The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1837.

There is far less of political speculation in the London papers which have reached us, than is usual at the re-assembling of the Imperial Parliament. This barrenness of conjecture is not caused by the idea that the present session will not lead to important results, for it is universally admitted that it teems with consequences more momentous than those of any on record. It is well and truly said by a London journal:—"We are too near the reality to indulge in anticipation. We wait for events, or decisive indications of them, in hushed expectancy. And if we confess ignorance and uncertainty as to the course which will be taken by the several parties engaged in the arena, it is an ignorance which has little need of apology, for we believe it to be largely participated by the parties themselves. The three great divisions of public men have, we suspect, little other plan than that of watching one another, and acting according to circumstances which none of them distinctly foresee."

Since the "tug of war" has commenced, the Tory prints have ceased their crowing over the "great and growing reaction" in the public mind, and now grant the possibility of the Ministry retaining office a while longer. In other quarters the permanency of the present administration is undoubted. The secession from the ranks of its usual supporters of a few of the most *ultra*-Radicals is not regarded of much consequence, and is believed to have served fully its original object, by having afforded the seceders an opportunity of parading before the country their bravado kind of independence. In reference to the course of proceeding of these individuals, and the course they will pursue in Parliament, it has been justly remarked, "there is to be no cession by the one to the many, no postponement of the less for the greater. 'Self-reliance' is to set every man talking, moving, acting, for himself. The movement is to have disunion for its coherence, and insubordination for its discipline."

We take the following from the *Toronto Patriot*, the information it contains we believe to be correct, but that all the appointments will be gratifying to the major portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, we much doubt.

"We expect that the next *Gazette* will announce some appointments of importance, such as Robert S. Jameson, Esq., to be Vice-Chancellor, C. A. Hagerman, Esq., to be Attorney General, W. H. Draper, Esq., to be Solicitor General, Jonas Jones, and Archd. M'Lean, Esqrs., to be Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and some others equally obnoxious to the clamorous censures of the *liberal* faction, but gratifying to the friends of the Constitution."

The editor of the *Bytown Gazette* denies that his advocacy of a union of the Provinces is ascribable to a "desire that Bytown should become the Capital of the United Provinces."

A correspondent in the same paper, after scolding the Upper Canada House of Assembly for involving in debt the population at the rate of eight dollars a-head, while it appropriated of this money only *eight pence* a-head for the benefit of those in the Bathurst District, makes the following odd remarks:—

"Since then we have so little to hope for from our connection with the Upper Province *exclusively*, should the proposed union of the Provinces be rejected and abandoned, it might, perhaps, be expedient to suggest to His Majesty's Ministers, the propriety of annexing, not *Montreal* to *the Upper Province*, but the Districts on the Ottawa to the Lower Province. There is nothing humiliating in it, nothing inimical to our interests; conservatism in the Lower Province would be strengthened by upwards of thirty thousand Britons, who in every election never failed to evince their attachment to the Parent country by returning as their Representatives men of sound constitutional principles, and by a re-construction and modification of the Act 31, Geo. III. establishing British judiciature, ensuring our language the language of the courts of Law and of the Legislature, reforming the representative branch as to wages and qualifications, British interests might be protected in spite of the efforts of our adversaries, and both banks of the Ottawa secure that Parliamentary consideration so justly called for—then might we of those districts "*go-a-head*," whereas, if the two Provinces be not united, and we be doomed to submit to the Parliamentary injustice of the Assembly at Toronto, we of the Ottawa may *go a-stern*."

We learn from good authority that the office of Sheriff of this District will very shortly be declared vacant. It is confidently stated, that L. H. LAFONTAINE, Esq., will succeed the present incumbent.

We are requested to state that a meeting is appointed to be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, over the St. Ann's Market, to take into consideration the best plan for suppressing vice and diffusing useful knowledge. A meeting of a similar kind has recently been held in Quebec, attended both by Catholics and Protestants of different denominations.

It is desirable that all good objects may be supported by all Christians.

JUVENILE AMATEURS.—The young Gentlemen forming the "Juvenile Amateur" Company made their last appearance for this season at their Theatre, St. Francois Xavier Street, on Saturday evening last, before a very crowded and fashionable audience; and we must say, that we have seldom seen any performance go off with greater eclat, or give greater satisfaction. The pieces selected for the evening's entertainment, were the Burlesque Tragedy of *Tom Thumb*, and the much admired Farce of *The Village Lawyer*: in the former, *King Arthur* did very great justice to the *Royal* character which he represented, as also did *My Lord Grizzle*. That pigmy hero, *Tom Thumb*, was admirably played by a very young Lady, whose valuable assistance was kindly proffered for that purpose, and for which we think the young Gentlemen ought to be highly thankful. *Noodle* and *Doodle* were represented by two brothers, and were quite characteristic of the Coxthers of the "olden times." *Merlin* was well sustained, and he gave us every good idea of the wonderful effects of the Magic Wand. The "Brandy Nose" *Queen Dollallolla*, as well as the beautiful *Princess Huncamunca*, were represented by two young *Gentlemen*, who quite astonished that part of the audience, composed of the *fair sex*, by their *feminine* appearance. *Glumdalca*, that *Gianess* of all *Giantesses*, was well sustained, as also the part of *Frizzaletta*. At the conclusion of "*Tom Thumb*," the National Anthem of "God save the King" was sung by the whole Company, in the style of *Quinque pro se*.

Between the Play and Farce, the "Battle of the Baltic" was sung in very good style by a "volunteer."

The whole concluded with "*The Village Lawyer*," in which *Scout*, the "man who lived by cheating others," was admirably sustained; and *Sheepface*, though not *quite sheepfaced* enough, did well. *Snarl* was well played, and when *Mr. Scout* visited him and *honed* four yards of his best cloth, the way in which he came out with—

"D——, but he has carried off my cloth, but he'll pay, O, yes, he'll pay, for he must be a very honest man," &c. elicited great applause. *Justice Mittimus* did the "grave and serious" well, and the youth who played *Mrs. Scout* did so with great credit to himself, and proved that he was not only a faithful wife, but a good nurse. *Kate* looked and played well. On the whole, we must say, that the arrangements were good, and we have seldom, if ever, seen all the characters better dressed.

At the conclusion of the "*Village Lawyer*," *Scout* stepped forward and delivered the following farewell address, written for the occasion by a gentleman of this city:—

Friends of the Jury, etc the Court is cleared,
My clients here, (points behind,) request me to be heard
Upon another cause.—Our *brief* campaign
Is ended;—but we yet may meet again.
Shall it be so? or shall it not be so?—(Answers of "" yes, "yes.")
Thanks for us all, "such parting is sweet sorrow,"
I'd say good night 'till it should be to-morrow.—
But tho' our toils are over for a season,
For which the issue could adduce good reason;
Another orator now takes the field,
A veteran too—to h'm our claims we yield;—
Aye, this our stage, we yield without a frown,
Lest he incautiously should *knock us down*.
An audience such as this would cheer *his* heart,
And cause him gaily to perform his part;
For him we plead—your favour to attain—
Who hitherto have never pleed in vain.
—*Communicated.*

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* It would be well to observe for the information of those of our readers who are unacquainted with the circumstance, that the room occupied as a Theatre by the "Juvenile," has been let to JAMES FRASER, Esq. for an Auction Room.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—It having been mentioned in several of the papers, published in this city, that the German Society partook of a splendid Lunch at PRIVAT'S Hotel on Saint Patrick's Day, at which many of the members of the sister Societies were present, and fearful that the rumour, if uncontradicted, would cast a slur on a Society established for charitable purposes; particularly when contrasted with the noble and generous determination of the St. Patrick Societies in Quebec and Montreal (in honour of whose Patron Saint the procession of Friday took place) to have *no dinner*, but to devote the money which would have been thereto applied to the support and assistance of the destitute, of whom there are at this moment so many, allow me as a Member of that Society to state, that there was no *Society* Lunch, or any festivities mentioned by them. The facts are these, as far as I can understand. Many Gentlemen, Members of the Society, thought a little refreshment after the procession, would not be unacceptable, and therefore engaged to PRIVAT, of the Swan Hotel, that he should have a Lunch prepared, of which *any* respectable individual, on paying his money, might partake. In consequence, a number of Gentlemen availed themselves of the excellent cheer prepared at that Hotel; and my object in addressing you, is not to find fault with them for so doing, but merely to protect a philanthropic Society from any imputation of trifling with the feelings of the members of her own, or the sister Societies, by engaging in festivities, which the Society, in honor of whose Patron Saint they, on Friday last assembled, thought, would at this moment of distress and want, be much better laid aside.

Yours, &c.

A MEMBER OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Montreal, March 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I have seldom gazed upon a scene capable of exciting prouder emotions in the breast of an Irishman, than that which gladdened my eyes on Friday last. Connected by birth, and many a fond and endearing recollection, with the sister Green Isle from whence they sprung, I felt a consciousness that the men who that day stepped forward to honor their Patron Saint, and support their national character, were fitting representatives of a race, who, whether on the battle-field or in the senate, have alike been honored and esteemed.

There is a mysterious delicity attending this people. Their native Isle, once the seat of learning, when Northern Europe was plunged in barbarism, now only boasting the ruins of many a noble abbey—at one time remarkable for all the refinements attending science, her bards, her poets, and her minstrel boy—now a prey to want and misery, yet under every change of fortune preserving, unmainted, their characteristic humour, wit, and love of excitement—destined ere long to hold a high and important position amongst the nations of the earth, and yet prolific enough to pour forth from her shores such swarms of her adventurous youth, as to threaten other races with the extinction of their national character. Such were some of my reflections as I gazed upon the stately procession, with its gorgeous and emblematic banners, and listened to the heart-stirring and inspiring strains so befitting such an occasion. With slow and measured steps, they gained the portico of the noblest church this continent can boast—they moved along the aisle amongst assembled thousands, to join in homage to their MAKER. The solemn and imposing ceremony of the Mass performed—the last echoing tones of the anthem had died away, when again the gay and gallant band issued forth, beneath a sunny sky, and spreading their pennons to the gentle breeze, moved on a happy and united people. When I reflected upon other scenes and places, where my countrymen were, and what they might become, I could not help mourning for their weakness, that they, the most numerous, the most intelligent, and most important race upon this Continent, should permit themselves to become the prey of every quack, whose very existence depended upon their disunion.

Sons of ST. PATRICK! accept the offering of

A STRANGER.

Rasco's Hotel, March 20.

Lower Canada.

Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated with the usual zeal in this city. The St. George and Caledonian Societies went in procession to attend Divine Service at St. Patrick's Church, the Members of the St. Andrew's Society attended individually. High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop of Sydyme, coadjutor of the diocese of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Parent, of the Seminary, and the Rev. Mr. Bedard; the Rev. Curate of Quebec and a number of the Priests also attended. The Rev. Mr. M'Mahon preached the Sermon with his usual eloquence, making a powerful, and we are happy to think, a successful appeal to his hearers in favour of the suffering poor. The large and handsome Church, which is now nearly finished, was crowded to excess. We have just learned that the collection amounted to £90, including £5 transmitted by Lord Gosford.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

THE MARINE RAILWAY.—We are happy to say that this interesting work is fast advancing towards completion, with an expedition highly creditable to the talents and industry of Mr. M'Intyre, the superintendent. The Railway, we understand, will be ready to receive vessels by the first of June.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We understand that Mr. Burke is on the point of leaving Kingston for Lower Canada, with the intention of delivering Lectures on the science of Phrenology. Mr. Burke conceives that he has made many important *Discoveries and Improvements* in this science, and he is now about to give publicity to them both by Lectures on the subject and also by a work which he has in preparation. It is his intention for some time to come, to devote himself altogether to Phrenological inquiries, and to take advantage of the opportunities that visiting different cities will afford him, for collecting a sufficient number of facts to enable him to clear up the obscurities that still exist in the science.—*Kingston Chronicle & Gazette.*

England and Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Jan.* 4.—The pilot whom the *Vixen* engaged at Samson for the coast of Circassia, arrived here a few days ago from that country, and has communicated the following particulars relative to the interview its captain and gentlemen on board had with the natives, and the capture of this vessel by the Russians. On the 26 day after its departure from Samson, the *Vixen* was off the Circassian coast. In the afternoon it anchored at Djook. The pilot having represented this port as very unsafe, in consequence of the weather, the schooner sailed for Psad, and subsequently for the port of Soudjak-Kale. The pilot having on landing given notice to the natives of the arrival of an English vessel, they collected in large numbers on the beach, and sent a deputation on board to welcome their guests and invite them on shore. On being informed by Mr. Bell of the object his voyage being to establish commercial relations between their country and England, they invited him, the owner, and captain of the vessel, to wait on the Prince of that part of the country, who lived a few leagues distance in the interior. On the proposal being assented to by these gentlemen, they landed, and, escorted by a guard of honor, composed of 500 horsemen, proceeded to the chief's residence. Mehemet Bey received them in the most cordial manner, and insisted on their remaining till the next day under his roof. Towards the evening chiefs from the neighbouring districts came in to welcome their English friends and offer them their services. The whole night was spent in revelry and merriment. On the following day Mr. Bell disposed of his cargo of salt, at the conditions he himself thought proper to fix. Wax and box-wood were the principal articles offered him in exchange. The weather continuing very boisterous, the landing of the whole cargo was found impracticable.—Several among the chiefs, however, went on board the *Vixen*, and sat down to the entertainment prepared for them. In answer to the inquiries made as to the political state of the country, the chiefs unanimously declared their firm determination of shedding, if necessary, the last drop of their blood in defence of their independence. They represented the attempts of Russia against them during the summer as having proved abortive. General Willeminoff had, it was true, succeeded in landing a body of troops at Soudjak, but had soon after been himself constrained to effect his retreat. The only Russians at present to be seen in Circassia were their prisoners and deserters at the service of the native chiefs.

On the following day a Russian brig of war entered the bay of Soudjak, and anchored at a considerable distance from the shore. A boat, having an officer on board, shortly came up to the *Vixen*, but on the refusal on the part of its crew to allow him to walk on deck previous to the captain's return from the shore, it went back to the brig. An hour after, the captain having returned, the Russian boat was again sent to invite him on board. He embarked in company with Mr. Bell and the owner in the *Vixen's* boat. On reaching the Russian brig, they were met on deck by the first Lieutenant, and asked how they had dared, in defiance of the Emperor's intimation, to carry on a commercial relations with a country Russia was at war with? The observation having been made to him that the British Government had having communicated this intimation of the Emperor to the English merchants, they had in coming to Circassia availed themselves of the indisputable rights they possessed; the Russian officer grew furious, and threatened to sink the vessel, unless it immediately surrendered. On hearing the loud altercation on deck, the captain left his cabin, and on presenting himself before the disputants, observed in very moderate terms to the Englishmen, that his orders being to seize every foreign vessel found approaching the coast of Abasie, he could not do otherwise than carry them into execution. The reasons they brought forward might be excellent ones, but as it was beyond his competency to decide on the same, he suggested to them the propriety of referring it to the General's arbitration at Gheledjik. He intimated to Mr. Bell, and the owner of the *Vixen*, that he could not allow them to leave his vessel till the question at issue had been settled, and recommended the captain to return on board to prepare himself to follow him. The Circassians had in the mean time sent a deputation on board the *Vixen* to ask what were the English captain's intention. Should his determination be to resist, they were ready to lend him every assistance. Hearing that the intended leaving for Gheledjik, the Circassians, after expressing their disappointment, returned on shore, taking with them the pilot. The chiefs, who are naturally deeply interested in becoming acquainted with the British Government's decision on a question of such vital importance to the destinies of their country, have sent this man to Constantinople, where he is to remain till intelligence is received from London. I mentioned in my last, that, on the departure from Caffa of the Austrian vessel which brought here the first intelligence of the capture of the *Vixen*, this vessel had not arrived, and that much anxiety was felt by the captain of the brig that had taken it. No subsequent intelligence having been received, although several ships have since arrived here from the Crimea, it appears highly probable that it is lost. If this report turns out to be correct, what a fine case for Lloyd's.

England.

It is remarked in London as an unusual occurrence, that amongst the Lord Commissioners appointed to deliver the King's Speech, was the Archbishop of Canterbury, it not being customary to select for that purpose any of the episcopacy having a seat in the Upper House, and from this circumstance it is augured that the King is determined to uphold the rights of the Established Church, as claimed by its supporters—as well as from the allusion made to it in the speech.

In France, the speech has excited considerable sensation, not from any thing it contains, but from what it does not contain. It has no allusion to the alliance with France. Louis Philippe at the opening of the chambers, has spoken of the continuation of the intimate Union between France and England—and England makes no response. This is attributed to the refusal of the French King to give more efficacious aid to the cause of the Queen of Spain.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The *Times* of Feb. 2, states that the Bank Directors have resorted to the very unusual expedient of becoming borrowers in the market as an addition to the other means they have in operation for the contraction of the circulation. The sum already lent to the Bank was £500,000.

MOON MAN.—Monday being the anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of the Union with England by the Scottish Parliament, was very appropriately fixed upon for the elevation of that "Great Murder of War," Mons Meg, upon her new carriage on the Duke of York's battery. This was done by Captain Gurstin and a party of the Royal Artillery, under the direction of General Wright and Colonel Cobbe, who were both present, along with the officers of the Royal Engineers and Artillery; Captain M'Kerlie, the Ordnance Storekeeper; Sir P. Walker, Sir J. G. Dalyell, and a number of others. Owing to the severity of the weather, and the prevalence of influenza, many other persons of civil and military rank were prevented from attending. The weight of this cannon is six and a half tons, and of the carriage three and a half tons.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

NATURAL WHITENING.—Snow, according to the newspapers, is a great *purifier of the ground*. We trust that the snow that has fallen in some of the still corrupt boroughs may have exercised a *purifying* influence upon the electors. A little snow in Tamworth might be felt as a very great benefit to the community.

SHORT CHIMNIES VS. TALL CHIMNEYS.—A discovery has been made in chimney building, which is likely to put a stop to the building of lofty pillars for the purpose of carrying away engine smoke from manufactories. The only scientific reason assigned for building those lofty stalks is, that the increased height gives an amazingly increased draught. But it was found that a chimney of the ordinary height, or at most sixty or seventy feet, which is so constructed as to have the inside of the flue narrowest at the bottom, and gradually widening as it ascends, has the effect of increasing the draught and burning the smoke, in a much greater degree than a tall flue on the old principle. A chimney built on the new principle has the appearance outward of a tower, as it stands upon a large base, and carries its width on the outside to the very top. The cost is not one third of that of one of the tallest chimneys, and the danger from falling is comparatively small. Messrs. Clarke, cotton-spinners, in Glasgow, have completely proved the superiority of the new system, having recently built a chimney on that principle, about 70 feet high.—*Liverpool Mail.*

The principle of this "discovery," just made by the chimney builders of Liverpool and its neighbourhood, we take to be precisely that on which our graves for authorities could have been constructed, any time the last ten years. That of erecting a strong draft by a narrow aperture immediately above the fire.

The history of every man is very like a scene I once saw in Nicholas. Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow. "What are yo glowrin' at, Billy?" "What's that to you? I'll look where I have a mind, an' hinder me if ye daur." A hearty blow was the return to this, and then such a battle began! It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice, and the fight instantly became general and desperate. At one time they fought with missile weapons, such as stones and snowballs; but at length they coped in a rage, and many bloody raps were liberally given and received. I went up to try if I could pacify them, for by this time a number of little girls had joined the affray, and I was afraid they would be killed; so, addressing the one party, I asked what they were pelting the others for? What had they done to them? "O, nething at a' man; we just want to gie them a good threshin." After fighting till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth between, covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters, and addressed the belligerent parties thus: "Weel, I'll tell you what we'll do wi ye. If ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane." There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that that trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general that I had ever seen. Kings and Ministers of State are just a set of grown up children; exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then after a waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boy's condition—"If ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane."—*Ettrick Shepherd.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DRINKS.—One of the "Ring-tailed Roarers" of the Mississippi, at New Orleans, has furnished the editor of the little Picayune paper with the following scientific table of American drinks.

A market drink is—the *pig and whistle.*
A vegetable drink is—Mint julep.
A poultry drink is—Egg Nog.
A carrier's drink is—a *Porter*-ee.
A summer drink is—a Hail storm.
A funny drink is—Rum Punch.
A parting drink is—"Absent, with any set."—(Mount for "Absentie with Antinette.")
A sailor's drink is—Port.
A soldier's drink is—Gunpowder Tea.
A friendly drink is—Cordial.
A gunner's drink is—*Ginger pop.*
A rowdy's drink is—hot Tom and Jerry.
A beauty's drink is—" *Parfaite Amour*".
And a matrimonial drink is—a "Chamber-row."

Introductions to the Court of France are said to be as easy now a-days, as the act of respiration.—Tourists at Paris, properly provided, can readily join the throng of courtiers in that gay and bilthesome theatre; and Americans are sometimes admitted, we learn, who do not shed any particular glory either on themselves or their country. Not long ago, an honest old supercargo, of the Jack Downing school, who found himself at Havre, with a few days on his hands, resolved to kill them in Paris. He was Captain So and So, at his hotel, and the title gained him friends. At the last moment, by a sort of hap-hazard luck, got to Court.—With his characteristic politeness, Louis Philippe received him as a monarch. "I hope," said his Majesty, "that I have the pleasure of seeing you quite well."—"Why, yes," replied the Captain, "I expect I'm pretty considerably healthy—but I don't feel quite so well as what I did yesterday."

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—"What studies do you intend to pursue," said an erudite pedagogue, one day as Johny Raw entered his school room. "Why, I shall *study read*, I suppose, would'nt ye?" "Yes, but you will not want to read all the time; are you acquainted with figures?" "It's pity if I an't, when I've cyphered clean through *addition*." "Addition! what rule is that?" "Why, it's the double rule of two, you know that twice two is four, and according to addition, *twice four is two*."—"You may take your seat, sir," said the master. "You may take yours too," said the pupil, "for its a poor rule that won't work both ways."

BOHEMIAN WOMEN.—In every corner of some parts of Germany, each female, from the maid-servant to the mistress, has a spinning-wheel; and there is no good housewife in Bohemia who would not consider herself disgraced, if she did not spin within her establishment all the linen articles necessary for her household.

STEREOTYPING.—M. Genoux, a French printer, has invented a substance resembling pasteboard, which by pressure upon moveable types, takes an impression from them, which may be used as a mould for stereotype plates.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1837.

The *Vindicator* will see by the annexed extract that "our neighbours" continue to "have their eyes upon us," and that they are picking up a few notions on the real state of our affairs. They are still, however, much in want of enlightenment if they imagine that French feudalism is to be tolerated among the free and enterprising.

The remedial measures of the writer of the following remarks are not so far amiss, and we are sure, the friendly feelings towards the inhabitants of the Canadas will be sincerely responded to by them.

From the N. Y. Evening Star of 15th instant.

Affairs of Canada.

The growth of what is called "free principles," together with the powerful influence of the French party and many local causes of discontents, still keep Upper and Lower Canada in a state of excitement. Some time ago a bill was passed by one of the Houses of Upper Canada allowing aliens and non-residents to hold a certain quantity of land, but that bill never reached the Legislative Council. It was probably deemed inexpedient to open the door to an influx of American settlers, who, in time, would counteract and control in the Colonies, such as we consider of foreigners having already obtained in this country.

It is very evident that in legislation as well as in the organization of parties, and the extent of power and authority in both Provinces, an eye of some little anxiety is cast towards the United States. The French party is anxious to preserve their ancient rights secured by the treaty. The French and English party are anxious to maintain the supremacy of the crown and their own principles; a portion of both parties, particularly in Upper Canada, are friendly to a union with us, and there is another portion of each of these parties friendly to a free and independent republic in the event of separation from the mother country.

All uneasiness and apprehensions which may be remotely entertained relative to the interference or influence of the United States in the affairs of Canada, should be at once banished from the minds of every man engaged in the work of reform. Our country is already too large—combines too many conflicting interests and jarring claims; is, by its existing extent and future prospects, tending to swell the power of the general government too alarming to cast one eye on more conquests, or assist map passions. Our safety consists in Canada remaining as it is—in the possession of a Government capable of protecting it against evil counsellors and speculating politicians amongst its own subjects, and of carrying out a system of commercial intercourse beneficial to both countries.

We cannot cast our eyes on the fertile and productive lands of Upper Canada, the best grain country on earth, nor look to the productions of both provinces in ashes, furs, lumber, &c. &c. without wishing that all uneasiness, apprehensions and jealousies toward the Americans might at once be allayed. It is the interest of both nations to cultivate a close and friendly commercial and trading intercourse, and it would be exceedingly advantageous to Canada to have a portion of the capital and the enterprise of this country thrown into both provinces, wherever mutual benefits could be secured, or new interests developed. It is therefore the policy of the United States, and we wish it to be understood by our neighbours, to cultivate a friendly and cordial good feeling between the two countries, founded only on mutual interests, and with no ulterior views to any closer political connection than that which at present exists.

With this declaration, there may be no impropriety in a little friendly advice as to the best means of producing tranquillity and unity of sentiment and action in Canada—burying all animosities, settling conflicting claims, and developing the true interests and resources of that valuable territory.

The first and most important step, we are inclined to believe, would be the union of the two provinces. We can see no good policy in having two separate and distinct Governments in one single and continuous possession. On the contrary, there are many local causes of jealousy and adverse interests which operate to the prejudices of both, as they now stand. The following synopsis strikes us Americans as being the most expedient and judicious for the interests of all concerned:

1. Upper and Lower Canada to be united under the name and form of The Canadas, including all the boundaries and possessions claimed by both Provinces, and under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to be appointed by the Crown.

2. The Canadas to be divided into counties, and the ratio of representation to be governed by the population of each; and each county to elect a certain number of delegates to the House of Commons, to be freeholders, and to be elected by freeholders.

3. A Legislative Council (or Senate) to consist of not more than thirty-two members taken from eight districts into which the Province may be divided, to be nominated for life by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and confirmed by the King.

4. An Executive Council or Cabinet, to consist of the Heads of Departments, who shall be his official advisers.

5. The Judiciary to consist of a Chief Justice and Chancellor to be appointed by the King, and a certain number of puisne judges to be nominated by the Governor and Council; the Chief Justice to have a seat and not a vote in the Legislative Council.

6. All the seignorial properties, rights, and rights of primogeniture, and religious principles, as secured to the French population of Lower Canada by the treaty of Quebec, and the conditions of alliance to the British Crown, to be confirmed and secured made perpetual.

7. A seat of Government to be fixed upon as nearly in the centre of the province as possible.

8. All the income from the clergy reserves to be applied to the support of district or common schools—for the endowment of colleges, and the benefit of education, without reference to sects or denominations.

This is the form government required for the Colony or British possessions in the Canadas, and not the form of government for a republic, yet sufficiently approximating, as may be required by the interests and tranquillity of a territory held by the crown.

The French party in Canada has been exceedingly sensitive at the least infraction of the rights secured to them by the conditions of the original cession, and the English party is desirous that some of these rights should be curtailed, which are inconsistent with the enlightened character of the times. There is no doubt that very great privileges were secured to the Canadians when they surrendered that country to the British, which the uniform good faith of the English government should always hold sacred. The French party is no doubt honest and loyal, but less enlightened than the English party; the union of the province, however, which makes their interests one and indivisible, amalgamates and unites the people—carefully secures the privileges of all by fair representation, with protection to property and religious rights, extending the benefits of education and the speedy administration of justice, will make Canada a powerful, tranquil and prosperous province.

The London Bankers' Circular of January 27th, contains a letter, the object of which is to guard the minds of the British public against the influence of Mr. DALLAS' proposition to annul the Charter lately granted to the United States Bank by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Nearly one-fourth part of the stock of this institution is held by inhabitants of Britain, and it may be easily imagined that a proposition like the one alluded to would tend to shake confidence in that as well as other American investments.

We subjoin two extracts, the one of a general character, and the other referring

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