

standing there conspicuously at the bar to listen for a while to a stream of Colonial Advocate in the purest vein. After speaking against time, with an immense shew of heat for a considerable while—a thing at which he was an adept—the scene was brought to a close by a general hubbub of impatience at the outrageous irrelevancy of the harangue arising throughout the House, and obliging the orator to take his seat. The petition of the Bishop was then in due form received, and he, with his numerous retinue of robed clergy, withdrew.

We now proceed with our memoranda of the early press. When Fothergill was deprived of his office of King's Printer in 1825, he published for a time a quarto paper of his own, entitled the *Palladium*, composed of scientific, literary, and general matter. Mr. Robert Stanton, King's Printer after Fothergill, issued on his own account for a few years, a newspaper called *The U. E. Loyalist*, the name, as we have seen, borne by the portion of the *Gazette* devoted to general intelligence while Mr Stanton was King's Printer. *The U. E. Loyalist* was a quarto sheet, well printed, with an engraved ornamental heading resembling that which surmounted the *New York Albion*. The *Loyalist* was conservative, as also was a local contemporary after 1831, the *Courier*, edited and printed by Mr. George Gurnett, subsequently Clerk of the Peace, and Police Magistrate for the City of Toronto. The *Christian Guardian*, a local religious paper which still survives, began in 1825. The *Patriot* appeared at York in 1833. It had previously been issued at Kingston; its whole title was "*The Patriot and Farmer's Monitor*," with the motto, "*Common Sense*," below. It was of the folio form, and its Editor, Mr. Thos. Dalton, was a writer of much force, liveliness and originality. The *Loyalist*, *Courier*, and *Patriot* were antagonists politically of the *Advocate* while the latter flourished; but, fighting on the side whose star throughout the civilized world was on the decline, they were unequal to the achievement of what they undertook to do.

Notwithstanding its conservatism, it was in the *Courier* that the memorable revolutionary sentiments appeared, so frequently quoted afterwards in the *Advocate* publications: "the minds of the well-affected begin to be unhinged; they already begin to cast about in their mind's eye for some new state of political existence, which shall effectually put the colony without the pale of British connexion;" words written under the irritation occasioned by the dismissal by the Crown of the Attorney and Solicitor General for Upper Canada in 1833. For a short time prior to 1837, McKenzie's paper assumed the name of *The Constitution*. A faithful portrait of McKenzie's will be seen at the beginning of the first volume of his "*Life and Times*," by Mr. Charles Lindsay, a work that will be carefully and profitably studied by future investigators in the field of Upper Canadian history. Excellent portraits of Mr. Gurnett and of Mr. Dalton are likewise extant in Toronto.

We have spoken once, we believe, of the *Canadian Freeman's* motto, "*Est natura hominum novitatis arde*;" and of the *Patriot's*, just above, "*Common Sense*." Fothergill's "*Weekly Register*" was headed by a brief cento from Shakspeare: "Our endeavour will be to stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure—: we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice." Other early Canadian newspaper mottoes which pleased the boyish fancy years ago, and which may still be pleasantly read on the face of the same long-lived and yet flourishing publications, were the "*Mores et studia et populos et prœlia dicam*," of the *Quebec Mercury*, and the "*Animos novitate tenebo*" of the *Montreal Herald*. The *Mercury* and *Herald* likewise retain to this day their respective early devices: the former, *Hermes*, all proper as the heralds would say, descending from the sky, with the motto from Virgil, *Mores et Studia et Populos et Prælia dicam*. the latter the Genus of Fame, bearing in one hand the British crown, and sounding as she speeds through the air her trump, from which issues the above-cited motto. Over the editorial column the device is repeated, with the difference that the floating Genius here adds the authority for her quotation—Ovid, a la Dr. Pangloss. Underneath the floating figure are many minute roses and shamrocks; but towering up to the right and left with a significant predominance, for the special gratification of Montrealers of the olden time, the thistle of Scotland. Besides these primitive mottoes and emblematic headings, the *Mercury* and *Herald* likewise retain, each of them, to this day a certain pleasant individuality of aspect in regard to type, form and arrangement, by which they are each instantly to be recognized. This adherence of periodicals to their native physiognomy is very interesting, and in fact advantageous, inspiring in readers a certain tenderness of regard. Does not the cover of *Blackwood*, for example, even the poor United States copy of it, sometimes awaken in the chaos of a public reading-room