were dissatisfied with their present Government, and as if they would rise to a man to exterminate every vestige of British rule in Canada, whenever the cap of liberty and the guillotine were exhibited to their view. Here again, Sir, you are either most miserably blind to the real state of public feeling in the Colony, or you do it the gross injustice of attributing to it sentiments which it does not entertain. There are, no doubt, a few ignorant and misguided men, like that famed disciple of Esculapian, Dr. Hardy, who entertain sentiments and opinions similar to your own. But, Sir, it is a falsehood—a falsehood of the deepest dye, to assert, that the peasantry of your native country are hostile to the Government of England. Search the world round, and you will nowhere find a body of men truer in their allegiance to their King, more happy and contented in their circumstances, than the very people whom you have so much abused, and whom you selfish and unprincipled proceedings tend so much to excite and retard in the march of improvement. If the cultivators of the earth are thus loyal, what shall I say of the more intelligent part of the community? By them, Sir, the mad career you are following is regarded with abhorrence and disgust. What your feelings now are I shall not attempt to divine; but certainly it is a most unenviable position to be placed in, to know that you are detested by all those who formerly were your strongest adherents, and that now you are only an object to be pointed at with the finger of public hatred and scorn.

Had though your power had been as great, as you seem to have flattered yourself into the belief that it was, I know not how you could have succeeded, seeing that you still have had to contend with Great Britain in your avowed foe. You will know that the Government of the British Colonies is modelled after that of the Parent State, and that consequently it could never lend its countenance to any measure, which would tend to a change in the present admirable structure of our Provincial Government, far less their total overthrow. How, Sir, could you dream that England would tamely resign the perpetuation of her Monarchical Institutions in this Colony, for the establishment of a Republic, whose President should be Louis Joseph Papineau?

Knowing that you had no rational hope of aid from the United States—none from your ignorant but simple minded and loyal countrymen—none from the wealthy and intelligent part of the community—that the British were prepared to crush your first revolutionary movement with a finger—and that your only support consisted of the hand of wretched creatures whom your machinations were fast driving to the consummation and punishment of their crimes—what hope of accomplishing your revolutionary scheme could you ever entertain? If, Sir, the only one point of character more remarkable than another, in which you are ever at variance with other competitors, is the habit of overrating your own immediate influence and power. This is a delusion which has been widely permitted by the great Ruler of the Universe, and that might bleed and confound the efforts of the traitor and preserve the peace of society. There are few, if any instances upon record, of a conspiracy formed against the peace of a free and happy country which ultimately proved successful. I might indeed fill this sheet with instances drawn from Venetian or Genoese history, of the ruinous deaths of those who conspired against the government of the state; but I need only read to your remembrance the last moments and the repeating terrors of the champions of revolution, the Danton, the Marat, the Carnot, and the Robespierre, to make you tremble where you stand. If, therefore, you do not wholly intend—purpose to go mad—its terms can only be ruin and disgrace, or an ignominious death. The public are now too well aware of your real character, and the designs you have in view, ever open to you confidence in you. Whatever proceeds from you is regarded with suspicion and distrust, and through the Constitution of this Colony did absolutely require amendment, it could never be so, that we would consent to own its improvement. If, therefore, you have any regard to your own interest, you will seize the earliest opportunity of retiring from the public gaze, and expiating the offences you have committed against the peace of society, by devoting the remaining years of your existence to counteract the baneful effects of the diabolical machinery which is now at work in Lower Canada, and which you have been ably instrumental in putting into operation.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, A LOYAL BRITON. February 25, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor—Having lately read an article in La Minerve of the 6th instant, wherein the writer asserts that I begged pardon of the Speaker and the House, it is but justice to contradict the statements, which is false and malicious. It is true, that being in my place, in the House, I did, of my own will, and without any order from the House, apologise to the House for the interruption I had caused on the preceding day, but it is false that I ever begged pardon of the speaker, and equally false that I ever asked his pardon in or out of the House.

G. VANFELSON. Quebec, 10th March, 1834.

FOR THE SETTLER. LETTER THE SIXTH.

To the Most Reverend Richard Whately, D. D., Lord Archbishop of Dublin. My Lord!

I proceed to the consideration of Theology, which our author confines exclusively to the Moral Dispensation, and refers to be "a system in which God takes upon himself the office of civil governor." His first letter, entitled "On the Jewish and Christian churches," lays the foundation of it, at page 23, he sums it up in the form of deductions, or consequential propositions, under seven heads, which I shall take in order and briefly consider each by itself. They are all based upon the assumption, that the Church and State are to be considered as almost and strangers to each other, holding nothing in common, and having no common principles of origin, existence, interest, sympathy or affection: for the state he makes to be of and for the world only. But "to the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word it is because there is no light in them." "They that forsake the law praise the wicked; but such as keep the law contend with them." Your lordship cannot be mistaken as to the object of infidels in clamouring for the downfall of church and state, nor the mischief that must come upon us if they are successful in all their aims and ends. Your lordship prays these wicked men, and comes forth to help them in their wicked warfare against God, a full and large partner of their evil deeds, if there is evil in their ultimate designs. Your lordship boldly disavows the political doctrines of the bible, and publicly preaches the political doctrine of atheism. But let us bring those doctrines further to the test of "the law and the testimony," and see if there be indeed any "light in them." Let us examine the summing up of the first letter, under its seven general conclusions.

First. "The brief sketch I now send you, will be sufficient to show on what grounds, principally, I rest these important conclusions; viz. That the law and the gospel are completely contrasted in respect to the sanctions which support them, the penalties being under the one temporal, under the other, those of a future state." The falsity of this is proven by shewing, 1. That the faith and hopes of Abraham and all his family, namely, the household of faith from him downwards forever, were faith and hope in the gospel promises. For Abraham received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had being yet uncircumcised, that he might be the father of all them that believe, though they be not circumcised." Romans, iv. 11.

2. That the law of Moses in the opinion of our Lord and his apostles, taught the counter doctrine of rewards to the righteous and punishment to the wicked after this life, in order to get obedience to the law of the land, the same as the gospel does.

3. That the gospel teaches Christians to look for temporal blessings and prosperity as the certain result of "the obedience of faith" under the gospel promise of Christ in the same essential terms as the Jews were taught the same doctrine.

4. That therefore the end and object of both the Moral and Christian dispensations of the church of God, in regard to the persons living under them, were one and the same; i. e. to make them holy as God is holy, and happy both in this world and the next.

Secondly. "That the former kingdom of God was of this world, the latter not of this world, but spiritual."—This first clause of this head is disproven,

1. By the plain blank contradiction in the proposition, namely, that a kingdom of God is a kingdom of this world. The world was more originated the Jewish than the Christian dispensation; and worldly objects and interests are no more the objects and interests of Moses the servant than of Christ his master. But here lies the infernal error of the dogma: it assumes that the Jews managed their temporal concerns by the principles of their faith in God, which indeed is true; but that the gospel does not command men to manage their temporal affairs by the principles of "judgment, mercy, and faith." It separates "conscience and moral conduct" from "our behaviour as citizens and society" viz. it makes men atheists in regard to the morality of civil and political institutions, and banishes God out of his own dominion and ordinance.

2. The spirituality of the Jewish religion is proven by the fact of its embodying and teaching all the doctrine of Christianity. That kingdom of God was therefore a spiritual kingdom, in opposition to Epicureanism, Materialism, and Atheism.

3. The legal and temporary ordinances of Judaism are too often commended with the moral ends of the Ten Commandments, upon which they were founded and built; and thus the notion of the law being abolished in Christ is made to extend to the principles of the doctrine; an error apparent throughout the "letters," especially as to the relation between the deacon and the powers ordained of God as a necessary consequence upon the giving of the moral law.

Thirdly. "That the employment of secular coercion belongs to, and implies, a government: That as of this world, and consequently in (in matters pertaining to Christ's kingdom, i. e. in religious matters,) inconsistent with the character of the gospel."

1. This implies that truth and justice have no right to the forcible mastery over falsehood and wrong—that God is the greatest tyrant in existence—and that all government founded upon his revealed will, and limiting his government, ought to be destroyed.

2. Our Lord used physical force, that is "secular coercion," in removing religious chains which he set the heathen and others out of the temple, and overthrow the tables of the money changers. Now if he did this as a Christian which I humbly trust will be admitted) it proves rather too much, for it proves that his kingdom is "a government which is of this world."

3. Our Lord did interfere with the civil administration of justice when he rebuked the rulers of the Jews for their extortion and oppression, which they practised under cover of false claims put upon religion, and a hypocritical ostentation. Did he do this as a Christian and a minister of the gospel, or in some other character?

4. I have shown that, in agreement with the new doctrine, civil government itself is unlawful, by its use of physical force, it subverts the people. Hence it is still more evident that the world of mankind should be governed exclusively by the gospel.

5. Their whole scheme exhibits civil government as a sort of independent establishment, standing upon its own authority, and one of whose prerogatives it is, in regard to religion, to keep the peace between God and the devil, as between two quarrelling rivals disposed to mutual aggression.

TO BE CONTINUED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SETTLER. No. 1, First Floor, Down the Chimney.

REVEREND Sir, As every one who reads the Settler (and who does not?) looks on that vicious and widely circulated journal for the earliest information of important coming events which, as poets have finely said, cast their shadows before, I hasten to inform you that the arrival of Sam Hamburg, Esq., together with Mrs. Hamburg, and three of the little Hamburgs, is hourly expected in this city. Some of your readers may have forgotten this gentleman or may not recognize him by the above cognomen. For the information of such I would beg leave to state that he is the same individual who was not at all some few months since in abstracting from the pockets of His Majesty's large subjects in this province sundry and diverse Spanish and other dollars, their property, which he was to apply towards establishing an institution for the instruction of Joseph Papineau and others, especially the great Bear, in what my lady Morgan denominated the dejection. After collecting considerable for this truly laudable purpose it appears that this climate was found not to agree with the gentleman's constitution, and accordingly like one of those splendid but eccentric metecors with which we sometimes meet, he disappeared from our view and left the unhappy inhabitants of this northern region in the same benighted ignorance in which he found them. It was rumored however that plying our conditions and deluging the barren production of our soil with the more fertile and prolific fancy of his own he endeavored to leave behind him some memento of his visit, and was only prevented from doing so this inclement favor by the perverse obstinacy of this humble individual whom he (knowing in his wisdom what great events from trifling causes spring) intended to have made instrumental in introducing a new and enlightened race of people into Canada. Failed in this benevolent purpose but neither disheartened or dismayed, he returned to find in the bosom of the partner of his life, comforts which were denied him here. I do not wish you to understand that he has passed the interval of his absence in inglorious ease—far from it—he comes armed cap a pie and prepared at all points to repel those who may rise up against him. He has not been slack in seeking for and obtaining certificates and testimonials.

Wishing him all the success he deserves, I will for the present take my leave of him; but let him be assured that he will be narrowly watched and his conduct unsparingly exposed. I am, Sir, Yours, &c. CAROLUS.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE Late Temperance Convention of LOWER CANADA.

GENTLEMEN, In the account of the proceedings of your late meeting held in this city, published in the Canadian Courant, of the 8th instant, by one of your secretaries, and consequently, I take it for granted, under your sanction, you have thought proper to place my name at the head of a list of very respectable persons, of whom you have proclaimed to the world that they had declined your invitation to attend your convention. You will perhaps then not consider me to be taking any unwarrantable liberty, if I offer you a few remarks upon the grounds which, to my regret, have been less disposed than most of my neighbors, to lead my public aid to institutions of a charitable or philanthropic character; but I have always been in the habit of considering their tendency and the principles on which they are grounded before I take an active part in them—and I regret to say that after due consideration of the basis on which Temperance Societies are attempted to be erected, I have not found myself at liberty to join them. The object of Temperance Societies, if I understand them right, is to induce abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors—and this object is to be effected by means of a subscription, or solemn pledge instrumented to a voluntary oath. By the agency then of human strength or human virtue alone, the attainment of a moral action is sought, of such magnitude that it is supposed capable of securing mankind in the practice of at least a considerable number of analogous virtues. This moral action is abstinence from a particular vice, which is supposed, and perhaps justly allowed to be the fruitful parent of many others. The bible teaches me to believe that abstinence from vice is only attainable by the assistance of the grace of God—and Temperance Societies seek this object by the means of human exertion alone—Temperance Societies are then in their fundamental principle in opposition to the Bible—and are consequently anti-Christian in this respect. I thank God I have full faith in the power of His grace to keep me and all others "temperate in all things"—and I cannot relinquish this faith for that which, in Scripture, is pronounced to be, by itself, a broken reed.

Having thus, as briefly as possible, stated my principal objection to Temperance Societies, I proceed to offer you a few observations on the liberty which you have thought proper to take with my name. What was your object in proclaiming to the world that I had refused your invitation? Was it to do me honour? If so, you were, at the same time, proclaiming dishonor to yourself—because your name and my name were placed in positions diametrically opposed to each other. But since the world will not respect you of an intention to dishonor your own name, the conclusion is that your object was to dishonor mine, by contrasting it with your own. In the same manner I conclude your intention was to hold up my name to the odium or ridicule of, at least, the advocates of Temperance Societies. One of the natural effects which I have always considered must flow from Temperance Societies, or from any society based on similar principles, is fully exemplified in this proceeding of yours—it is the self-righteous feeling "stung by yourself for I am better than thou." I do not say that all members of Temperance Societies have this feeling—but the natural tendency of such societies is to produce it. Let me now ask what right you or any other professedly philanthropic society have to make such a use of the name of any individual who may conscientiously differ from you. Upon what principle of Christianity can you ground the assumption of such a right? It is certainly not upon that love or charity which would have induced you to believe that mankind who do not join your association may be acting honestly and religiously. If, with the view of strengthening your cause, you had been content to publish the names of those who accepted your invitation, you had done well. But in holding up to public odium the names of a selected number who declined, not because they have stood aloof from the performance of a universally acknowledged imperative duty, but because they differ in opinion from you in a matter on which some of the wisest and best of men are acknow-

ledged by yourselves to differ, you have clearly done wrong—you have done that against which even human laws are framed, I mean the laws of LIBEL.

I have thought it due to those with whom my public character is connected, more than to myself as an individual, to make these observations. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, JOHN BETHUNE. Montreal, 10th March, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SETTLER. Mr. BETHUNE,

I am a plain country habitant who has remarked that the Canadians ought to be a happy people. Perhaps they don't know it; if they did not they must yet learn, like him who never knew how to value a sweet until after he had tasted a bitter. There was once a shooting match formed, and one of the party was a physician. In the course of some metaphysical disquisition which arose between the party, the doctor wagered that he could persuade a fine, healthy laborer whom they met, that he was very ill. Accordingly he laid siege to the unsuspecting man's imagination, looked at the corner of his eye—said it "looked ill"—felt his pulse, examined his tongue, and advised the poor fellow to go home, and to bed. The man obeyed, sickened, and should have died, had not the greatest effort of medical skill been brought to his aid. The physician afterwards declared that for worlds he would not play another such a game, or should the man have died, he could not but consider himself his murderer. Do you, Mr. Settler, see any traits of likeness against the grievance mongers of the assembly and the doctor on the one hand, and I betwixt the Canadians and the fine healthy man, who was imposed upon, on the other? To win the wager and minister to his vanity, might have urged the doctor to practice upon the patient; and perhaps motives of gain and vanity actuate the P's and the M's and the W's of the assembly. But thanks to Providence, the Canadians have friends that will not allow them to be sickened without warning, at all events. Should they however, be stupid enough to act as old Adam and his wife did, eat the forbidden fruit at the invitation of the serpent, and their children too; they may live to see some degree where the venerable Abp. was hunted from his palace at night, the furniture of his house trampled in the streets of Paris—the clergy pelted and churches battered down. Come then, all that love rational liberty by Roman Catholic French Republicans, peace, order, and law, let us, whether Canadians of French or British descent, be careful not to run into the snare of anarchists and schemers, nor exchange our real happiness for an intoxicating delusion. WARNING.

PRESENTATION OF PIECE OF PLATE TO RALPH TAYLOR, ESQ. M. P. FOR MISISKOU.

At a general meeting held on the 7th of March of the subscribers to the Vase to be presented to Ralph Taylor, Esq. member of the provincial parliament, as a mark of their approbation of his manly conduct in having, on the 13th March, 1833, repelled an imputation upon the honor and loyalty of his constituents in the assembly of Lower Canada. It was resolved—that A. Patterson, Esq. J. H. Kerr, Esq. Dr. Lyons, W. Bell, Esq. N. Duchesnoy, Esq. John Bonner, Esq. J. B. Fargy, Esq. John Fisher, Esq. Be a deputation to present the same to Mr. Taylor; and this day, the 10th March, the deputation accordingly waited on Mr. Taylor, and presented the Vase. A. Patterson, Esq. addressed Mr. Taylor as follows:— The deputation charged with conveying to you a silver Vase as a public mark of regard, perform a duty pleasing to them, and express the sentiments of the subscribers thereto in saying that they approve of your conduct, in having repelled the aspersed attack upon your constituents and the great body of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships in the assembly of the Province, on the 13th March, 1833. Conceiving as they do, that it is the duty of every good subject, to promote, so far as in his power, peace and harmony between the different classes of his Majesty's subjects, and to resist all attempts to create or foster national distinctions, injurious to the feelings of any class of persons of whatever language, religion or origin within this Province, the subscribers saw with pleasure your spirited defence of the inhabitants of the Townships on that occasion, and beg your acceptance of this Vase as a mark of their approbation. The deputation wish you a safe return to your family after the close of your labours in the Assembly. To which Mr. Taylor replied:— In repelling, on the 13th March, 1833, the unmerited attack made in the assembly of the Province upon my constituents and the great body of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, I was actuated by no other motive than indignantly to throw back upon the author, his aspersed and unfounded calumny, I did no more than what, as a subject of his Majesty and a representative of the people, I felt it to be my duty. That my conduct on this occasion should have been so highly approved of by a number of the citizens of Quebec and Montreal, as to have induced them to cause to be presented to me this beautiful Vase, as a testimony of their approbation, I could not have anticipated or expected. I receive it, gentlemen, with feelings of gratitude and astonishment, and most carefully will I treasure it, as a legacy to my sons, who will thereby be reminded, as they are at all times to resist the aspersed and unjust attacks upon the honor and national distinctions; and to give a firm, steady, independent and manly support to the preservation of good order and constitutional government. I beg, Gentlemen, you will convey to the citizens whom you now represent, and at the same time accept for yourselves, my best wishes for the enjoyment of all possible happiness. The following is a copy of the inscription. TO RALPH TAYLOR, M. P. P. In appreciation of his manly conduct in repelling an imputation upon the honor and loyalty of his constituents in the assembly of Lower Canada, on the 13th March, 1833, from a number of the citizens of Quebec and Montreal.

LATEST NEWS.

By the Henri IV from Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 20th of January, and London dates to the 25th of the same month. We have made copious extracts of the political intelligence. The advantages gained by General Saladin at Lissa over the Magister, will probably have a decided influence on the next campaign. Should it oblige the main army of Don Miguel to evacuate its present strong position at Santarem, the consequence may be very important. The change of systems, too, in Spain is usually in progress, and the various parties will act and react upon each other. If the present ministry in France should be replaced by a more popular one, which it is generally supposed will shortly be the case, the liberal cause will receive a powerful impulse during the present year. The affair between Russia on the one part, and France on the other, has blown over, the former having, through the mediation of Austria, made satisfactory explanations relative to its reported warlike attitude in the Black Sea. The notes interchanged between France and Russia, which we publish to day, are not very conciliatory; and after reading the Russian reply we are not surprised that Marshal Soult returned to be satisfied with less than an army of 810,000 men for the

present year. France has possibly found it convenient to say for the present, that she is satisfied with the Russian explanations, but there is clearly no good blood between the two countries. There must, we think, be war on the Continent ere long. Should a more liberal ministry succeed in France, the event will be hastened apace. In England all eyes are turned to the next session of parliament. Many motions of high import will then be discussed and acted upon. We may doubtless count on the passage of a Church Bill, the repeal of a large part of the assessed taxes, and perhaps some modification of the Corn Laws; and these events will probably lead to the discussion, if not adoption, of a general property tax.

The shipwrecks on the British and French coasts have been most deplorable; in fact, such fatally disastrous ones were never known to occur in the same space of time, as happened during the last three months of the year 1833.—Emigrant.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER. The steamer William Penn caught fire last evening, on her passage from Newcastle to Philadelphia, and was totally destroyed. There were 120 passengers on board, four of whom, it is said, were drowned in attempting to reach the shore—how many more is as yet uncertain. Among the passengers were forty to fifty ladies. The whole of the Southern mails were lost, but most of them are stated to have been recovered. We understand that seven of the Ohio tanks have been forced to stop payment—and that others are tottering.

RIOTS OF IRISH LABOURERS AT MARYLAND.

The account of the pacification of the riot among the labourers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above and below Williamsport, (in Washington county, Md.) turn out to be premature. After the return of the Hagarstown volunteers, fresh and fatal hostilities broke out in the course of which, as appears by the following account, from a Williamsport paper of the 28th ult. a number of lives have been lost.

Great commotion has existed among the hands. Very little work has been done, and a state of alarm and warlike preparations has taken its place. On Thursday last, as we are informed, a party of Curkians committed excesses along the line above this place. Yesterday morning a small party were seen approaching this place from above, and were met on the Aqueduct and driven back by an opposing party of their countrymen in the town, and wounded. The citizens of the town, with commendable alacrity, soon put themselves in order, under arms for the protection of the peace, and remained under arms for the balance of the day and the greater part of the night.

This scene was soon followed by another which resulted in a disastrous battle and several deaths. A party of Fardouns or Longfords, consisting of about three hundred men, headed by intrepid leaders, were announced as approaching from below. Their design, they stated to be, to pass up the line of the canal to the upper dam, for the purpose of exhibiting their strength, and not to commit a breach of the peace, unless attacked. They were armed in part with guns, but principally with helves, clubs, &c. They passed up quietly over the Aqueduct and on their way, as we learn, three or four hundred more of the same party fell into their ranks. At the upper dam, in a field on the other side of Middlekreek, they met the enemy in last array, drawn up on the top of a hill, about 200 in number, armed in part, with military weapons.

The information we have is, that the attack or at least a challenge to the combat, was made by the latter party. Volleys of shot were exchanged, some men were seen to fall, and the party above began to fall back and disperse before the superior forces of their enemy. A pursuit ensued through the woods, where frequent firing was heard, and no doubt many lives were taken. Persons who traversed the field after the battle was over, observed five men in the agonies of death, who had been shot through the head; several dead bodies were seen in the woods, and a number wounded are reported to have been of it a Canadians.

About ten o'clock last night the victorious party returned, and passed through this place, after halting a few moments in one of the public streets, to their respective sections and shanties below the town. Quiet was restored for the balance of the night. We have thus attempted merely a sketch of the horrid barbarities committed in this neighbourhood through the past week. The public peace has been outraged, and the city authorities contemned. It remains for the officers of justice to take the necessary steps to repair these gross violations of the law.

P. S.—Since writing the above, a principal leader of one of the parties has been arrested for examination. The volunteer companies have arrived from Hagarstown, commanded by Colonel William H. Fitzhugh, who is also Sheriff of the county, and are now in readiness to aid the civil authority. An express has been dispatched to the seat of government for a sufficient regular force, to be sent on and stationed here, or at any other suitable points along the line of the canal, to preserve order among the labourers, and for purposes of general protection.—New York Observer.

Resolutions agreed to in the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, on Saturday the 8th March:

- 1. That the attempt made by the house of Assembly during the last session of the Provincial Legislature to obtain a change in the form of Government established in this Province, by addressing his Majesty to recommend that measure to the Imperial Parliament was successfully resisted by the Legislative Council.
- 2. That the Despatch from the Secretary of State communicated to the Legislative Council by Message from his Excellency the Governor in chief, on the 14th January last, conveys the most satisfactory assurances of his Majesty's determination to secure to his faithful subjects in this Province the benefits of the constitution and form of Government which they now enjoy.
- 3. That after the assurance thus formally communicated of his Majesty's gracious intentions to preserve the constitution as by Law established, the Legislative Council is compelled to view the Resolutions of the assembly and the addresses transmitted to the house of Lords and the commons of the United Kingdom, as an imputation on the justice and impartiality of his Majesty; and the Legislative Council viewing the appeal from the solemn decision of his Majesty to the two branches of the Imperial Parliament, as the renewal and continuation of the attacks on the Government and Institutions of the country, feels itself bound by duty as by inclination to resist anew and to oppose the pretensions exhibited in the Resolutions as alike dangerous to the stability of his Majesty's Government, and destructive of the peace and happiness of his loyal subjects in this Province.
- 4. That an humble address be presented to his Majesty to renew the expressions of

the continued attachment of this house to the present constitution and form of Government; to assure his Majesty that the Legislative Council oppose unbounded confidence in the wisdom and wisdom of his Majesty's Government; and to pray that his Majesty will not be moved to accede to the demands for a change in a constitution cherished by his faithful Canadian subjects; and further to assure his Majesty that the Resolutions and the addresses supporting such demands by means of no doubtful import, adopted by a majority of the Assembly, present an unqualified exposition of the opinions, and are not in unison with the feelings of loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's Government, entertained by the great body of his Majesty's subjects in this Province.

EDUCATION.—MRS. BLACKWOOD desires to advertise that she continues to receive **YOUNG LADIES IN DAY SCHOOLS.**
St. Paul St.
Montreal, March 15, 1854.

GRAND LOTTERY OF SUPERB CHINA.

CONSISTING OF 1 capriciously decorated burnished Gold China Dinner Service; 2 Semi-China Dinner Services; 4 superbly decorated burnished Gold China Tea and Coffee Services; 1 elegantly mounted double Dinner Service, best cut-throat ware, 20 pieces; 1 double Dinner Service of best Earthenware, 27 pieces; 2 China Breakfast Services; 1 China Tea Service; 2 China Tea Services; 1 China Tea Service; and a great number of other prizes, total, 100 prizes. The whole of the goods may be seen; and printed particulars of each of the Grand Prizes had at Messrs. Turner & Co. Notre Dame Street, (opposite St. Paul's) the above articles, after the entire approbation of all persons that have seen them. The List of Subscribers is filling up rapidly, and the Lottery will take place in the last week of this Month.
N. B.—No Tickets will be sold after the drawing of the Lottery commences.

SHOP TO LET.—To be let for a year from the 1st May next, at a moderate rent, the Shop at present occupied by Messrs. J. & T. A. St. Armand, 25 Notre Dame Street. Apply to **MR. THOM.**

Robert Drinan, of this place, put a period to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor on Thursday last. The unfortunate man had been laboring under fits of melancholy for some time past and the Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of "insanity."—Three Rivers, Sunday morning.

EXACTS.—In Titus' first letter, to K. W. Dublin, not far from the beginning, for "it is my belief," read, "it is my life."
In the second letter, paragraph number 8, the words "their murder," are drawn to the figure 36, 37, should be in quotation.
Third letter, second column, in the paragraph beginning with the words "this is desirable," for "written into web," read, "written into the same web."
In paragraph number 7, same letter, for "how if it be lawful to fight for the lion and the fruit, and enclosure of my tree," read, "now if it be lawful to fight for the lion which preserves them, namely, Christianity, I may fight for the lion and fruit and enclosure of my tree; but for the tree itself, I may not lift my finger to preserve it. Others occur, but not of such moment as the foregoing.

TERMS OF THE SETTLER.
Terms of subscription for a year 25c. postage in do. do. half year 12c. 24. — 2c. 6d.
No subscription received for less than a half year.
No paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.—unless at the option of the proprietor.
Advertisements charged at the usual rate.

BIRTH.
On Wednesday, 23rd instant, Mrs. Mitchell, Notre Dame Street, of a son.

THE SETTLER.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAR. 12, 1854

We know not whether to congratulate or pity the good people of Kingston on the announcement of the fact that—the most learned man in Kingston is a mechanic; and we regret much that our learned informant did not specify the particular pursuit of "the most learned" of his townsmen. Is he a layer of bricks? Or is he a clayer of fat oxen? Or is he a manipulator of penny tolls? Or is he a cutter of corn? Or is he of the blaguest fraternity of barbers? Or doth he follow the lucrative trade of political turner; and measure phrases by mechanical power twice into whips, and whips into medals? Or doth he devote his days and his nights to the most laborious of all mechanical occupations, the wading through the most cloudy and most thick journal of his learned party?

We doubt not that Kingston contains many well-informed and intelligent mechanics; but we suspect that the party-riot in applying to a mechanic the epithet "most learned" has been actuated by gratitude prospective and retrospective and has sacrificed a small bit of his vanity at the shrine of his mechanical Meccas.—The humiliating truth is that two journals of Kingston, for the sake of securing to themselves a certain kind of patronage, would do every mechanic a philosopher or a scholar or a bishop or a prince of the blood. Too many papers of both provinces depend themselves by adulation of individuals; but most of these adulatory prints confine their offensive foraging within the bounds of probability and the modesty of names.—The two journals of Kingston, in pursuance of their scheme of selfish covetousness, have made a firm attack on the projected establishment of a Penitentiary.

We presume that both the barbers will admit that the additional circulation of money, caused by the erection and the maintenance of the Penitentiary, will be a benefit to the town as a whole. Their argument, therefore, must attempt to prove that Penitentiaries are essentially faulty and promise no adequate compensation, moral or pecuniary, to the Province; or that they are locally destructive of the interests of the honest and free mechanic. If they can make good the former position, they of course annihilate the scheme in the abstract; if they can make good the latter, they may reasonably insist on the erasing of the mischief from their own beautiful and flourishing city.

The principle of Penitentiaries is undoubtedly good. The most difficult problem in government is to adopt the most efficacious system of secondary punishments for such offences as neither human policy nor the divine law has procured worthy of death.

It cannot be denied that, where the law offers equal protection to all classes, a wifid violation of the law, whether his offence be small or great, virtually places himself without the pale of society, and cannot complain of actual and forcible expulsion as a precaution for the future in addition to an equitable punishment for the past. The love of life, the spirit of patriotism, and the love of liberty respectively render the three forms of expulsion, death, exile, and imprisonment, sufficient punishment in themselves; but however efficacious a punishment exile was among the states of antiquity, it has in the modern days of enterprise and emigration lost almost all its terrors. Hence the necessity of imposing the irksomeness of labour on the expatriated malefactor. It was by such a mixture of banishment and toil that the first transgression was punished.

Convicts might be made to labour at home; but the more secluded the punishment, the more probable is the reformation of the sufferer. Now the penitentiary combines both advantages; it saves the expense of transport and more directly gives to the injured community an equivalent for the injury, and it removes the culprit from the general gaze as effectually as would a voyage to Botany Bay or Bermuda.

If it be admitted that offenders must be punished for the sake of example and to deter others from imitating them, it is sufficient to prove of any given punishment that it is the least objectionable of punishments—whether it be absolutely good, bad or indifferent. If it be the best, it must be adopted as preferable to any other.

It is not only in the system of Penitentiaries superior as a means of punishment and prevention to any other system; it affords the easiest peculiar opportunity for reflection and inward reformation, and arms him with industry and skill as the means of afterwards earning an honest livelihood.

If this desirable object has not been always attained, sound logic would suggest the propriety not of abandoning the principle but of improving the details.

In regard to the injuries arising from competition, we would assure that ample employment may be found for all the inmates without encroaching on any of the established interests of the town, and that, even were the case otherwise, the "literary" and "most learned" mechanics of Kingston, when driven by competition of convicts from the needle and the awl, may fairly aspire to professorial chairs in McGill College and Toronto University. It is a useful thing to have two strings to one's bow.

A friend has pointed out to us a most awful mistake of ours in regard to the topography of the projected improvements of the St. Lawrence. We spoke as if the line of improvement extended from Lachine to Cornwall only instead of Prescott. The mistake, however, could not mislead any one, as the estimated sum of 600,000 was clearly pointed out as the expense of the whole of the requisite ameliorations.

The expression "From Lachine to Cornwall" was more familiar to our mind, as occurring so frequently in the debates of our Assembly, and was in the hurry of writing, used instead of the more extensive expression "From Lachine to Prescott." We trust that the fallibility even of the editor of the Settler will be a lesson of modesty to all men, women and children.

Little York is now No York at all. It has become Toronto. Whether the change has been dictated by the good taste or by the marvellous vanity of the burgesses of the Upper Province, we do not pretend to decide; but we suspect that the universal application of that edifying epithet LITTLE has had some influence over the deliberations of the Legislature. We wish for the sake of good taste and good feeling, that a few more of the Indian names of places were revived.

What are our business between York and Toronto? Or in what language are those words such as Ontario, Alabama, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas and Kansas? The cheapest and most desirable mode of communication we can erect to the memory of a penitentiary—the actual lords of this mighty continent—in the proposition of their geographical terms. In this respect the Americans have displayed more of taste and appearance than ourselves, as they have retained the Indian names of almost every river and every district that they have explored and colonized since the establishment of their independence. This may have arisen partly from their lying under little or no temptation to gratify the vanity of such passages as Charles or George or Mary

for the Virgin Queen—a conjecture which derives additional probability from the retention of the native names of Massachusetts and Connecticut by the uncourtly patriots. The Indian language, though broken down into various dialects, must have proceeded from one common stock, and, independently of its surpassing sweetness, deserves to be partially preserved in an imperishable form as a probable key to the solution of the most interesting problem in the history of man—the origin of the aborigines of America.

We have extracted from the New York Courier and Inquirer a few sensible remarks on the usurpation of the Assembly in the case of Mr. Hamel.

The patriots appear to meet very little encouragement among our Yankee neighbours. Has a single American paper embraced Mr. Papineau's offer of fraternization, or rather has not every paper within the limits of the Union, that has deigned to notice our demagogues, treated them with undignified contempt. That such is the general feeling throughout the Union towards our demagogues, these patriotic gentlemen know and feel, and their threats of exchanging the alliance of Britain for that of America, are not less at variance with their personal sentiments than with loyalty and policy. They know equally well that the national independence of Lower Canada is a perfect chimera. The commercial capabilities of the Province, like the golden armour of the effeminate Persians, would invite hostility without augmenting strength. What then are we to say? Canada cannot be independent; its leader—the most cordially than Britain itself. Must we not therefore conclude that they make America a bugbear merely to frighten his Majesty's colonial minister?—Infatuated as they are, they have still the sagacity to see that such a bugbear, if believed to be real, might well shake the nerves of a British statesman. But whatever might have been the case with regard to Lord Goderich, Mr. Stanley, we suspect, is not a man to be deceived, or daunted by hollow pretences.

It was sometime since confidently stated that a secret article of the treaty between Russia and Turkey entitled the former state to demand from the latter the closing of the Dardanelles under certain circumstances.

All the English and French newspapers, to which bloody wars furnish a cheap and constant supply of interesting and saleable copy, were up in arms against Russia; and now that the northern autocrat, as this slave of an ignorant nobility is absurdly styled, has proved that the offensive article was not contained in the treaty, they have all studied their clamour and their arms together. What a preposterous importance they attach to the existence or non-existence of a scratched piece of parchment. It is not the theoretical but the practical position of Russia, that is to be dreaded. Whether the article exists in the treaty or not, she possesses from the mastery of the Danube and the Black Sea the physical power of seizing European Turkey as her prey, and will certainly, in the event of an approaching war with England and France, take possession of the castles that command the straits. It may however, be doubted whether the conquest of Turkey by Russia would not be on the whole beneficial to the cause of civilization and religion. It would infallibly lead to the dismemberment of the Russian empire, which is held together only by the comparative weakness of all the provinces remote from the seat of government, and would thus raise a formidable rival, exterminated by all the turbulence of civil animosity, to the northern colossus. An overland invasion of India is a great measure chimerical, and, if it were not so, would not be successful. India has been invaded from the great deserts of central Asia—but it was by armies, which carried their artillery and their ammunition in the scabbards of their soldiers, and which met at the close of their toilsome march only feeble and divided enemies.

The Russians, on the contrary, would have to meet in India an army equal to themselves in discipline, superior in skill and spirit, amply provided with all the munitions of war, and backed by inexhaustible resources of men and money.

In truth, Russia is formidable only in defensive war, or in an attack on a barbarous enemy. The history of the recent Polish campaign, in which the power of Russia was long baffled by a poor and feeble rival, demonstrates the futility of our fears for the safety of our Indian Empire.

In our last number we published the resolutions as proposed by Mr. Felton in the Legislative Council and we now give them as they were amended and actually passed. Such members of the British Parliament, as know the social and political state of Lower Canada, need not be told that the virtual consent of the Legislative Council passes far more of education and intelligence than the actual consent of the majority of the assembly. The former body virtually represents the whole of the commercial interests and the most respectable of the landholders; while the latter body, whose constituents are generally incapable of distinguishing between one man and another, cannot be said to represent any thing but their own despotic party.

With these circumstances, however, few members of the British Parliament are acquainted; and strenuous efforts should be used over the whole country in order to convey to the Imperial Parliament a correct delineation of the real opinions of the intelligent population. The proper modes of

effecting this object we do not presume to point out. Our sole desire is to rouse the loyal inhabitants of the Province to take care of themselves at the expense of some present trouble.

It is not perhaps generally known that the gentleman, who ferreted out the circumstances about Mr. Gates's oath of allegiance, was Jacques Viger, Ex-captain of Voltigeurs, Highway-man in and about Montreal, and Mayor of our beautiful city. It does seem very extraordinary that the Ex-captain of Voltigeurs should have ventured to make any allusions to matters connected with the late war. Mr. Gates's spirited refusal, which Jacques had the good fortune to hear with his own ears, must by this time have convinced him that all such allusions from him are two edged weapons. Mr. Gates thought it highly probable that Jacques himself would have been glad to find any conscientious reason for not taking up arms, and added something about the Voltigeur's locomotive powers. Jacques suited the action to the word, and moved himself out of the council room. Jacques's celebrity of movement must be very useful to one, who shines on the shortest notice in so many and so various scenes. The lobby of the house, the smoking room, the Governor's residence, and all the public offices witness his indefatigable perseverance in his search after truth or, at a pinch, after falsehood.

Well might the family of the Vigers say *Quo regis in terris nostri non plena laboris?*

Dennis is better paid, Jacques is harder worked. Dennis is the greater talker, Jacques is the more industrious operative. Dennis is the more learned, Jacques is the more sensible. Dennis is the deeper lawyer, Jacques is the quicker inventor. Dennis measures more feet, Jacques possesses more shins. Dennis is longer of limb, Jacques is swifter of foot. Dennis is the greater son, Jacques is the more distinguished Mayor. The parallel is inexhaustible.

The partisans of the clique have been getting up county meetings in all directions, to support Their Excellencies the Ambassadors Viger and Morin in their crusades against the supremacy of Britain and the independence of the Colony. But the most influential body that has taken into its consideration the state of the province is composed of certain youthful appendages to the Montreal bar. These young gentlemen, whose mouths stretch the edge of our irony shaved off in the course of last summer, have formed themselves into a kind of Jacobinical club, which would have been dissolved ere now for want of funds, had not the patriotic generosity of an ex-magistrate, who sometimes imprisoned captains and colonels twice on the same charge, presented the slaves with fire and light and a free room, and a plate of best a-gro-head tobacco at sixpence a pound. Whether the boys have adopted any visible badge, or whether they distinguish each other by the nicotian perfume, we have not heard; but we think that the latter as the cheaper method of recognition must be the favourite one.—Monarchs cost money; but the ex-magistrate's tobacco costs them nothing but a little gratitude.

We have no doubt that the result of their deliberations, when made public, will be highly instructive to us individually and beneficial to the province. To the ex-magistrate, whose liberality has kept alive the flame of his patriotism, the country is deeply indebted, however various may be its opinions as to the purity and propriety of his motives.

To gentlemen, who have not much to do in winter, one of the best speculations in the province is a seat in the assembly; and in many counties, accordingly, candidates are swarming against the approaching elections. Was a caricature of a legislative body more such an extraordinary system produce. How difficult it is to believe that Mr. Stanley will longer leave us at the mercy of unlettered beings, who make laws for the sake of a journeyman's wages, and whose only property is their share of the plunder of an impoverished treasury. We have here made a sad slip, for Mr. Nelson, who is an excellent authority on all questions of this sort, and the poverty of the country as the ground and justification of the indemnity or allowance. To pluck the poverty of a people as a reason for robbing them is more pious than equitable—but humble individuals like ourselves must not run high authority. Whatever view Mr. Stanley may take of our internal difficulties, he cannot but perceive the necessity of abolishing this indemnity or of throwing it by a direct amendment on the constitution. The former method would be preferable, as effecting an immediate cure of the evil; and the latter would be certainly but perhaps more clearly produce the same desirable result. The abolition of the indemnity would, of course, purge the assembly of all rogues, whether burgesses or bribe-baiters; and in the other case few constituents would hesitate to prefer a representative who would save the irksomeness and expense of an amendment.

It is plausibly argued in defence of this scheme for filling the House with dependent and ignorant papers, that the labourer is worthy of his hire and that those who work for the public should be paid by the public. For form's sake we admit the force of this argument, and humbly ask how many members of the Assembly it would entitle to remuneration. Why, there are not above thirty out of the eighty,

capable of discharging even the roughest, and least important duties of a legislator.

The argument might be good, were legal precautions adopted to ensure the moral and intellectual respectability of the members,—such as the ability to read, write and cypher a little, and the possession of so much property. Were this the case, the indemnity might still be objectionable in principle; but it would no longer be subversive of the respectability of the Legislature and injurious to the best interests of the country.

Before an efficacious remedy can be applied to any malady, the precise character of the malady must be perfectly understood. It is therefore of the utmost importance at the present moment that all those who hold in their hands the destiny of the Province, and every man to a certain extent does so, should form clear conceptions of the political evils, which have clogged the wheels as well of the Legislature as of the Executive. As every change, which is not an improvement, is in itself an evil, by unhinging established institutions, and by engendering and fostering a spirit of innovation, sound philosophy commands us to cure our evils with changes as few and as unimportant as possible.

The most oppressive of our grievances, the withholding of a civil list, is one which strikes at the very roots of the essence of government, and has a direct tendency to dissolve society into its first elements. To alter the composition of the Legislature for the sake of remedying this grievance is the less necessary, inasmuch as common sense and sound policy should leave the settlement of the civil list to the Imperial Legislature. The Executive is the only ordinary and permanent bond of connexion between the mother country and this colony, and should therefore be entirely under the control of the former. So long as the mother country merely appoints public officers, and the colony pays them by an annual grant, there can be no doubt that the colony is virtually and actually their mistress. This is not as it should be.

This abstract principle and the practical usurpations of the House of Assembly tend to the same point, that the Home Government should place its servants beyond the ordinary control of the local Legislature. In cases of malversation, public functionaries might still be liable to impeachment within the Province before a competent tribunal, for though the Province has no right to control them in their duty, it should be invested with the power of punishing dishonesty or oppression.

Though the settlement of the civil list by the Imperial Parliament would relieve the Provincial Government from its present embarrassments, yet it is to be feared that the same divisions would still agitate the province and the same collisions between the various branches of the legislature still obstruct the amelioration of the law and the improvement of the country. Here we begin to see the necessity of a modification of the provincial legislature—a necessity which is seen and admitted with equal zeal by all parties. These parties differ only as to the particular modifications. One demands the extinction, virtual or actual, of the legislative council, and the consequent dependence of the Governor on the will of a mob. Another would raise the general respectability of the lower house, and neutralise the predominant influence of a democratic faction. Messrs. Papineau, Viger, and Morin are the leaders of the former party; while all honest men, with the exception of James Leslie, are attached to the latter.

The means, by which the object of the latter party can be accomplished, are at least the abolition of the indemnity and the demand of a pecuniary qualification. Whether these alone are sufficient many may be disposed to doubt; but it might be worth while to give them a trial. The union of the Provinces is often spoken of as a panacea; but, however friendly we may be to a Union, we should dislike to see a measure of so vast importance to both provinces, viewed not as an end but merely as a means of allaying the dissensions of one of the provinces.

One very powerful reason against the union of the provinces, as a scheme for the depression and overthrow of our patriots, is that it would be naturally and deservedly unpopular among the Canadian dupes of the faction. It would be fiercely opposed not on account of its probable effects, but on account of the acknowledged motives of its authors. If the union be a good measure, let it be carried into effect—but let us not carry it into effect in such a way as to court unnecessary opposition.

We are sorry to see by the yesterday's Courant, that that convicted impostor Auberin has lost his temper as well as his reputation. He is used up as our neighbours have it.

It was expected that the Legislature would be prorogued yesterday, so that Mr. Leslie may be expected to appear among us in a day or two and to retire from his exalted eminence to the station of a private citizen. We cannot account for our sneaking love of our learned countryman.

We have extracted from the Quebec Gazette an account of the presentation of Mr. Taylor's piece of plate. The inscription is at once appropriate and temperate. This public testimony of respect must be equally gratifying to Mr. Taylor and his constituents, whom he shielded from the foul aspersions of the public libeller.

