The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1836. No. 40.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1836.

On the subject of the extent to which Legislative interference with banking institutions is necessary, and would prove beneficial, there is considerable latitude for difference of opinion; but that an interference of some kind is called for in the circumstances of the country, admits of no dispute. In support of this latter view, reason and experience unite their testimony; and, however difficult it may be to determine the precise limits to which the controul of the Legislature should extend over this branch of business, immediate legislation would have infinitely less the character of a dangerous experiment, than if we remain longer in the singular predicament in which we are at present.

We are disposed to take a lesson on the subject from the neighbouring States, between whose circumstances and our own there are many points of resemblance, and would advocate the passing of a general law, with provisions similar to those of the Act, which we formerly mentioned as being in force in the State of Massachusetts. Being applicable to all banks, it could not press unequally on any one. There would be no room for the exercise of favouritism.

The chief points to which the greatest prominence should be given in such a law, and which we are inclined to regard as the most practically important, would be to provide that the capital of each bank, or at least a certain proportion of it, should be actually paid up before it commenced operations, and that periodic statements of its affairs should be published, and this to be done under such conditions that no evasion could be practised, or false impressions of the condition of the state of the institution made on the public mind. In regard to the first of these requisites, the law of Massachusetts, among other things, provides "that no bank shall go into operation until one half at least of its capital stock shall *have been paid in gold and silver, and shall be in its vaults, &c.*" Another object of a general law ought to be, to fix the *maximum* and *minimum* quantity of capital stock, so that no banks shall be established in the province with very small or very large capitals; as monopoly might be feared in the one case, and as to the other, small peddling institutions cannot do a business of this description with the same advantage to the community as those of moderate extent We forbear enumerating any of the other and minor restrictions that should be embraced in a general law in regard to banks and banking.

We are also inclined to insist upon each bank being chartered by the Legislature, as an additional safeguard to public interests; but certainly with the understanding that charters should be freely granted in all cases, where the parties asking for them were prepared to fulfil the conditions of the general law. Such is generally the practice in the neighbouring States.

We have just perused an article in the New York *Emigrant & Old Countryman*, in which an explanation of the singular fact, of wheat being now imported from England into the United States, is attempted; but with very little success. The amount of the writer's reasoning is contained in these sentences:—

"Without wandering in the wide field of conjecture upon this subject, we believe it may be confined chiefly to two causes. In the first place, the inhabitants of the United States, foreign denizens as well as native citizens, are all too anxious to become speedily rich. They are all for being merchants, or speculators in some way or other. They will build ships, exchange commodities, construct railroads, dig canals,—but they will not build barns, clear forests, plough ground, and reap produce. Hence there is no produce to be turned into food or manufactures, and importations must be made from abroad—aye, even from the country where bread stuffs are notoriously the highest. In the second place, the settlers—and we admit they are many—are effectually cramped by the want of help."

How the too anxious desire to become speedily rich, or how the construction of canals and railroads, can have so far changed the character of the trade of the country, that from exporting grain to a large extent she is now compelled to import it, we do not profess to understand. That the yearly accession, by immigration to a population of upwards of sixteen millions, in a country with unlimited agricultural resources, could operate in any sensible degree, in producing the singular change in its trade, is not to be thought of.

We are surprised that neither the writer in question, nor any other that we know, has taken into account in his considerations on this matter, the close correspondence between the growth of the cotton and tobacco trades of the United States on the one hand, and the decline of her export corn trade on the other. The quantity of cotton, more particularly, that has of late years been raised by the Southern States, is immense, and is now, we believe, more than one-half of what is raised by all the other cotton producing countries in the world. It is very certain, that the same land, the same labour, and the same capital that are employed in the cultivation of cotton cannot at the same time be directed to the production of food. With this latter article the cotton producing States must be supplied by the other States, and if cotton growing be found to be more profitable than grain growing, the capital of the country will have agreater tendency to flow into the one branch of business than into the other. With, therefore, the fact before us, that the cotton trade has latterly increased with unnatural rapidity, that fresh capital, labour, and land, to an enormous amount, have been brought to bear upon it, it need excite no surprise, that, instead of there being a surplus quantity of grain to export, there is now not enough in the country to supply the wants of those who raise it, of the cotton growers, the mechanics, &c.

The following, from a New York paper, furnishes an undoubted indication of the kind of success which would attend the constructing of the Railroad between Wellington Square and Goderich, of which we lately spoke. It would unquestionably prove the best speculation in Canada:—

"The business of Buffalo, we are told on good authority, notwithstanding the immense failure, was never better. The Buffalo papers call it a *moderate* calculation, when they say that the profits of a steamboat to and from Buffalo to Michigan, is $1500——the time of doing this is only 15 days, which pays in profits $100 per day. There are upwards of thirty steamboats running from Buffalo. It is said that 500 sail will soon be upon the lakes, and the business so far has been beyond all calculation."

More than one-third of the stores in the burnt district in New York have been rebuilt, and are already occupied; and it is expected that at least three-fourths of the whole will be completed before winter.

Who is the "CYCLOPS" of the *Herald*? The "convicted slanderer."

Dr. BARBER, it will not be forgotten, lectures this evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform your Correspondent "DELTA," that a club or association, having for its object the improvement of its members, by the means he suggests, has been inactive operation for some time past in this city. It is not, however, composed exclusively of the class he mentions, but is open to all young men of good character and intelligence, who will subscribe to its constitution. This association, under the appellation of "The Society for Mutual Improvement," has about fifteen members, and is in a vigorous and healthy condition. Any one anxious to become a member, by application to Mr. HENRY LYMAN, Chairman, can obtain the constitution of the Society for perusal. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Sept. 19. ZED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I find from the remarks which have appeared in the *Courier* and in the *Gazette*, on the reply to the "*Awful Disclosures*," that the expression—"determined Calvinist," applied to one of MONK's supporters, may not be understood in the sense in which I intended it. I beg leave to say that, by a "determined Calvinist," I understood a Calvinist holding the inquisitorial and persecuting doctrines of CALVIN of Geneva. I do not believe that, in this sense, there are any Dissenters in Canada, who are "determined Calvinists" or that there are any inclined to become so. Your's very respectfully,

Sept. 19. THE AUTHOR OF THE REPLY.

Agriculture.

Lower Canada.

Report of the Inspectors of Standing Crops and Agricultural Improvements, appointed by the Agricultural Society of the County of Two Mountains:—

The undersigned Inspectors having completed the examination of Barley, Rye, and Cultivated Grasses, beg leave to report their proceedings to the Secretary.

We commenced our tour on the 16th instant, and found a fair competition on Barley and Grass throughout the County; the former is rather a light crop in general, and in many instances a total failure, even on good land—the quality is also inferior, and will prove very deficient in quality from last season.

Barley is much cultivated of late years in this section of the Province, and is justly considered by our intelligent farmers, as one of the most valuable of the culmiferous grains, yielding in favourable seasons, a more profitable, and less precarious return, than either Wheat, Indian Corn, or Pease—does not exhaust the soil like the two former, and answers in lieu of the latter for fattening Swine, &c. Any surplus the farmer has to spare finds a ready sale at the Breweries.

The Grass crops we found also to be very deficient, generally, from last year, and in many places the Red Clover, on low clay lands, had entirely failed.

The competition on Rye was rather limited this season, and it proves a very light crop in general. This grain, in our opinion, is not a profitable crop for the farmer. Oats, we consider as much more profitable, and equally adapted for this lands, and notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's definition, are more suitable, even for human food than Rye.

We regret to be under the necessity of animadverting publicly on the slovenly manner of some competitors in sowing their land with foul seed, either mixed with some other cultivated grains, or with tares, &c., which not only deprives them of any chance for Premiums from the Society, but also of a fair price at market. Some fields of this description were rejected this season, which, with the necessary care in cleaning the seed, would have obtained the first premiums.

It is most gratifying, however, to observe, (with these few exceptions,) the rapid and decided improvement which has taken place within a few years, not only in the staple articles of husbandry, but even the minor ones are attended to with care and success.

Our Society, although still in its infancy (and not receiving, we regret to say, the general support of that portion of our community who stand most in want of its stimulating influence,) has already been productive of much benefit to the whole County, by exciting a spirit of emulation amongst our farmers generally, both in the raising of stock, of the most approved breeds, and cultivating the soil in a superior manner.

We considered it a part of our duty, to omit no opportunity to impress on the minds of the intelligent Canadians, the beneficial results which might be realized by a more general support of the Society on *their part*; and we fully explained the conditions on which they can participate in the Legislative aid towards Agricultural Improvements, so very liberally granted for several years past. Our suggestions, we trust, will not prove altogether useless.

The Pastures we found generally in a most wretched state, from the long continued drought, and the defective system of Canadian Farming. Were the farmers to adopt the English practice of sowing *grass seeds* with their grain, on lands intended for pastures, even for one year only, the trifling expense would be amply repaid by the increased product of the Dairy, and the superior state of their Cattle at the close of the season.

In addition to some new articles of competition which we took the liberty to recommend to the notice of the Committee last year, we would suggest the propriety of offering premiums for raising Flax. This valuable plant is now cultivated by many of our farmers in small patches, and generally looks well, although much shorter than last year. For various domestic purposes, requiring a strong fabric, the *home made* linens are much preferable to the imported; and it is fully tested Flax will *grow well* in the County; we consider it deserves to be encouraged by liberal premiums, even for small quantities of land at first, with a view to develope our local capabilities for raising the plant. The encouragement of the Society to this article may lead in a few years to the erection of Flax Mills in central situations, which would prove a lasting benefit to the County. The whole most respectfully submitted.

D. MACNAUGHTON,
JOHN M'PHEE,
ANT. RABY dit PAYAN, } *Inspectors.*

St. Andrews, *July* 21, 1836.

Second Report of the Inspectors of Crops, &c. for the County of Two Mountains.

The undersigned Inspectors being duly sworn commenced their final examination of Crops and Agricultural Improvements on the 15th instant. We found the competition on Wheat most extensive all over the County, and have much pleasure to notice the rapid improvement, both in the cleanliness of seed, and extent of cultivation which has taken place within a few years, in this staple article of husbandry. The quality of the grain will be excellent, and with the exception of two or three fields, we found but very little smut, in comparison to former years. The *worm in the ear*, we found in most of the fields visited, but the injury sustained appeared to be very trifling. Nearly all the Wheat exhibited was under good management; and in many instances extraordinary care was taken to clean and prepare the seed, an operation which cannot be too carefully attended to by our farmers generally. The finest field of this grain that came under our notice belonged to T. Caverhill, Esq. on his delightful Island, and was so very superior, or, that to use a sporting phrase, *it distanced* all competition; it was sown partly on summer fallow, and on potatoe land well manured last season. The result afforded a decisive proof of the superiority of the fallow over any other system; the land was cleaner, and the crop much heavier than on the potatoe land adjoining.

OATS.—The competition on this grain was as usual very extensive; the quality of the grain will be good, in general, where it was sown early, but we found much of it that was only coming into ear, and very short in the straw—the greater part of such Oats will only be fit for fodder.

PEASE.—We found a considerable competition on Pease, and many of the fields were superior to any we had seen for several years past. We examined the effects of an experiment with lime as a top dressing on Pease, made by J. Wainwright, Esq. R. N., at his beautifully retired seat of *Silver Heights*, near St. Andrews. The limed part was more luxuriant and promised to be a much superior crop to the rest of the field, which was also very good; the soil is composed of clay and black vegetable mould under excellent cultivation.

INDIAN CORN.—The competition was rather less than usual, but some of the pieces were very excellent, and with a few weeks of the present favourable weather, will prove a good crop.

POTATOES.—The candidates for pre-eminence on this valuable root, were very numerous, and we had the pleasure to examine many large fields remarkable for neatness of tillage and luxuriant in growth. Much of this crop is late, however, and unless we are favoured with an open fall, free from early frosts, many of the fields will not come to maturity.

TURNIPS.—The competition on this rather precarious root was quite limited, but the quality promised to be very good in favourable situations and under proper management.

SUMMER FALLOW.—We regretted very much to find but few competitors on this valuable cleansing operation, which, in our opinion, is not sufficiently appreciated by the bulk of our yeomanry. We would strongly recommend to our farmers in general, to omit sowing late Oats, a practice too prevalent, and fallow such lands with manure; the result, we feel persuaded, will induce them to continue the operation as often as their lands require it.

In connection with fallowing land, we would mention that Fall Wheat has proved nearly a total failure this season. We examined some fields of this grain, which were fallowed last summer with much care and labour, but from the failure of the crop, were grown up with foul weeds, and the benefit anticipated from the fallowing operation was entirely lost. The Fall Wheat is so hazardous a crop in this part of the Province, that farmers should not risk their valuable labour on so precarious an article. One gentleman informed us that he sowed Fall Wheat for thirteen successive years, and that he had only *three* good crops during that period. With such clear demonstrations of its being unsuitable for our capricious climate, we consider it a species of agricultural insanity to persevere in sowing the grain.

BEST MANAGED FARMS.—We had twenty-eight competitors for this enviable distinction, and such was the generally superior economy, good management of both farms and buildings, that we exceedingly regretted the limited scale of Premiums at our disposal.

As the premiums awarded by the Society, not only awards agricultural merit, but at the same time furnishes a guide to strangers and others, desirous to purchase clean grain, we considered it would be doing justice to competitors on Wheat to publish the following list of names, whose grain was equally clean and fit for seed as the fields which obtained the premiums:—Capt. D. C. M'Lean, Beech Ridge, Argenteuil; Rev. Wm. Abbott, St. Andrews; Mr. Lauchlan M'Lean, Beech Ridge; Mr. Peter M'Martin, Carillon Hill; Mr. John M'Phee near St. Andrews; Mr. Duncan M'Martin, River Rouge; Mr. John Harrington, St. Andrews; and Mr. Samuel Lisconb, River Rouge.

In conclusion, we have only further to add, that we trust the Committee of Management will exert themselves, individually and collectively, to forward the views of the Society, which has already been productive of much benefit to this section of the District, both by introducing real improvements, and of doing away in a great measure, with that apathy and indifference to agricultural excellence, formerly but too prevalent amongst our illiterate and contented peasantry; and we indulge the hope, that the state of the Society's funds will admit of a more extended scale of Premiums for the ensuing season. The whole most respectfully submitted.

J. BTE CHARLEBOIS,
D. MACNAUGHTON,
JOHN M'MARTIN, Jr. } *Inspectors.*

St. Andrews, *Aug.* 22, 1836.

The following Premiums are awarded for this Season

BARLEY.

Mr. Jas. Clarke, Cote St. Pierre, best one arpent.
Mr. Peter M'Martin, Carillon Hill, second do
Mr. Alex. Demar, Chatham third do

RYE.

Capt. H. Chapman, St. Andrews, best 2 arpents.
Mr J. S. Hutchins, La Chute, second do
Mr. F. Ouellette, Cote St. Vincent, third do

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

Moses Davis, Esq St. Andrews, best 2 arpents.
Mr. Jas. Thompson, Chatham, second do
Mr. Edward Jones, St. Andrews, third do

WHEAT.

T. Caverhill, Esq. Isle Carillon, best 2 arpents.
Mr. John Noyes, Chatham, second do
Capt. S. Burwash, River Rouge, third do

OATS.

Mr. Lachlan M'Lean, Beech Ridge, best 2 arpents.
Mr. Martin Albright, Bay of Carillon, second do.
Mr. John Fraser, River Rouge, third do

PEASE.

Mr. Duncan M'Martin, River Rouge, best 2 arpents.
J. Wainwright, Esq. Silver Heights, second do
Mr. Felix Lalonde, Eboulies, third do.

INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Matthew Burwash, Bay of Carillon, best 1 arpent.
Moses Davis, Esq. St Andrews, second do
Mr. John Harrington, St. Andrews, third do

POTATOES.

Mr. James Gordon, River Rouge, best 1 arpent.
T. Caverhill, Esq. Isle Carillon, second do
Mr. Wm. Jackson, Isle au Chat, third do

TURNIPS.

J. Wainwright, Esq. Silver Heights, best 1 arpent.
Mr. Martin Albright, Bay of Carillon, second do.

SUMMER FALLOW.

Mr. James Clarke, Cote St. Pierre, best 4 arpents.
T. Caverhill, Esq. Isle Carillon, second do
John Earle, Esq. St. Scholastique, third do

BEST MANAGED FARMS.

J. Wainwright, Esq. Silver Heights, first premium.
Capt. D. C. M'Lean, Beech Ridge, second do
Capt. S. Burwash, River Rouge, third do
Mr. Guillieme Godmaire, St. Scholastique, fourth do.

The foregoing Reports were read and approved, at a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee, and ordered to be published in the Montreal papers.

L. H. MASSON,
Secretary of the County of Two Mountains Agricultural Society

St. Andrews, *Aug.* 27, 1836.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Quebec, Sept. 14, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Edwin Pridham, George Kains and John Wilson, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the Township of Grenville, in the County of Two Mountains, under 6th Wm. IV, cap. 17.

D. B. Papineau, William M. Dole and Asa Cook, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Seigniory of Petite Nation, in the County of Ottawa.

George Brown, John Sinclair and Joseph Huston, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Township of Chatham, in the County of Two Mountains.

Edward S. Jones, Esq., to be Commissioner for ditto, ditto, in the Parish of Pointe Clair, in the County of Montreal.

Francis Rivard, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary, for this Province.

QUEBEC, *Sept.* 15, 1836.

Olivier Berthelet, J. Redpath, Tancred Bouthillier, J. W. Dunscomb and Pierre Beaubien, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending, preserving and keeping in repair the Lachine Canal.

LEMBER.—There are in operation at Bangor, Maine, and its vicinity, upwards of two hundred saw mills, which manufacture at least 1,500,000 feet of lumber daily.

THE LONGEST KIND.—They have a chap in Louisville, Ky. only 19 years old, who measures 7 feet 6½ inches in few heeled stockings. He'd better turn chimney sweep.—climbing would be needless.—*Dedham Adv.*

ANECDOTE OF THE MAYOR OF TIVERTON.—During the time when Wesley and Whitfield were gaining so many converts in many parts of England, the former came one day to preach at Tiverton. This created considerable excitement in town, and the mayor, fearing some riot might ensue, issued his proclamation, commanding Wesley to desist, as it was dangerous to the peace and good order that he should preach in that place. On being remonstrated with, he made the following laconic reply:—"I don't see what reason there can be for any new religion in Tiverton? Why do we want another way of going to heaven when there's so many already? Why sir, there's the Old Church, and the New Church, that's one religion: there's Parson Kiddell's at the Pitt meeting, that's two: Parson Westcott's in Peter street, that's three: and old Parson Terry's in Newport street, is four. Four ways of going to heaven! If they won't go to heaven by one or the other of these ways, by——they shan't go to heaven at all from Tiverton while I am Mayor of the town."

INGENIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.—A gentleman of the Temple received his laundress's weekly account the other day, made out to him in the style of spelling and hand writing peculiar to the sisters of the suds, but there was one charge of 1s. 6d. "*for skewering the stars*," which defied even his practical comprehension. After wondering for some time how such a work could have been performed, and still more, why it should have been executed particularly at his expense, the debtor sent for Mrs. Pearlash, when the reading turned out to be, "*for scouring the stairs.*"

ARTESIAN WELLS.—M. Arago, on Wednesday, in delivering a lecture on the theory of the central heat of the earth, related an operation at this time carrying on in Paris, which may be of the highest importance not only to science but to public economy. The municipality have ordered an Artesian well to be pierced near the Barrierre des Martyrs; but the men employed, after getting to a depth of 900 feet without find ing water, came to a stratum of chalk, so thick that the undertaking would have been given up but for the interference of men of science, who wished it to be continued, with a view to the elucidation of the above theory. According to observations made by means of a thermometer, no doubt remains as to a fact which hitherto it has not been possible to verify with any degree of precision—namely, that the temperature of the earth rises in regular proportion towards the centre; so that in the tenth degree from the surface all known matter must be in a state of fusion. At the point to which the perforation in question has reached, M. Arago expects a spring of water will arise of a sufficient degree of heat to warm public establishments, supply baths, and serve for other purposes.—(*London Globe.*)—The results of these experiments agree with those ascertained by Professor Phillips, in the Northumberland coal mines, and Mr. Fox in the mines of Cornwall.

MAIL COACHES IN ENGLAND.—In England there are 55 four horse and 43 two-horse mails. In the four-horse mails the rate of travelling varies from eight miles to ten miles five furlongs per hour. There is one exception, the Davenport and Falmouth mail which goes only seven miles and two furlongs per hour. The average is probably about nine miles two furlongs. They all carry four inside passengers, and either three or four outside, except one which carries six outside, and two which carry eight. In the two-horse mails, the rate varies from six miles to nine miles two furlongs, and will probably average about seven miles six furlongs. The passengers are almost invariably four inside and four outside. The average speed travelled by both classes is eight miles seven furlongs. The average mileage for four-horse mails is 1½ per mile, for two-horse ditto, 1¾. The rate of the London and Holyhead mail is ten miles one furlong per hour; of the London and Edinburgh nine miles six furlongs. The difference of three furlongs per hour is equal to 1-26th part of the time.

THE SPEED OF STEAMERS.—I have myself proved by experiments on canals, that when the speed of the boat is increased beyond a certain limit, its draught of water is rapidly diminished; and in the case of a large steam raft constructed on the river Hudson, it was found that when the speed was raised to twenty miles an hour, the draught of water was diminished by seven inches. I have, therefore, no doubt that the increased speed of steamers is attended with a like effect; that, in fact, they rise out of the water, so that, although the resistance is increased by reason of their increased speed, it is diminished in a still greater proportion by reason of their diminished immersion.—*Lardner on the Steam Engine.*

EXTRA COST OF FLOUR IN THE COTTON TRADE.—The flour used in the processes of weaving and bleaching, forms an item in the cost of cotton goods of much more consequence than even at first sight might be supposed. The quantity of flour used upon each piece of cloth is proportioned to the weight of cotton which it contains; so that the extra British cost arising from this source is greatest in those heavy fabrics in which foreign competition is most formidable, and in which the tax on cotton wool, and other causes of its enhancement, are most severely felt. Mr. Graham says that he has paid in duty on flour from £600 to £700 annually, on an average of several years.—*Dr. Ure's Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain.*

PITT'S POWERS OF SLEEP.—However violent might have been the previous agitation of his mind, yet in a very few minutes after he laid his head on his pillow he never failed to sink into profound repose. So difficult, indeed, was it to awaken him, that his valet usually shook him before he could be roused from his sleep. One of his private secretaries used to affirm that no intelligence, however distressing, had power sufficient to break his rest. On that account he never locked or bolted the door of his bed-chamber. I recollect a circumstance which took place several years subsequent to this time—it happened in 1796—strongly corroborative of the above facts. Pitt, having been much disturbed by a variety of painful political occurrences, drove out to pass the night at Dundas, at Wimbledon. After supper the minister withdrew to his chamber, having given his servant directions to call him at seven the ensuing morning. No sooner had he retired than Dundas, conscious how much his mind stood in need of repose, repaired to his apartment, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket, at the same time enjoining the valet on no consideration to disturb his master, but to allow him to sleep as long as nature required. It is a truth, that Pitt neither awoke nor called any person till half-past four the following day, when Dundas, entering his room, together with his servant, found him still in so deep a sleep that it became necessary to shake in order to awaken him. He had slept uninterrupted during more than 14 hours.—*Wraxall.*

The ages of Mr. Jeremiah Trask, and his four sisters, now living in Beverly, amount in the aggregate to four hundred and five years.

Mrs. Fox, the widow of the late Right Honorable C. J. Fox, is still living, and in good health, at Ann's Hill, Cheltenham, although she has completed her eighty-ninth year.

The following was written on the failure of two bankers in the county of Cork, of the name of Gonne and Going:—

"Going and Gone, are now both one,
For Gonne is Going, and Going's gone."

Dr. Lettsom's manner of signing his prescriptions, (I Lettsom) gave birth to the following, with which the doctor himself is said to have been highly amused:—

"When any patients call in haste,
I physick, bleed and sweate em;
If after that, they chuse to die,
Why, what cares I? *I Lets'em.*"

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1836.

Tomorrow the Provincial Legislature meets. Of speculation on the probable results of the Session, if there be one in good earnest, there has been very little among the oracles of the majority; and it would be tedious and fruitless labour for any other than the initiated, to attempt foretelling the movements of any branch of our strangely composed Legislature. The House of Assembly, or in other words the Commons House, is a rare assemblage of all the "rough and tumble" would-be-patriots in the country. The Legislative Council cannot be so easily described, as it is difficult to know, whether or not those members who shewed a strong disposition last winter to change their politics, will appear in this with their coats completely turned. And, than His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and nearly the entire official corps, a better combination of elements for a game at cross purposes could in no other political arena be found. His Lordship has had, we presume, ere this, ample experience, of the evils of a house divided against itself; and so have the inhabitants of Lower Canada.

In these circumstances, then, it were folly to *appear* wise in regard to the future; and, instead of speculating on what the Legislature can, will, or ought to do, we shall wait patiently for an account of its doings. Every one of its acts, affecting the public weal, we shall fearlessly canvass. Our standard of judgment, however, shall not be the mistaken interests of a party, which may be opposed to those of our common country. Is it right, or is it wrong? will it prove beneficial or prejudicial to the community? are questions which, to the exclusion of all others, will be considered by us in reference to every Legislative measure. We are determined to apply them.

A letter, as impertinent in manner as it is weak in matter, appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, signed a "TORY, &c." (we cannot afford room for the whole of the long signature,) in which the writer takes us to task for having, according to him, asserted "that "the Tory journals of England have the ex-"*clusive* merit of publishing that vile trash, "the Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk, and "further assuming that it is done for the "purpose of raising a hue and cry against "the Catholics of Ireland."

Our words were, that the poison, the "trash," "has been served up anew by the Tory journals of Britain, for the purpose o raising a hue and cry against the Roman Catholics of Ireland." Our long-tailed "TORY" has engrafted an additional idea upon this statement, by the use of word "exclusive;" and if he will dock his misrepresentation of our assertion of this significant adjective, he will then be at liberty, as far as we are concerned, to regard the conduct of the English journals in question, as a "merit."

As to the truth of our statement quoted above, "A TORY, &c.," will find evidence in the columns of the *London Standard*, the most learned, talented and respectable of the Tory journals of England, and in those of the *Morning Chronicle*, a leading Whig paper, where the pious and anti-Popish credulity of the *Standard* and its school is exposed. We forget if the "gentleman by courtesy" of Printing House Square, London, took up MARIA's cause, but if our long-tailed Tory friend manifests any wish for it, we can give him from the renegade *Times*, specimens of abuse of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, that will nearly match the accusations in the "Awful Disclosures," directed against the Roman Catholic clergy of Canada.

But, a "TORY, &c.," is not yet done with us. In a strain that transcends the happiest efforts of the Little Fedlington editor, he asks:—

"Will he, upon the honor of a gentleman, (for I suppose, by courtesy, he is entitled to be so called,) in his next publication, deny that in publishing the slanderous remarks above alluded to, he had no intention of raising a hue and cry against the Established Church, and to add his puny efforts to those of the many to destroy that which has stood the test of ages, and which will, I trust, under the blessing of Him who alone knows the secrets of our hearts, yet stand, though assailed by the united efforts of that all-powerful association lately established, under

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
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