perly demanded of the Governor, by message, a copy of Captain Bayfield's Survey, and his Excellency promised, so far back as the 20th February, to forward the request of the House to his Majesty's Government, and no doubt the required information will be duly furnished without any expense to the colony."

Now, the *Vindicator* might have known, as Mr. Leslie assuredly did, for e was then a member of what our contemporary calls a "political club at the other end of the town," that Captain Bayfield's survey of the Lake, which it appears His Excellency has promised to procure from the Admiralty, was communicated to the Committee in May 1831. Capt. Bayfield, although he suggests difficulties, which practical engineers have said can be easily overcome, does not consider the project at all impracticable, and it was for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of persons competent from their experience in such works, to give a *decided* opinion, that the new survey was asked for.

The *Vindicator* further makes an unsuccessful attempt to shield our magnanimous House of Assembly, from the disgrace attaching to their obstinate denial of all enquiry into the state of the Laws of the Province, touching Bankruptcy and Insolvency, through the medium of Commissioners, by saying that:—

"The Committee seem to have forgotten to mention at whose door the fault lies, out of respect, we presume, to the Hon. the Members of the Legislative Council present. The Assembly, the Committee knew well, did pass a *Cessio Bonorum* Bill, on the Scotch principle, for the relief of unfortunate debtors. The Legislative Council *threw it out. Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

The Committee did not petition for the renewal of an old Law that had fallen into disuse in the Province, but for *enquiry*, and it is even untrue that the *Cessio Bonorum* Bill which passed the Assembly was thrown out in the Legislative Council. That Bill was only received from the Assembly on the 9th March, and was immediate'y referred to a special Committee. On the 11th March our precious Representatives chose to stop the business of the Session by retiring to their homes, and Parliament was prorogued before the Committee could report upon the Bill—this is what the *Vindicator* calls throwing out the Bill. We re-echo the *Vindicator's* own quotation, "*palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

We have no room for the whole, but we subjoin the concluding sentences of some judicious remarks in yesterday's *Irish Advocate*:—

"We hope and trust that the sterling and really conservative principles of our Constitution, equally removed from irresponsible power and levelling democracy, will be ever upheld in British America—satisfied as we are that the happiness of its inhabitants, and its connection with the Mother Country, depends upon the diffusion of the principles we have advocated. We therefore would deplore (as some would seem to surmise to be the case) that the yet *unpublished* proceedings of our Delegates should be thought to contain any thing against the spirit of true constitutional liberty. Much was expected from this assembly: and it would be a grievous disappointment to the truest friends of liberty, if these suspicions should prove correct. At all events immediate publicity must be given to their proceedings. The people have a right to demand it; the people have a right to know what has been done in their name; and the longer the publication is delayed, the greater will be the alarm and suspicion of the true friends of the Constitution."

A young man of the name of St. Louis dit Filiatreau, was drowned at Isle Jesus, opposite the village of Terrebonne, on Saturday last. It appeared that he had gone to bathe immediately after supper, and that while in the water at a little distance from the shore, he had a fit, and was unable to render himself any assistance.

The *Minerve*, from which the above account is taken, mentions another instance of a precisely similar kind, that occurred on the same day in this city, but which was not attended with such fatal consequences, as the current of the river fortunately carried him against a crib of wood, where he remained for some time, until at length he was able to drag himself with difficulty out of the water, and was carried home by some individuals who found him there.

The *Honey Moon*, and *Mary Stuart*, deservedly attracted a bumper house at the Theatre on Monday night.

The entertainments for this evening are the Tragedy of the *Gamester*, and the Farce of the *Hunter of the Alps*. In both pieces Mr. Abbott, who is justly celebrated, will play conspicuous parts.

The Railroad between St. Johns and Laprairie will, we understand, be opened for the transport of goods and passengers about the middle of this month.

There will be a sale of some valuable Oil Paintings this Morning at ten o'clock, at the Nelson Hotel. Many of them are extremely worthy of notice, and the admirers of paintings should not lose the opportunity of possessing themselves of some of them, as they will positively be sold.

The Ottawa Mail is now made up three times a week, on the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half-past eight o'clock, and will arrive about four o'clock on the afternoons of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

It is expected that in a few days hence, the damage done to the Rideau Canal will be repaired.

Late accounts from Mexico state that the Mexicans are making active preparations to assemble a large military force from every department of the Republic, to march upon Texas; and that it had been promulgated by the Provisional Government, that no act or concession by Santa Anna, while a prisoner, should be regarded as valid.

There is a new daily line of Steamboats between Albany and New York.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* says that Sherburne, the mid-shipman who killed young Key in a duel at Washington, has been stricken from the roll of the Navy by the President.

Mr. Madison, formerly President of the United States, and who bore a part in the Revolution, died on the 28th ult. He seems to be sincerely and generally lamented.

Eighty-four ships, thirty brigs and twenty-three schooners were laying at the port of New Orleans on the 11th ult., taking in freight and discharging.

The Steamer *St. George* arrived last night a little before ten o'clock with 36 cabin and 240 steerage passengers on board, and a barge in tow. By her we received the *Quebec Gazette* of Monday evening, in advance of the mail.

The *St. George* reports the *Mary*, which left this port a few days ago, aground below Three Rivers. She was being lightened.

Four square rigged vessels were announced at Quebec, on Monday evening.

The steamer *St. George*, arrived on Saturday, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on her way from Montreal; the wood-work covering the larboard engine and surrounding the funnel, having ignited. Fortunately, however, the fire was discovered in time for its being arrested, by which the boat and most probably a number of lives were saved.—*Quebec Gazette, July 4.*

The seigniory of Lauzon was not sold by the Sheriff on the 1st instant, as advertised.—*Ib.*

Commercial.

FROM 30th JUNE TO 2d JULY.

65 brls Flour,	-	Molson, Davies & Co.
192 do do	-	W. Bradbury.
221 do do	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
9 do do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
130 do do	-	Bostwick & Holcomb.
16 do do	-	Mitelberger & Platt.
50 do do	-	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
200 do do	-	R. Latham, Quebec.
429 do do	-	Torrance & Young, Quebec.
28 do do	-	Kay, Whitehead & Co.
134 do do	-	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
5 do Ashes,	-	A. Hume.
10 do do	-	Macintosh & Co.
9 do do	-	Hector Russell & Co.
8 do do	-	Whipple & Masson.
38 do do	-	Laroque, Bernard & Co.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

77 brls Ashes,	-	T. Follet.
9 do do	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
11 do do	-	Molson & Davies.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

19 brls Ashes,	-	B. Hart & Co.

Montreal Markets, *July 5.*—In *Ashes* there has been little to notice since our last report. Pots continue in good demand, sales of small parcels have been made at 35s. @ 35s. 6d.; and 36s. has been paid *upon time* for shipping parcels. Pearls remain dull at our last quotations. The following is the comparative statement of stocks on the 1st instant:—

July 1, 1836.	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Shipped	5563	3828	9411
In Store	872	594	1466
	6435	4422	10877
July 1, 1835.			
Shipped	6428	2260	8688
In Store	3037	282	3319
	9465	2542	11007
Deficiency in 1836			130

Flour is dull: some transactions in prime brands of U. C. Fine have taken place at 29s. In *Wheat* little business has been done; a lot of 1200 bushels U. C. good mixed has been placed at 5s. 7½d. @ 60 lbs., and this day 1500 bushels good plump Holstein, not free from weevil, brought at Auction 5s. 1d. @ 5s. 2d. @ 60 lbs. Some demand has been experienced for this article for export to the shores of Lake Champlain, but the transactions hitherto have been unimportant. *Provisions* are without alteration, the highest rate which we can learn to have been paid for Prime *Pork* is $17, cash. In *West India Produce* there is nothing doing worthy of notice. *Exchange* on England has shown a tendency to advance, and Merchants' Bills may be quoted at 9½ @ 9¾ for cash. Money continues scarce.

Bills on England for the 8th packet, were sold yesterday at 9½ @ 9¾ prem. for cash—chiefly at the former rate.

The Thursday evening edition of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:—"Western *Flour* is looking up, Southern goes off slowly; Georgetown in small lots, at $7,75 @ $8. Bills on England are 7½ @ 7¾."

At Rochester, Flour is selling at $6¼ @ $6½, and millers but little inclined to sell. Wheat 110 @ 125 cents @ bushel.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

Saturday, *July 2*, 1836.

Ashes.—Pots have advanced 25 cents since our last notice; the closing price for that description yesterday was $5,75. The sales of Pearls have been principally at $7,50, but closing at $7, which is a decline of 50 cents.

Flour and Meal.—Canal remains without change in prices, but very firm. Sales of common to good brands, $7 @ $7,12½; and Ohio, via Erie Canal, $6,75 @ $7. Southern is in very limited supply, and a further improvement realized; sales of Georgetown at $8 @ $8,12½; Philadelphia, $7,37½. Some Richmond City Mills, Gallego, sold at $8,25. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4,62½; Corn Meal is dull, some barrels sold at $4,37½.

Grain.—A lot of Baltic in all the Wheat in market unsold; 4000 bushels good Dutch Rye sold at 90 cents; 3000 North River, 98 @ 97.

Provisions.—Pork continues in good demand, and we advance our rates for Mess 50, and Prime 25 cents per barrel. In Beef no change. Lard is steady; 200 @ 300 bags first quality Western sold at 13; and 100 barrels fair, 11 cts. New Butter continues scarce, and in demand with an upward tendency in prices. New Cheese also continues scarce: sales at 10 cents. Hams are rather more animated.

Rice.—The market has been rather heavy, but without variation in prices. The sales of the week embrace about 400 tierces at $3,62½ @ $3,87½ per 100 lbs.; the latter for the primest quality. The stock is rather light.

Spices.—Further sales of 100 @ 200 bags Jamaica Pimento at 7¼ cents, 6 months; and, by auction, 10 do. 6¼ cents, cash. S. S.

Tallow.—A large sale of Western, 28,000 lbs. has been made at 8¾ cents per lb. The market continues bare of Foreign.

Teas.—By auction on Thursday, 100 half chests Souchong, (Albion's cargo,) sold at 28¾; 12 cases canisters do. (Panama,) 51; 70 chests Powchong, (Albion,) 29; 20 half chests Pecoe, (Tuscan,) 34 cents per lb. all stopped, 6 mos.

Exchange.—The sales of Foreign Bills for the Packets which sailed yesterday, were at the following rates: on London, opening at 7¾, declining at the close to 7½. France, f.5,27½. The demand for all descriptions was moderate.

Boston Market, June 30.

Ashes in good demand, and prices looking up. Sales Pots 5¾ @ 5¾, and Pearls 7¾ @ 7¾ cts. Flour—The demand continues brisk, acting against the moderate supplies and reduced stock in market, and has caused prices of all kinds to advance considerably. Sales several hundred brls Genesee today $7,62½.

Baltimore Market, June 28.

Flour.—We have to note a further advance in the prices of all descriptions, produced by the continuance of unfavourable weather for the crops, and by the smallness of the supplies arriving at market. The wagon price of Howard street Flour is $7, that price being generally paid by dealers for 2 or 3 three days past. The State price is variously quoted at $7,26, $7,37½ and $7,50. Sales by the dray load at $6,50, and one parcel is also reported to us to have been sold at that price to-day. 40 bbls City Mills Flour at $7,25, but holders now expect more. Susquehanna Flour at $7,25 @ $7,37½, as in quality.

Grain.—No wheat at market.

From the Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday.

Flour.—Yesterday the wagon price was $7, 02 @ $7,09—sales have been made from stores at $7,12½ but, holders now ask more in consequence of a general belief that the crops have sustained further material injury by the late rains.

Immense Freight.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the receipts of the steamer *Michigan*, Captain Allen, to Chicago, independent of the bar bill, were $14,500, being full both ways.

Gold Coinage.—We learn that during the last week, the unprecedented sum of $349,895 has been coined in gold at the Mint of the United States.—*Journal of Commerce.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 2.

Brig Dalmarnock, M'Farlane, New York, order, ballast.

Bark Protector, Robson, Yarmouth, do, do, 273 settlers.

Four, P. M.—the telegraph announces 3 square rigged vessels.

CLEARED.—JULY 2.

Bark Monarch, Welsh, Glasgow, Laurie & Bourne.
Bark Lord Melville, Redpath, Plymouth, Lemesurier & Co.
Cyprus, Robinson, Liverpool, W. Shraples. & Co.
Brig Liverpool, Nesbitt, Whitby, Curry, Grueber & Co.
Sophia, Easton, Greenock, Mason, Strang & Co.
Ida, Ord, Limerick, W. Price & Co.
Ship Robert, Gibson, Liverpool, E. Bard.
Brig Preston, Cordain, Dover, Pemberton.
Brigt Superb, Huelin, Jersey, Ayliwin & Rend.
Brig Stamper, Scurr, Chester, Symes & Ross.
Ship Tulloch Castle, Roxby, Tralee, do.
Schr Dorchester, Oldriew, St. John, N. B. R. Pemington.
Unity, Smith, Halifax, N. S. H. Duborl.
Bark Maria, Chapman, Dundalk, Lemesurier & Co.
Brig Stamfordham, Heron, Cardiff, do.
Barq Active, Robson, Dungarvon, do.
Emma, Hudson, London, do.
Brig Anna, Wheelwright, Cardigan, Symes & Ross.
Ship Asprey, Kirk, Leith, A. Gilmour & Co.

July 3.

Bark Sapphire, Hall, 18th June, Newfoundland, Lemesurier & Co, ballast.
Brig Thomas & William, Reed, 17th do, do, Gilmour & Co, do.
Trio, Conner, 18th do, do, order, do.
Resolution, Sigsworth, 15th do, do, do.
Agnes, Outerbridge, 23d May, Limerick, W. Price & Co, do, 152 settlers.
Buoyant, Carse, 18th June, Newfoundland, order, ballast.
Wainsback, Young, 16th do, do, do.
Integrity, Thompson, 26th May, Bordeaux, order, do.
Brigte Hortia, Baker, 16 days from Gaspé, F. Buteau, fish, 6 settlers from Charlotte Douglass.
Schr Governor Tyler, Miller, St. Vincent, J. Leayeraft & Co, rum and sugar.
A Schooner from St. George's Bay, to S. Sheppard, with fish.

July 4.

Brig Ringdove, Willmot, 19th June, Newfoundland, Symes & Ross, ballast.
Diana, Miller, 16th do, do.
Brig Nancy, Achyson, Yarmouth, W. Price & Co.
Ship Wm. Ritchie, Kenn, Belfast, do.
Brig Dove, Love, Greenock, R. M'Lellan.
Bark Mary Ann Peteys, Mills, Liverpool, Sharples.
Ship Jessie, Green, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Vanus, Simmons, Yarmouth, Pembertons.
Jane Haddow, Hamilton, Greenock, M'Lellan.

AT GROSSE ISLE.

Amphion, 25th May, Dublin, 1 cabin and 98 steerage passengers.

PASSENGERS.

In the Caroline, for London—Mr. Wickstead, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. Penton.

In the Ann, for New Ross—Mrs D. S. Stuart, and three children, Mrs. Henley and Miss Casey, Mr. G. Colley.

Number of Emigrants to July 2, 1836..	10,923	
Do do do 1835..	6,518	
Difference in favor of this year.....		10,415

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, and Settlers, at the Port of Quebec, up to 2d July of 1835 and 1836:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1835	472	137570	6080
1836	561	165398	16897
Difference in favor of 1836	89	27828	10917

The ship Cumberland, 356 tons, old measurement, lately brought up from Rio, where she was waterlogged last fall, and now laying off the India Wharf, was sold by auction on Saturday last, with all her materials, for £3 9 ton. The cargo shipped on board last fall was sold as follows:—

104 pn. Red Pine timber, 4019 f. 11 in. 9 pts. @ 6d.
254 pn. White do 16,831 6 3 @ 9d.
1 mille W. I. Staves W. O. @ £16.
300 Pipe Staves. @ £3.
500 Deals @ £2 10.

The yacht Rattlesnake, formerly Commodore Barrie's, was sold for £245.

The Cumberland was yesterday towed up by the steamer St. George, to Black's ship-yard, where she is to be repaired. In passencing up the river, being without a rudder, she became unmanageable, and ran foul of a brig in the stream, but little injury was sustained by either vessel.

The Jean Baptiste has been examined and the cause of her leaking found to have been a slight defect in caulking, a small strip having been passed over by the caulkers. The defect has been remedied and the vessel is now perfectly tight.

Miramichi, June 15.—Arrived from Quebec, schr Phœnix, Caldwell. 17, schr Nestor, M'Callum.

Halifax, June 15.—Arrived from Quebec, schr Sealflower, Hoffman.

St. John, N. B.—Arrived from Quebec, June 18, schr. Louisa, Batten; 19, schrs. Leo, Rees; Hertford, Buteau; Lord John Russell, Caldwell; and Restigouche Packet, Grant. 20, brig General Coffin, Andrews; schrs. Bachelor, Caldwell, and Montmorency, Sears.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED.—JUNE 30.

28. Brig William Reid, Ayton, Newcastle, general cargo, by Millar, Edmonstone & Co.

July 2.

29. Brig Amity, Dick, Broomielaw, general cargo, by P. M'Gill & Co.

REPORTS.

June 30.—Brig WILLIAM REED, AYTON, Newcastle, 75 pieces elm timber, 48 pieces pine do, 377 do deals, 2807 do standard staves and heading, 72 handspikes, 44 brls pot 18 do pearl ashes, Millar, Edmonstone & Co.; 4 brls pot 4 do pearl ashes, Cunningham & Buchanan; 109 brls pearl ashes, Blackwood & Kinnear; 6 brls pearl ashes, W. Peddie & Co.

July 2.—Brig AMITY, DICK, Glasgow, 100 brls. pearl, 100 do pot ashes, E. Cheney; 144 do pot, 95 do pearl ashes, 459 do flour, A. Macfarlane; 1606 pieces standard staves, 2200 West India do, 5 feet handspikes, 30 pre oars, P. M'Gill & Co.

LETTER BAGS AT THE EXCHANGE NEWS-ROOM.

Vessels.	Ports.	Close.
James Holmes,	Dublin,	Friday.
Thomas Hughes,	Belfast, & L'pool,	Saturday.
Thalia,	Liverpool,	"
Helen Mar,	London,	"
Elizabeth & Mary.	Dundee,	"

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836.

Papers to the 23d ultimo were received yesterday from the Lower Provinces, whose inhabitants, it would appear, are holding on the even tenor of their way in internal improvements, happily free from those violent political feuds which have so lamentably retarded the progress of this province.

The 13th ultimo had been dedicated by all classes of the inhabitants of St. Andrews, N. B. to a public expression of gratitude for the flattering prospects of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. The town and neighbourhood presented an animated scene of rejoicing on that day, from the bonfires that were blazing upon the adjoining hills, the firing of artillery and small arms, and in the evening from the illumination of the town, an exhibition of fireworks, &c. The strictest propriety and order prevailed during the whole proceedings. The St. Andrews' *Standard* concludes a detailed account of the rejoicings by stating that "the prevailing sentiment was a deep sense of the gratitude due to the Governor, and especially to his Majesty, for the paternal interest he takes in our prosperity, and for the generosity shown in ordering his royal donation to be so applied that it may be ascertained what further munificence he can bestow upon us." The Lieut. Governor, Sir Archibald Campbell, had notified to a deputation of the Company, that he was ready to put at their disposal the £10,000 granted out of the Crown Revenues.

Mr. C. Ferrier's return for the town of Hamilton, is spoken of as nearly certain. A national origin cry has been raised among the Irish voters in favor of his opponent, Mr. O'Reilly, but it turns out that Mr. O'R. is not an Irishman; so that the base minded device will fail to produce its intended effect. When shall all national prejudices be swallowed up in those other distinctions which are alone worthy of attention, and which refer to principles and character!

The elections for Northumberland and Durham terminated on Friday evening in favour of the Constitutional Candidates—M'Donell and Ruttan for the former, and Boulton and Elliot for the latter, by great majorities.

Messrs. Wickens and Robinson, both Constitutionalists, have been returned for Simcoe.

State of the poll at St. Catharines at one o'clock on Wednesday se'nnight:—

Constitutionalists.		*Radicals.*	
Rykert	177	Woodruff	94
Clark	8		

Mr. Abbott's personation of *Hamlet* on Tuesday night was beyond all praise. He will bear comparison in this character with the most celebrated tragedian, and to witness his acting was a high intellectual treat. We would in sober earnestness recommend all who have the soul to enjoy theatrical representation of the first order to witness Mr. Abbott, in any of the characters upon which his high fame rests.

To night Mr. Abbott appears as *Doran* in the Drama of the Exile, or Deserts of Siberia, and as *Tristram Fickle*, in the Farce of the Weathercock.

An English emigrant, of about 45 years of age, died on Saturday last, in a waggon which was conveying him and other emigrants from Laprairie to St. Johns, in consequence of having indulged too freely in spiritous liquors.

A fatal case of hydrophobia has occurred at Quebec, from the bite of a dog. Is there no danger to be apprehended in Montreal from the immense numbers of starved and snarling dogs that prowl about our streets? The magistrates will, it is hoped, take this into their consideration.

Sir John Colborne, family and suite slept at Chambly on Sunday night, and left for Sorel the following morning in the steamer *Union Canadienne*.

From our St. John's Correspondent we learn that a most valuable spring has recently been discovered in the vicinity of that place, the waters of which are said to equal those of Saratoga in medicinal properties. Several individuals have experienced relief from the use of them; and two gentlemen who were afflicted with sore eyes have been cured by the external use of the water. It is in contemplation to build a house for the reception of visitors.

On Sunday se'nnight a fine boy, aged six years, died at St. Johns, after a few hours illness, produced by eating too many strawberries during the day. It is supposed that he eat a black spider or some other poisonous insect with the berries.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column, of the most splendid Panoramic views ever exhibited, which have justly drawn forth the praise of most of the journals in Great Britain and Ireland. The exhibition will be opened to the public to-morrow evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Mr. Editor,—In prosecuting my design of exposing the real sentiments and leanings of that numerous and noisy party on this side of the Atlantic who are constantly ringing in our ears their overstrained admiration of our British Conservatives—and in no measured terms heaping censure on their opponents, I endeavoured to point out what seems to me the palpable ambiguity, to say the least, of their opinions and principles in regard to the first great question, Catholic Emancipation, which has divided these two parties—a measure of which the Whigs have the undisputed honor of being the original, voluntary and zealous authors and advocates, while the Tory administration by which it was actually carried, were, by their own confession, acting under the constraining force of an imperious and inexorable necessity. The egg was, indeed, hatched by the Tories—but it was not their own. The off-spring was in every feature most unlike the reputed Parents. "*Sic nos non nobis.*" The decided approbation which our transatlantic Tories have been pleased to express on behalf of the party who claim for the Church of England exclusively the whole of the Irish tithe revenue which, be it observed, is levied on Catholics and Protestant Dissenters as well as the members of the establishment, appears to me to preclude the very possibility of their being friendly at heart to the great measure of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, a measure which, in my judgment, could not be withheld, under the circumstances of the country and of the age, without the most extreme violation of the principles of justice and the rights of conscience, the inherent, inalienable rights of man. It is one of the most obvious and indubitable principles of political justice, that, when a whole people are taxed, the revenue arising from that tax should be applied for the good of the whole, that like the water evaporated from the soil by the solar heat, it should return in refreshing dews and showers, equally distributed to the whole surface from which it was evaporated. An enlightened divine and philosopher of the Church of England, one of her brightest ornaments, Dr. Paley, has with a magnanimous liberality, somewhat rare in his order, declared his opinion, that the majority in every country have a right to determine what should be the established religion of that country. If this be true, then the measure of Catholic emancipation is still far short of what is due to justice and to the religious rights of the vast majority of the people of Ireland. Nay, were we to eke out our liberality to the sister island, by the supernumerary boon proposed to be conferred upon her by the sinister projectors and authors of the Appropriation Tithe Bill, we should still fall short of the full payment of what we owe to our Irish Catholic brethren. If I am incorrect in thus supporting the claims of Ireland, on what ground, I demand, of right or justice can the Protestant establishments of Britain be said to rest? nay, on what right are the essential powers of national legislation and government founded, save that of the will or consent of the majority of the people? To deny this, is to sweep away every foundation of social order, to subvert the very basis of law, government and religious establishments. It is impossible to reconcile such views with any just or enlightened principles of religious toleration and liberty, worthy of the age in which we live, or indeed of any civilized society; and I confess my utter inability to comprehend how such political opinions, if I may not rather term them prejudices, can consist with any wise or liberal system of government; and certain I am that nowhere could they be more out of place, and out of season, than in these Colonies, or indeed in any part of the new world, in the present day—I cannot conceive a worse preparation for taking any part in our Canadian politics—that would afford the most distant prospect of serving or promoting the great end of public good—than to come to the discussion of them, with a mind seasoned, with prejudices which, however natural or common in a feudal society, cast in the mould of remote and barbarous ages, are here ridiculous and almost monstrous.

I cannot forbear expressing my honest conviction, that minds warped in any measure with such *politico-religious bigotry*, (a monstrous conjunction of terms—reflective of the unnatural combination of incongruous and incompatible principles,) are most unfit to direct or enlighten the public mind, or to aid, in any respect, the cause of social order and good government. What confidence can Roman Catholics generally, and more especially Irish Catholics in the Canadas, feel in those individuals, or parties, who thus not only sympathise—but unhesitatingly and bluntly avow their cordial and zealous sympathy—with those who stand arrayed in systematic opposition to their claims of equal rights and privileges, civil and religious. Is this the spirit, are these principles, by which we shall pour oil on the troubled waters of this distracted country—is this the wisdom, the policy, by which unity of feeling and interest is to be attained and preserved among the mixed and discordant masses which compose her population?

But our Tories on both sides of the Atlantic, seem to cherish an innate sympathetic antipathy (if such a conjunction of terms be admissible) against emancipation of every kind and degree. The day is not distant, when I remember reading, in the pages of a superlatively high Tory journal of this city—a vindication of the abominable doctrine of holding in a state of brutal bondage our fellow-men, the beings made after the image of God. The fear-nought Editor not only unsparingly abused the Whig projectors of the beneficent and god-like plan of emancipation of our West Indian slaves, but, "rushing in where angels fear to tread," called to the aid of a most unholy and inhuman cause, that Book which reveals to man the universal and triumphant reign of mercy in heaven above, in earth beneath, and throughout the boundless dominions of Him, who is love and whose tender mercies are over all his works. That Book, in one of first its pages records the promulgation of an edict, by the merciful Father of the universe, which may be regarded as his sanction of the gracious and divine charter, by which that holds his unalienable imprescriptible title to life, to liberty, and to all that becomes the honor and the dignity of the Being, who bears upon his soul the impression of the likeness of God. Contemplating "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, *for in the image of God made he man*," and emphatic words, they would lacker fitting station for a Temple dedicated to universal Freedom which is the same in effect—To Mercy and Humanity this we point with exulting triumph as to the authentic, divine, eternal charter of the rights of man—no empty unmeaning phrase—its deep and broad foundation deep and strong in this divine relationship with the human race—unchangeable as the eternal verities the truth of God!

The emancipation of an ancient and venerable race, once the peculiar people of God, who have a strong claim on our sympathy, affection and reverence, to whom we owe infinite obligations for blessings transcending all the treasures of knowledge, wisdom and science, which Heaven has have transmitted to modern ages, is about to be proposed a second time by these same colonial Whigs—would fain hope for the honour of human nature, the honour of the Christian name—for the credit of the fame of Britain, as the mother and the nurse of Liberty, civil and religious, that Tory or Ministerial opposition will not again sully our country's fame, by defeating a measure congenial with the wishes and every generous and noble mind!

Will those gentlemen who participate in, or rejoicingly, so sympathetically, in the triumph of our Irish Tories, in defeating every attempt to establish a perfect equality of rights among all classes, at least to remove all needless and vexatious disabilities and exclusions, tell us what the world think, how they would feel, if an overwhelming majority of Protestants in Ireland, in Britain or in any other, (for principles that assume such as are immutable, universal, eternal, were held in scorn to an inconsiderable fraction of the population) as they not think that they would be less than men if they deserved to be slaves, if they did not use every means which God and nature had given them to vindicate their rights—to emancipate themselves—to what rightly constituted mind, who has the noble spirit of a man, or has respect to the dictates of common nature, would not sympathise, yea, not merely too, with their righteous cause, and utter no sympathies of man, those who could trample upon these doubted rights? All these great measures—Catholic Emancipation, the Tithe Appropriation Bill, the Irish Emancipation Bill, and that for the emancipation of our slaves in the West Indies, are based upon the same principles—the sacred, the inalienable rights of conscience—of man. Flowing from the prerogatives of our nature, ratified by the sanction of himself—they all follow naturally and unanimously as corollaries from the doctrine of civil and religious liberty, a doctrine resting upon deep substratum of truth. For the men, who have no favor to these principles and the practical measures founded upon them, we cannot sympathise with those who hold them in scorn and will not let them go, and keep them as their "dear as the ruddy drops that warm their hearts." I conceive it would not at this day, be easy to find a place in the bounds of the civilised world a fitting metaphor. Sure we are, they could not hold up their faces among many of the most despotic governments of Europe. The Russian Autocrat, whose will is the law throughout the vast range of his Empire, has freely accorded to the barbarous tribes under his sway, the full enjoyment, without prejudice to their civil status in society, of all religious privileges. The Russian Autocrat would laugh to scorn the bigotry of our Canadian Tories and would not deem them fit to be rulers and policemen even for his slaves and Barbarians. We would seriously put it to the common sense and candour, even had almost said of our antagonists themselves—but we will certainly submit it with confidence to the judgment of every mind—uninfected with insane and unreasonable prejudice—whether the staunch, unflinching abettors and aiettors of such illiberal measures as are which are the boast of our modern Tories, who are to glory in their shame, are not in fact the well wishers of this day and generation, inheriting and inspirit!—avowing all the intolerance, rancorous and bigotry, in the nineteenth century, to those who are now mismamed Papists, have not and expressly renounced in the face of the world, not in their theoretical doctrine, at least, in actual practice.

We would fain ask Protestants who hold these doctrines, what is their idea of the essence of Protestantism, in the name and profession of which we are so forward to glorify themselves and their principles. We would humbly submit to their critical scrutiny the following definition. *A Protestant is one who claims and asserts, as his first, his dearest liberty, at his own Divine right*, to follow his reason and his conscience wherever they lead, without any responsibility to man—for the result." He calls no man master on earth—for one is his master, which is in Heaven." We are inclined to question the right, the title to the honorable appellation of all who would not freely give to others the liberties and privileges, which they would reasonably claim for themselves and their party at like circumstances. "A believer in the dogmas of the Church of Rome, and even a zealot for proselytism, is not necessarily a persecutor. Fenelon interfered in the truest spirit of toleration and charity, for the persecuted Protestants of France, whilst the Protestant tuition of Charles II. to the first declaration of indulgence by James, above 15,000 families had been ruined and more than 5,000 persons died in bonds for mere matters of conscience to God, that is, victims to the intolerant ascendancy of the Church of England. See M'Intosh's *History* of the Revolution of 1688, continuation, ch. 12, page 451.

Which, I would ask, were the Papists in this station—or which, at least, best deserved the name and the honor of Protestant?—Fenelon, the meek, the tolerant Fenelon, whose goodness of heart rebelled against and triumphed over the tyrant spirit of his Church, or the Protestant Bishops of England—Protestant only in name? Let our readers choose as they will: for my part, I prefer the Protestantism of the Archbishop of Cambray to that of the others, I would say—"Oh! my soul, come not into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor be not thou united. Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel." I am, &c.

A Wgm.

July 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD

Sir,—As you have frequently, in your editorial remarks, declaimed against injustice, permit me, in a friendly way, to remonstrate against the injustice you have done me by your remarks, this day, on the persons who attended Lord Gosford's Levee, one of whom am I—one of the "few members of the Bar whose heads you have declared to be "adorned with three-cornered hats." Now, though I would have no more objection to a three-cornered hat than you have to be one of the Delegates, or to be appointed Commissional Agent to communicate with the Government at home, give me leave to assure you, that neither my head nor any other part of my body is itching "for a hat" true that thy uncouth good-will has sometimes put me in danger of that sensation; but I have fortunately escaped

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