MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1836.

By the ship *Sparton* from Havre, Paris dates to the 24th and Havre to the 20th May, inclusive, have been received at New York. The news by her is uninportant. General Evans was in daily expectation of a reinforcement of 1,200 Spanish troops, with which, and his other forces he would, it was expected, make a vigorous attack upon the Carlists.

We question if the present age has advanced much further in liberality in relation to politics and religion, than the mere conning of its vocabulary. Self-knowledge was among the highest and purest precepts of the heathen philosophers, as it is among the most prominent of Christian morality; but to know and especially to practice what is due to others, is a still loftier effort, and a more rare attainment. This, however, is what true liberality aims at. To be liberal, is in fact, to practice the golden maxim of doing unto others as we would that others should do unto us. In how far this is yet generally adhered to, let the malignant fierceness of political party spirit, and the bitterness of religious discussions that are more or less to be found in every country that is in any way civilized, bear testimony.

As already stated, the existing race is only lisping the language of liberality—it has advanced but a short way in its practice. The prevalence of the language, however, must be taken as the sure precursor of the substance. During the French revolution, the slang of liberalism was very current, but it was not the language of sincerity emanating from principle; it was that of heartless empiricism. In Republican North America the phraseology in question has long been in use, though the insolence of power only partially moderated in its exercise by virtue, has imposed unwarrantable restraints upon the public expression of opinion on many important subjects. Serious contentions, however, as to matters of religion scarce exist there.—In Britain, the language of liberality is not only now more favourably received, but the principles are begun to be practiced. We can say about as much for Canada. For long did a crew of low hackneyed tricksters in this country appropriate the language of principles which they did not practice; a language of which their habitual selfishness prevented them from appreciating the meaning. The consequence was, that men more liberal than they were averse to use what had been so vilely prostituted. But, a change which has been for some time secretly at work in the public mind, is becoming every day more apparent. The language of liberality is neither squeamishly shunned, nor are the principles which that language indicates, without a considerable practical influence. Every thing gives promise of the commencement and continuance of a full flow of healthy public opinion.

Among the most unequivocal signs of the times, is the contemplated formation of a Society for the "Attainment and security of "Universal and perfect religious liberty and "equality," to the prospectus of which, we the other day referred. The boldness of the language of this pamphlet, its lofty doctrines, and the spirit of perfect liberality which pervades it, may startle some, but its leading principles challenge investigation. The public is invited to judge of their soundness, by that rule which every man possesses in his own bosom.

We shall at present extract from it the propositions which form the basis of the doctrines to be advocated by the Society. Their axiomatic force and clearness, and their consecutiveness, will, we are sure, be appreciated by every intelligent and right thinking member of the community. We shall continue to make, from time to time, extracts that will tend to give those who do not possess the pamphlet an opportunity of judging of the principles and objects of the Society.

Proposition 1.—It is not competent for any human authority to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the exercise of the sacred right of conscience, or to employ any other means of influencing or controuling the exercise of this natural inherent right of every rational and moral being, save the powers of argument and persuasion operating upon the mind in the fullest possession of its unbiassed freewill.

Proposition 2.—This great and sacred prerogative of man is violated not only when a government usurps the power of suppressing liberty of conscience by direct persecution, but is also more or less infringed in giving to one sect or party honors, emoluments and privileges which are withheld from another, merely because the latter in the equally conscientious exercise of the common right, may have been led to the adoption of opinions and principles different from those of the former.

Proposition 3.—Even if it did come within the legitimate province of a government to prescribe or influence the religious creed of their subjects, or to bias their minds for or against any system of opinions or principles whatsoever, it is manifest that such an application of its powers could not be directed with perfect wisdom and integrity, so as not to prejudice truth on the one hand, or to promote and patronize error on the other; and for these reasons it is obviously inconsistent with the very nature of a free and enlightened government, to admit any partial invidious distinctions, grounded upon the conscientious difference of mankind, on a subject in which all are not only entitled by nature, but bound by conscience, to assert and exercise their equal liberty; and since all have an equal right, in no respect affected by conscientious difference, to enjoy in equal measure all the benefits which Government can impart, religious exclusions and preferences are, by necessary consequence, repugnant to the obligations of the Government, and to the rights of the subject.

Proposition 4.—All arguments in favor of exclusive religious establishments, which have been urged, founded upon the peculiar circumstances of the Parent Country, are wholly inapplicable to those of British America. Even in the Parent Country, an order of things has arisen widely different from that which existed at the time of the Reformation, when these establishments were founded; and many evils and inconveniences, which were unknown at that period, are now forcing upon Government the necessity of modifications and reforms in the constitutions of Ecclesiastical Communities connected with the State, of which it is not easy to anticipate the final results. How extremely unwise and impolitic, therefore, is the attempt to force these establishments upon the Colonies of British North America, in which the state of society is not only widely different from that of Britain, but in almost every respect identical with that of the United States.

Proposition 5.—A determination on the part of the British Government to persist in the ill-judged policy of introducing into these Colonies religious establishments, which do not comprehend within their joint pales even a moiety of the Protestant population, will involve them, ultimately, in the most embarrassing and inextricable perplexity—will rekindle the flames of sectarian animosity—of intestine discord—will produce dissaffection and hostility in the minds of all who are excluded from participation in the honours and advantages conferred on the privileged parties—will prevent the free, full, and unrestrained growth and developement of our institutions, as well as of the energies of the population—in fine, will prove equally detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the Colonies, and to the best interests of true religion; nor can it be doubted, on the other hand, that the early and satisfactory settlement of this question would go a great way not only to extinguish the flames of faction and party spirit which are now raging, but to remove the chief fuel which feeds these flames.

Proposition 6.—There is such an intimate connection between religious and educational establishments, that an ascendancy in the one necessarily leads to an ascendency in the other; and the system, therefore, is productive of double wrong—of double mischief, while it places in the hands of the privileged bodies the two most powerful engines for maintaining and perpetuating their domination.

The auction sale of Pianos, &c., this afternoon, at the manufactory of Messrs. R. Mead & Sons, is well worthy the attention of those who may wish to possess themselves of instruments not only calculated to stand the climate of this country, but guaranteed to equal in tone and appearance any instruments of the kind imported from Britain or the United States. If proof were wanting of the superior abilities of the Messrs. Mead, we have only to refer to the recent visit of the celebrated Mr. Russelt, from the United States, who was so struck with the excellent qualities of their instruments, that he purchased five pianos, which he took with him to New York and Rochester. One of the five, which was constructed on a new principle, was acknowledged by the very best judges in Montreal, Mr. Russell included, to be superior to any instrument of the kind they had ever seen. We would strongly recommend the inspection this forenoon, of a Grand Seven Octave Piano, which, for beauty in external appearance, and richness in tone, stands unrivalled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VINDICATOR.

Sir,—I wonder that you do not row us, the Merchants, about the Committee of Trade. You will observe that this year, as last, they have excluded every man of liberal principles, although there are several who stand well in their esteem. Of *Canadians*, the two (Cuvillier and Quesnel,) are from the little minority. The object of all this is, to convey abroad the idea that all the mercantile body are Tories. Every communication or act of the Committee is tinged of that colour. Mr. Smith has, I suppose, been the agent of these elections. I presume it was for his management that he received a vote of thanks.

Every majority has of course a right to elect those of its own way of thinking; but the members manifest wonderful little policy, inasmuch as they want the co-operation of the House of Assembly in several measures, and any thing coming from them as now constituted will be looked upon with suspicion. Last year, they gave Mondelet £25 for preparing some acts, which went by the board. I tell them that if they had put themselves in communication with a Patriot, they might have saved their money and perhaps have got their laws.

June 28. SCAN

P. S. These Committees are suspected to be a sort of corresponding society for Gould & Co., and Liberals would be much in the way. No doubt, great use is made at the other side of the water of the communications of this clique.

The above very "liberal" letter appeared in last night's *Vindicator*, and no one can doubt that it is the effusion of a disappointed aspirant for the honor of representing the Trade in their Committee. The writer, in saying that the Committee "want the co-operation of the House of Assembly in several measures, and any thing coming from them, as now constituted, will be looked upon with suspicion" only confirms what all liberal men say of that body, that they judge of a measure by the political creed or national origin of its projectors, and not upon its own merits; for the language of the *Vindicator's* correspondent is an insinuation that the Assembly are themselves incapable of judging, and are obliged to rely upon the opinions of individuals in, or out of doors.—Does the man who wrote the epistle mean, that it was because the Honorable Mr. Mondelet gave, as the Counsel of the Committee, his advice in framing certain Acts, for *that* reason "*they* went by the board." The last sentence leaves no room to doubt of this fact, for the writer imprudently states, "if they had put themselves (the Committee of Trade) in communication with a *Patriot (!!)* they might have saved their money, and perhaps have got their laws."

The assertion that the new Committee is composed of *Tories* is very wide of the fact; we believe a decided majority of the gentlemen elected are *Liberals*, though neither Revolutionists or Destructives. The election was by ballot, and took place after the vote of thanks was given to the Secretary. If the *Vindicator's* acute Correspondent will subscribe 20s. per annum to the funds of the Committee of Trade, he will acquire a right to inspect the correspondence, and thereby ascertain whether the Institution is maintained as "a Corresponding Society with Gould & Co."

After perusing the following extracts from the Report of the Committee of Relief for the sufferers by the great fire, published in the New York papers, we conceive that the Committee in this city appointed to obtain subscriptions will no longer have any hesitation about calling a meeting of the contributors, to determine upon the appropriation of the sum in the Treasurer's hands:—

"The citizens of Montreal, though under a foreign Government, showed that they had the hearts of brothers, and sent a similar sum. Quebec, through its Bishop, with the same honourable spirit, forwarded $1200; and when the inhabitants of Coburg and its vicinity added to these donations the sum of $280, the Committee could not but feel, that *the people of Canada had done all that the Committee could be justified in accepting.*"

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"To the contributors of this fund, in whatever part of the world they reside, the Committee can only say, on behalf of those for whom we have acted, we thank you. The grateful expression of those who have received your aid, or the tear that would start in the eye, more eloquent than words, spoke to the heart the best reward of your bounty—the assurance that it was bestowed where it was valued and deserved."

Samuel Cowdrey, *Chairman.*
William Mitchell, *Secretary.*

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Waugh, from Philadelphia, who purposes spending the summer months here. Mr. Waugh's talents, as an Artist, particularly in Portrait Painting, are of a high order. He has recently finished a picture of a boy of eight years of age, son of a gentleman in this city, which has been pronounced, not only as admirable likeness, but is declared by connoisseurs, to be a highly finished painting. We are pleased to learn, that this gentleman's abilities in his profession, have attracted notice, and that he is now engaged, amongst others, upon a full length portrait of one of our most distinguished fellow citizens.

A letter bearing the Kingston post mark, with the following singular address, which we give verbatim, was received here yesterday at the Post Office. Perhaps the *fair* owner may see this notice, and save the Post Office the expense of advertising so long an address.

I haste, for fear the post I'll *Miss*,
And scribble down *A* short address.
Adams, here, drop this in the box;
Quick! quick, or I shall give you knocks.
Go down *St. Anne's* to *No. ten*,
Call and ask for uncle John;
But stay, I think you may not call,
I hear! them say he's gone to *Montreal*.

It is reported from Toronto, that considerable disturbance took place on the last day's poll, some people were hurt, and the Mayor was rolled in the mud. It is also said that the Mayor either had committed, or was about to commit the Attorney General to prision.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Mr. J. P. Ashton's story was taken into on Thursday evening, and a large lot of hats (supposed to be about the value of fifty pounds) and some other articles were carried off.—*Ib.*

Commercial.

Montreal Auction Sales, June 28.

6000 minots Liverpool Salt at 1s. 5d. @ 1s. 5½d. ⅌ minot.

Montreal Markets, June 28.—In *Ashes* and *Flour* there has been no alteration since Saturday. Of the latter article the supply received from Upper Canada has been large. In *West India Produce* there have been no important sales, and prices are without variation. From a Quebec Correspondent we learn that there was some animation there both in *Rum* and *Sugar* during the last week, and that 3s. 5d. was refused for the *Elizabeth's* cargo of Demerara common proof; a cargo of Trinidad *Sugar* per *Grenada*, was held at 57s. 6d. Exchange is the same as last week—the Montreal Bank have drawn a little on London, at 10 ⅌ cent, but do not offer Bills. For Merchants' Bills 8½ @ 9 ⅌ cent is the quotation.

Review of the New York Market for three days preceding

Saturday, June 25, 1836.

Ashes.—We have advices from Havre to 24th May; there was no change there. The market here is steady, with a fair demand for Pots, at $5,50; but Pearls have further advanced; a sale of 60 bbls was made yesterday, at $7,50, and at the close of business a small parcel sold at $7,75.

Cotton.—The large public sale of Brazil, embracing about 5600 bags, took place yesterday, and went off in a very animated manner; and, quality considered, at a small improvement on the previous sale, ranging from 10 @ 12 ½; 1073 bags at the former, 730 at the latter rate; and 39 inferior, at 10½ cents, 4 mos.

Flour and Meal.—The market for Flour continues to improve, and we notice a still further advance of 12½ cents on all descriptions. The demand was quite active yesterday, and the closing prices were for Western Canal, $7 @ $7,25; Genesee and Black River and New York City, $7; Philadelphia, $7,25; Georgetown, $7,75 @ $7, 87½; Ohio, via Erie Canal, $6,75 @ $7. The stock of Southern in market is very small.

Furs and Skins.—By auction yesterday, at the stores of the American Fur Co., 5560 sleaved Deer Skins, 35 @ 51½ cents; 863 Red, 20 @ 44; 150 Blue, 20 @ 38; 669 Gray, 20 @ 94; 1366 Raccoons, 60 @ 63 cents, 60 days.

Grain.—A lot of 2500 bushels Dutch, afloat, is all the foreign Wheat in market unsold: 1000 bushels fair quality Ohio sold at $1.40; and 2000 good Dutch Rye, 85 cents, cash; sales of best Northern Yellow Corn at 91 @ 92; Jersey Yellow, 90.

Leathers.—Three public sales, embracing 16,100 sides Sole, have been made since our last, which went off without material variation, but considered a slight improvement on last week's prices.

Provisions.—We further reduce our rates 50 cents for Mess, and $5 for Prime Pork; but the demand for both Beef and Pork continues very fair, and now exceeds the supplies. Lard is arriving very plentifully, and has declined; 90 bbls and 100 kegs fair Western sold at 11 cents. Butter is without change. Some very superior old Cheese sold at 12 cents; now is offered at 9. By auction, 240 bbls superior Ohio Hams sold at 11 @ 11½ cents, 60 days.

Tallow.—There is a fair demand for Americas at 8¾ cents; market bare of foreign.

Exchanges.—The sales for the packet of the 24th were as follows:—On England, open at 7½, and closing at 7½ @ 8.

Alexandria Market, June 23.

Flour.—We notice a slight improvement in Flour. The wagon price yesterday was $6,50.

The Crops in the United States.—Very full details are given in Pennsylvania of the failure of the wheat crop. From almost every county of that state, accounts have been received that the crop has been ruined. From Dauphin, Bucks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Lehigh, Northampton, Lancaster, Lebanon, York, Cumberland, and other adjoining counties of Pennsylvania—throughout Maryland, not only in the fertile western counties, but all lower Maryland, both shores of the bay—throughout the rich wheat raising districts of western Virginia, and in lower Virginia, south of the James river, the same calamity is to be deplored.

In common with every part of the country, the planters in this vicinity have suffered materially from the continual freshets. The fields have been covered with water for the last fortnight. In some places there will be almost a total loss.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser.*

For the first time, the Hessian fly has made its appearance in the valley of the Mississippi, and it is said to have destroyed the whole crop in Tennessee.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1836.

The papers from the Lower Provinces contain little that would interest our readers. They barely refer to the affray which we mentioned the other day, between some inhabitants of the Magdelen Islands and a number of American fishermen.

About the middle of the month, 200 deck and 80 cabin passingers left St. John's, N. B., for Portland, Maine, by steamboat.

Sir John Harvey has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

The *Miramichi Gleaner* states that "fires to a very considerable extent have been raging in the rear of the settlements on both sides of the river, and we understand have done considerable damage in the lower district of Newcastle, where several buildings have been consumed.

By the latest accounts from Jamaica, it appears that the Legislature of that island, which was so abruptly prorogued, is again in session, and that the breach between the Governor, the Marquis of Sligo, and the House of Assembly has been repaired, by his Excellency having made an apology for his invasion of the privileges of the House.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, who lately arrived at New York from England, has gone to Washington, from which he will proceed immediately to Canada.

The Texans have adopted as the National Flag, a plain red ground, with one white star of five points, and between the points the letters Texas.

The weather has been oppressively hot these two days back. On Tuesday evening there was plenty of thunder and lightening at a short distance off, but no rain fell here.

We have received a printed copy of the Report of Messrs. Cameron & Murray, who were appointed to investigate the books of the Welland Canal Company, regarding M'Kenzie's charges of defalcation against the officers of the institution. The document before us is the result of a thorough revision of the company's concerns from the commencement, and must set at rest all doubts, that may have formerly existed as to the perfect propriety with which its affairs have been conducted. The length of a "Week's" letter prevents us from giving the substance of the Report in today's paper, but we shall take an early opportunity of recurring to it.

Although in possession of the intelligence on Tuesday morning, we omitted to state yesterday, that Mr. Draper, the Constitutional candidate, had been returned for Toronto, by a majority of eighty-five.

State of the Poll at Cornwall, at the close on Monday evening:—

M'DONELL	106.
BRUCE	101.
M'LEAN	76.
WALDROFF	55.

State of the Poll at L'Original, at noon on Tuesday:—

KOTHAM	150.	Conservatives.
KAINS	42.	
WATERS	49.	Radicals.
M'DONELL	50.	

From our Prescott Correspondent's letter, of Tuesday evening, we have derived the following information of the progress of the Election in Lennox and Addington, at the close on Monday:—

CARTWRIGHT (*C.*)	101
DETLOR (*C.*)	94
BIDWELL (*R.*)	93
PERRY (*R.*)	92

Lenox.—Monday at noon:—

JONES (*C*)	126
GOWAN (*C*)	125
BUELL (*R*)	26
HOWARD (*R*)	25

Frontenac.—Marks, and Matheweson, the Conservative Candidates, by the latest accounts were about 60 a-head. Yarnes, it was said, would resign, leaving Mr. Shibley, the Radical Candidate, alone to oppose the Conservatives.

A messenger from the Radical camp arrived in Prescott on Tuesday evening from Merrickville with the intelligence that Jones and Burnett, the Conservative candidates, were 20 a-head. This news infused so much vigour into the friends of these gentlemen, that about thirty started for the purpose of voting for them.

The steamer Canada arrived yesterday morning from Quebec, with 45 cabin and 650 steerage passengers. About 200 of the latter were Dutch. She had the brig *Delight* in tow, and a barge with detachments for the Regiments stationed in Montreal and Upper Canada.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

"*Dat venium corvis, vexat censura columbas*"
"He pats the crows, he pecks at doves."

Mr. Editor,—I observe some remarks in the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday the 25th instant, charging the Whigs, whether in power or out of power, with indecision, truckling, inconsistency, instability, in fine, with a *singular batch of contradictions*. A variety of instances are adduced, in support of these charges, not one of which, not all put together, could they be fully established, in conformity with the views of the writer, would, amount, as it appears to me, to what could properly be denominated a capital delinquency. It would be easy, were it worth while to stoop to such small game, to show their utter futility and groundlessness; but I would rather avail myself of this occasion, to enquire into the cause of that antipathy to Whigs and Whiggery, which so many of our transatlantic journals breathe not only in the habitual tone and tenor of their political sentiments, but which not unfrequently breaks forth in language the most intemperate and offensive. But before attempting to lift up the veil, and to disclose all that is in the hearts of those who hold Whigs and Whiggery in abomination—and in this instance, at least, deserve all the credit of being *good-haters*—I would invite the attention of your readers to the new name, with which the Tories have found it expedient to rebaptise their party. When an old name becomes discreditable or odious—when it becomes inextricably linked with such associations and recollections, that it cannot be mentioned, without conjuring up a host of ugly *ideas* and *images*, it is prudent and politic, if not necessary, in order to secure even a toleration, to substitute some new vocable, some euphemism, to pull off the felon garb, and to invest the person with some new and goodly attire, in place of the old tarnished or tattered habiliments. It must be allowed, *in limine*, to be a *presumption at least* in favor of the Whigs, that while their ancient antagonists have been necessitated to *doff* the old time tarnished name, and to don the new one of Conservative, *they* meanwhile have been privileged to continue to wear their former habit and costume, which, it seems, must have been originally fashioned according to the natural proportions of true grace and beauty, which alone are fitted to please universally and eternally—are suited to the taste of man in every nation and in every age. The spirit and the principles of the Whigs, Sir, are truly, eminently, British; and but for this spirit, and its influence, in all periods of our country's history, there would be no charm, no magic, in the honored name of Briton—we should still have remained as in our pristine days of barbarism, with no other distinction than the inglorious one—so contrasted with our present almost universal extent of empire, commerce and fame.

"*Et genitus toto dicitur orbe Britannus.*"

The fathers, the champions, the guardians, in every age, of Britain's liberty and glory, the Whigs will not change their name—it will be ever green—and, like the meteor flag of their country, which has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, the impressions which the hand of time may have worn, are only the signet with which she has sealed and ratified an immortality of existence as of fame.

I have no desire to dispute about words; nor will I be so barbarously rigid as, on the present occasion, to insist upon taking all the advantage which the strictness of truth and the stateness of justice might warrant, by attempting to fix the old brand upon the ingenuously blushing, sensitively shrinking forehead from which it has so recently and so industriously been endeavored to efface it. Names, however, I am constrained to observe, do not change the nature of things, any more than the coating aside of an old coat and the putting on of a new one, can alter one particle, one atom, in the flesh or blood or bones or spirit of the wearer. The man is still an ass, and does not cease to bray—under the lion's skin. The man who rejoices in the new-fangled name of Conservative, is just as near the *res* potentia of Toryism, not only as the spirit of the times will permit him, but for the most part cleaver than he dares well avow even to his own mind. The difference, in fact, between Tory and Conservative, will be found to resolve itself into a purely chronological distinction. He, who in the year 1835, or any of its predecessors, would have hugged the detestable name of Tory, in 1836 is half ashamed of it, and renounces it, not indeed because he himself is grown wiser, or has profited ought by the light of time and experience; but because the world is going ahead, and every day discountenancing itself of hereditary prejudices, antiquated errors, obsolete follies—it is fast putting away childish things, and pulling the old wife out of its heart.

In any comparative view of Whigs or Tories, it is impossible to overlook what may be called the genealogical history of these famous political parties.

The Scotch, Sir, are pretty generally allowed to be a shrewd, sagacious people, and say one who will take the trouble of inspecting the collection of their national Proverbs, will give them credit for possessing, in an eminent degree, what they themselves very aptly denominate *mother wit*. Now, it is held by them to be a strong presumption in favor of a man's personal character and worth, that he is come *of a gude kind*, that he is descended from honest and respectable ancestors (*Scottice, farbar*).

Now, we will most freely give our antagonists all the benefit which they can, by any possibility, claim from their ancestry, or parentage, or kindred—all that they can claim of honour and glory, from their being the lineal successors of the Tories of the olden time, the staunch supporters of the divine right, which they held to be inherent, in the persons of even tyrants and hypocrites, whose heads happened to be surmounted with crowns and mitres—all the rich inheritance of fame which their *glorified* name can possibly derive from the Apostles, ecclesiastical or political—whether of Church or State—of non-resistance, of passive obedience, the Lauds, the Sharps, the Filmers, the Lauderdales—a very pretty patronity God wot! And we will meekly bow our diminished heads, and submit our necks and shoulders to all the weight of ignominy and scorn, imputable to the successors and representatives of such fools and knaves, of such traitors, rebels, and—what not—as Mitton, Hampden, Locke, Russell, Sidney, Knox, Melville and Buchanan—men whom we deem to have been, in their day and generation, "the foes of tyrants, and the friends of men"—men who were in as bad odour with the Tories of their day, and had the honour of being as cordially hated and unsparingly abused by them, their tools and creatures, as those illustrious heirs of their name and their honors, Fox, M'Intosh, Brougham, Grey, Melbourne and Lord John Russell, by our Conservative morphytes,—who have just emerged from the Benthamite form, with a resplendent new appellative, like a snake which casts forth from the hedge after casting her slough.

I really cannot wonder, when I take a peep at the past, and run up the line of the Tories, through a few generations, that the modern inheritors of their name, though little used to the blushing hue, have become at last ashamed of it. Their own self-reproach they might endure, but "the world's dread laugh, which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn," is too much to stand against. It is quite pleasant to find your contemporary so exquisitely squeamish about consistency, stability, decision, wherever the Whigs are concerned, and yet attaching himself with the utmost complacency and self gratulation, to a political party, who, in the course of little more than a century, have run through the complete orbit of all possible changes, from the blessed days of Sir Robert Walpole, their high and palmy state, until now that they are fast sinking into a state of exinanition. The Toryism, I beg pardon, the Conservatism of Sir Robert Peel, is fast converging to, and will soon, I doubt not, meet and merge in the overwhelming tide of *Hodiernal* Whiggery.

Surely the editor of the *Gazette* cannot be in earnest; he is only acting a part; it is all a make believe when he rails at Whig inconsistency; it is "vox et preterea nihil"; for, the very head and front of their offending is only a *point*, a *minimum visibile*, by the side of the broad, glaring, *flagrantia delicta*, of the Prince and Patriarch of Conservatism, that Arch Renegade, the very Proteus of the political world, Sir Robert Peel, who was erewhile the glorious Chief of the Tories, who led their embattled phalanx to war against the Whig advocates and abettors of that abomination of desolation, Catholic Emancipation, that forerunner of all the destructive Reforms, which have shot terror and amazement through the Conservative ranks; which have made *the orange pale as the ashy hue of death*, and have caused the ruddy, rosy visage, in all its *purpureum lumen*, of our high church *and state* men, to look like "the setting moon in the sinks cold and pale in the western wave," to look "like an April morn, clad in a wintry cloud." The editor of the *Gazette* should be a little more tender of his censure upon Whig inconsistency, and I would modestly recommend to him, to pull out *the beam* from the eyes of Conservatives before he point his digs at the mote, real or imaginary, in Whig optics.

Where is his own consistency—when he can embrace such a ratter as Sir Robert, whose political conversion *et mutabile semper*—has, in the short space of his public life, undergone such changes and modifications, that losing its own original proper identity, it would require a very critical, or microscopic eye, to trace its divergencies from our Whig orthodoxy. Sir Robert's creed, in the successive improved edition through which it has passed, is now almost the counterpart of the *Delian* ship famed in Grecian song which had been repaired and mended, until there remained not one stick of the original timbers, of which she was constructed, when first launched on the Egean wave.

I am, Sir, one who sees no good cause to blush or to lay aside, the time-honoured name of

Whig.

Montreal, June 29.

Lower Canada.

The Army.—The transport *Arab*, Freemantle, 25th May from Cork, arrived on Sunday last, with detachments of the 15th, 24th and 32d regiments, consisting of the following officers and men:—

15th Regiment—1 captain, 1 subaltern (Captain Baraham and Ensign Dickenson,) 1 sergeant and 101 rank and file.

24th Regiment—1 captain, 1 subaltern (Captain John Harris and Lieut. J. M. Stack,) 2 sergeants and 75 rank and file.

32d Regiment—1 captain, 1 subaltern, (Captain Everly and Ensign Money,) 2 sergeants and 63 rank and file.

All of whom proceed to-night (without landing,) per steamer, to join their several regiments.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Stewart also arrived in the *Arab*.

At the period of the sailing of the *Arab*, the 1st Royals were at Cork, in daily expectation of orders to embark for Canada, in the *Earl Mansfield* transport, which vessel was then in waiting for them.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Hugh Macaulay, Esq. was selected by the Constitutional Petitioners for the County of Kamouski, at a meeting held at Matia, Capitale Brand in the chair.—*Ib.*

Intervenary to Emigrants.—A gentleman recently arrived from the Eastern Townships has communicated to us the following information relative to the prices of labour in that important section of the Province;—Good mechanics obtain from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day; labourers, 2s. 6d. a day and found; farmers pay from 12 to 15 dollars a month, besides board, for agricultural labourers. All descriptions of working people are in great demand in these Townships, owing to the British North American Land Company opening new roads, and being about to erect a bridge across the river St. Francis at Sherbrooke. Good encouragement is offered to persons disposed to settle on new lands.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The Rideau Canal.—From advices received from the scene of the late accident, so late as Monday last, we learn that the most energetic exertions are being adopted to repair the breach on Bywash. Capt. Bolton, and several other officers of the engineer Department are on the spot, attended by a body of tradesmen and labourers, and one week only from the date of the letter, was mentioned as the time required to make good the damage. We also learn, that in order to prevent a similar occurrence, a second By-wash, on the opposite side of the river, will be immediately commenced, and completed in the summer. This Bywash will pass behind the Lock Master's Cottage, on the hill by the lock, and by means of a cut, communicate with the Rideau, opposite where the Jock empties itself into that river.—*British Whig.*

Melancholy.—Mr. Wm. Henry Cook, of the city of London, was accidently drowned a few evenings since in the north branch of Bear Creek. The particulars of this melancholy event we have not learned. Mr. Cook married last August to an amiable young lady, who, at present is inconsolable and ill-able to bear this afflicting dispensation. Mr. Cook was much esteemed for his many virtues by those who knew him.—*Sandwich Emigrant.*

Fire.—The blacksmith's shop of Mr. Hall, Chrysler, was entirely consumed by fire on night of the 12th instant, and very unfortunately all his account books &c. were destroyed. Mr. C. is an industrious mechanic, and was doing a good business; and it is to be hoped that his neighbors will show their sympathy in his affliction in the most substantial manner, by those who are indebted to him coming forward and settling their accounts in an honorable manner, so that he may not lose earnings which the destruction of his books will not allow him to gain by any other means than the sprightly profits of his customers.—*Ib.*

The Brock Arch.—We were particularly highly gratified by witnessing the extraordinary exhibition of these intabliania of the dexterity of man, been engaged by the proprietors of the Colosseum to exercise, and that in so slight a degree, the attractions of this place of amusement. Our Parisian neighbours, by their unqualified praises of their wonderful feats, had led us to expect the very highest anticipations of their powers. We are happy to be able to say that these anticipations were not disappointed. Their dexterity is most wonderful, and augmented by a thing of the sort we have ever seen or heard of. The terrace of the illuminated saloon

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