

earliest newspaper published below, was the *Quebec Gazette*, long under the able management of the late Mr. Neilson, and now under that of Mr. Middleton of Quebec. We have heard that Mr. Neilson was the oldest editor in Canada. The *Quebec Gazette* was established, it seems, in 1764. It has always taken a stand in favour, we believe, of civil and religious freedom. In connection with the Upper Canada list of papers, a short one is given of those of Lower Canada, not containing probably more than half the number. We may however remark that Lower Canada does not contain more than half the number of papers that our section of the country does. The history of the Press, its progress and state are a fair index of the civilization and refinement of the people who support it. The same may be said of literature generally in all ages. Where we see the Press bold, manly, honest, enlightened and free, the people its readers will correspond. Where we see the Press well supported the people will be found to be a reading and educated people. No instrument ever used by mankind has been so powerful to enlighten and instruct as this. It should be guarded, and its rights and liberty surrounded with protection to the same extent that trial by jury is. No country can be truly free that has not a free and enlightened Press. Every family that values its interests, or that has a proper regard for the rights of our country should take a newspaper. It is the common sense value of the body politic and with all its faults the best protector of our civil and religious rights. With all its faults we say,—for faults it has amongst us and elsewhere. The Press should never be the upholder of mobs, or civil or religious wrongs; for abuses upheld may recoil upon the heads of those who now support them. It will honestly differ upon religious and political questions as all men do; but when this is the case let sober argument be resorted to, not slander and misstatements, and above all let the Press be the last to foster a breach of the law or a resort to brute force in man.

No country on earth has so many newspapers as that of our neighbours the Americans. England is next, then France. These three nations are the freest on earth, whilst at the same time the most learned and powerful. The *Constitutional* newspaper published at Newark, now Niagara, in 1799, was the first of a political nature ever commenced in Canada West. It was edited and published by Gideon and Sylvester Tiffany, as we have before stated. One of these gentlemen, probably the oldest living editor in Canada, if not in America, is now living at the advanced age of near eighty, in the village of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex. He has, we believe, lived there since the year 1808, or thereabouts. We do not know the time during

ly after its discontinuance about the year 1806, the father of the editor of this paper published for a short period in the then Niagara District, a weekly periodical called the *Bee*. We have never seen a copy of it nor do we know how long it was published. The oldest inhabitants, however, are quite familiar with the fact of its publication. Near twenty years have elapsed since the death of its editor who came to Canada at a very early period. About the same period Mr. Willocks published a paper called the *Freeman's Guide*, in the same District, concerning which we know but little. In 1816 and 1817 a Mr. Ferguson published at Niagara, a paper called the *Spectator*, in which Mr. Gourlay's letters used to appear; and for the insertion of which he was cruelly treated by Canadian courts. About the year 1820 a Mr. Cockerill commenced the publication of a paper called the *Phoenix*, at Dundas. The *Gleaner* was commenced and published at Niagara by Mr. Heron, about the same time. At a later period, between the years 1820 and 1830, the *Gore Balance* and the *Observer*, the *Canadian Advocate* and the *Canadian Freeman* were published; the three last at Little York, now Toronto. Mr. Gurnett of Toronto, then of Ancaster, had something to do with the *Gore Balance*. Mr. Carey, still living, published the *Observer*, Mr. Collins the *Freeman*, and Mr. Mackenzie the *Advocate*.

We observed in our previous remarks that the *Gazette* a paper mostly devoted to official advertisements was published at Little York at a very early date. We must here, however, correct one thing in our former article with respect to Dr. Horne being the Editor of the first *Gazette*. Titus, Geer, Simonds, and Waters, were the first publishers of the *Gazette*. John Bennett of Quebec published it in 1802 3 and 4, and longer perhaps. We were examining files of the *Gazette* of 1803, and perceive that it was then used as well for an official medium as a general newspaper. In one of these old *Gazettes* we see that the late John Neilson of Quebec was then publishing a periodical called the *British American Register* in 1803, at the price of two guineas a year, at Quebec. The *Gazette* continued a sort of political paper down to 1820. It was about this time the first papers were started in Western Canada after the *Gleaner*, *Constitutional* and *Bee*, &c.

The Seat of Government of Western Canada was first held at Kingston, then at Newark, Navy hall or Niagara, as it was called at different times, and then at York. We suppose the *Gazette* was published at Kingston and Newark before the year 1803.

The following is a list of all the Periodicals with which we are acquainted, now in existence in Western Canada. It will be seen from this how much we exceed Lower Canada in the number of our papers:—

#### RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

The Missionary Record, The Church, The Canada Christian Advocate, The Canada Evangelist, Amherstburg. The Evangelist of Hamilton, The Christian Observer, (Baptist.) The Christian Mirror, (Disciples.) The Watchman of Toronto, The Christian Guardian, Canadian Presbyterian.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Journal of Education, The Canadian Son of Temperance and Literary Gem, The Agriculturist of

#### PAPERS IN COUNTIES AND SMALL TOWNS.

Ontario Reporter, Oshawa Reformer, Barrie Magnet, Bowmanville Messenger, Port Hope Watchman, Streetsville Review, Peterboro Despatch, Napanee Bee, Bathurst Courier, Cobourg Star, Dundas Warder, Dumfries Courier, Paris Star, Galt Reporter, Woodstock British American, Huron Signal, Huron Loyalist, Owen Sound Comet, Sandwich Oak, The Lambton Herald, Samia, The Essex Advertiser or Courier, The Voice of the Fugitive of Amherstburg, The Chippawa Advocate, The Niagara Chronicle, The St. Catharines Mail, The St. Catharines Constitutional, Cornwall Constitutional, St. Catharines Journal, St. Thomas Watchman, The Perth Courier, The Picton Sun, The Picton Gazette, The German Canadian, Waterloo, The Prescott Freeholder, The Prescott Telegraph, Carleton Place Herald, Lanark Observer, Malden Independent, St. Thomas Tribune.

#### POLITICAL.

Toronto:—The Examiner, The Globe, (Semi-weekly.) The Patriot, (Daily.) The Colonist, (Semi-weekly.) The North American, The Canada Gazette, (Official.) The Mirror

Hamilton:—The Spectator, The Gazette, The Journal and Express.

London:—The Times, The Free Press, The Prototype and Western Globe.

Kingston:—Chronicle and News, The Argus, The Whig, The Herald.

Bellefleur:—The Intelligencer, The Hastings Chronicle.

Simcoe:—The Norfolk Messenger, The Long Point Advocate, The Simcoe Standard.

Brantford:—The Herald, The Courier.

Guelph:—The Advertiser, The Herald.

Chatham:—The Advertiser, The Planet.

Brookville:—The Statesman, The Recorder.

Prescott:—The Constitutional.

Bytown:—The Orange Lily, The Ottawa Citizen.

#### LOWER CANADA.

Montreal:—The Courier, The Herald, The Gazette, The Witness, The Temperance Advocate, The Garland, The Snow Drop, The Sunday School Record, The Presbyterian, The Pilot, The Minerva, The Transcript L'Avenir.

Quebec:—The Gazette, The Chronicle.

Sherbrooke:—The Sherbrooke Gazette, The Academic News.

#### FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The rattle snake finds a superior foe in the deer and the black snake. Wherever a buck discovers a rattle snake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up within ten or twelve feet of the snake—then leaps forward and aims to sever the body of the snake with his bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is most commonly successful, but if otherwise the buck repeats the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and fatality of his successful manœuvre leave but a slight chance for a victim either to escape or to inject his poison into his more alert antagonist. The black snake is also, more than an equal competitor against the rattle snake. Such is its celerity of motion, not only in running, but in entwining itself round its victim, that the rattle snake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace. When the black and rattle snakes are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of its own body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him within five or six folds; he then stops and looks the strangled foe in the face, to ascertain the effect produced on his corseted body. He shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied, and the screws tightened—the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty