The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1836.

Business continues to drag its slow length along in the Upper Canada House of Assembly. A great many measures, however, are in preparation, and will very soon be brought under consideration. On the 17th instant Mr. PRINCE introduced a bill, providing that the House should not necessarily be dissolved in the event of the death of the King. The proposition excited a good deal of discussion. It is a matter of minor importance, and can only be of very casual operation. Those members who opposed it, insinuated that its supporters were afraid of meeting their constituents again at the hustings. It certainly might have been introduced with much better grace at the close than at the commencement of the first session of a new Parliament. Let the members of the present House of Assembly prove themselves by their deeds to be actuated by a sincere desire to promote the general interests of the country, and to have brought to the task of legislation enlightened principles, and no fear of themselves, or others like them, being returned in the event of a general election.

Mr. SHERWOOD has succeeded in having a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Prince, Hotham, M'Nab, Rolph, Cartwright, Draper, Robinson, and Jones, appointed, to "take into consideration that part of the "Journals of this House, so far as regards "certain resolutions of the House of Assem"bly of Lower Canada; and a letter from "the Hon. L. J. Papineau, Speaker of the "said House, accompanying the same, with "power to send for persons and papers, and "to report thereon."

It will be recollected how the precious documents in question were not brought under the consideration of the last House till within an hour or two of the time Parliament was expected to be prorogued, and that the debate upon the motion,—that as the letter and resolutions contained opinions subversive of the British Constitution, they be returned to the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada,—was cut short by a summons for the House to attend at the bar of the Legislative Council to be prorogued, before a vote was come to on the subject. However doubtful the issue of the debate then might have been, the nature of the decision of the present House, there can be no mistake in anticipating.

It is quite impossible to glean from the Upper Canada press the exact position which the present House of Assembly occupies in the estimation of the country. The conservative papers,—and on that side there are some degraded Tory hacks,—are inclined to lavish upon the House fulsome praise; and, again, the outwitted Radical organs make an irredeemable blemish of every trifle connected with it or the Government, that can bear an unfavourable construction. Several of its members, however, avow the opinion that it is an Assembly of superlative excellence, surpassing all that have gone before, or are likely to succeed it.

Now, from sources different from public journals, we learn that the disposition with which the country regards the House of Assembly, is to give it a fair trial. The judgment of the constituency may be said to be in suspense. Enough has not yet been done by the House, to enable the public to come to a sure conclusion as to the principles that will rule its measures. It is a mistake to suppose that the Upper Canadians will take for granted the character of the House. This in a great measure remains yet to be formed. Let the fate of their predecessors serve the Members as a useful lesson. The public will judge of them by their acts.

We have hitherto been prevented from laying before our readers a synopsis of Dr. BARNES's Lecture on Thursday evening last, on the subject of physical education. What is subjoined has necessarily all the imperfections of a mere sketch, and is, moreover, without the contagious enthusiasm of the eloquent speaker. Although allowance must be made on both these accounts, our purpose will be served in continuing these sketches, if we succeed in catching the leading principles laid down in the course, and fixing them on paper, so as to give an opportunity to those who have attended the Lectures of refreshing their memory, and of inducing those who have not attended, to lose no time in enrolling themselves.

The Lecturer observed that, in applying the mind to the acquisition of the knowledge of our own constitution, or to that of external nature, our labor will be greatly abridged by considering that the Creator has bestowed a definite constitution on physical nature—on man—and on animals—and that each being is subjected to fixed laws. If we do this, many things, at first sight apparently unrelated, will fall under classes, order will pervade our enquiries, and our knowledge will be more accurate, comprehensive and practical. The term *law*, as applied to any of the forms of living matter, shews their inherent qualities, and the manner in which such qualities act; and as these qualities and their manner of action are appointed by the Creator, the laws of our *natural constitution* are a part of the law of GOD, and, as such, require our obedience. The natural laws are inherent in living substances—they never change—they are universal—invariable—HAVE EACH ITS OWN PENALTY ATTACHED TO ITS BREACH—they are in harmony with each other—and lastly, they are to a certain extent independent of each other. These points were explained by numerous examples, of calamities arising from ignorance or neglect of them.

After these remarks, the Lecturer proceeded to the subject of Physical education, founded on an acquaintance with the organic laws, and proceeded to describe the structure and functions of the skin. This, he informed us, is composed of three layers. The cuticle, or scarf skin, is the outermost—it is that which is raised by a blister—it is porous and admits through invisible apertures the admission and transmission of fluids. Its chief use is to defend the nervous structure spread upon the true skin beneath, from the effects of friction or contact with poisonous substances, and to keep it moist and soft. We know how tender the true skin is when a blister or burn is healed, before the cuticle is renewed. When the cuticle is subjected to continual pressure it becomes thicker. This property, so beneficial to us generally, he showed to be the cause of corns, and warned his audience never to suffer their shoemakers to put them to torture, by a vice, in the form of leather.

The mucous, or second coat of the skin, is a network, imbued with the coloring matter of the skin. The different shades of this matter give the various complexions of the European, the Negro, and the Indian. It lies immediately below the cuticle, and like it serves to protect, and increase the softness and pliancy of the true skin.

The third, or inmost layer, is the true skin—this gives the thickness to what we call *the skin* as a whole. It is the seat of touch, the other two layers being insensible. It is, in its turn, the protector of the important parts beneath it, and by means of its great quantity of nerves gives instant and effective warning of the approach of injury to them. It is one of the great centres of nervous excitement, and any disturbance of its nervous and circulating powers tells through the whole system. Such a disturbance is often manifested in what we call a chill. Its surface is estimated to be not less than 2,500 square inches in a man of average size; and a great proportion of the blood is constantly circulating through it. Its functions were considered as—1st, The great exhalent or outlet of the waste matter of the system. 2d, As the regulator of the animal heat of the body. 3d, As absorbing or taking up matter from without—such matters, whether poisonous effluvia or parts of its own neglected exhalations, are carried through it into the current of the blood, and are productive of irritation, ill health and fever.

It is generally known that the skin perspires and that checked perspiration is a frequent cause of disease and death; it is also known as the means of carrying off the heat, as it is generated, and producing the agreeable sensation of coolness. While the heat is generating by exercise, the clothing may be lightened; but, when the exercise ceases, instead of exposing himself to a free breeze, a man should put on as much covering as will prevent his cooling suddenly. A disregard of this law has been productive of the sickness and death of many. But besides this there is an insensible perspiration constantly carried on by the skin, which has been found by careful experiment to average 33 ounces in 24 hours. This exhalation increases in sleep and in dry weather, and is diminished by impaired digestion, or a moist atmosphere.—Here we see action and reaction between the stomach and the skin, and the same is also found between the skin and the lungs. The faintness and oppression we feel in warm, moist weather, arises from the exhalation of the skin being impeded by the moisture of the atmosphere. When the lungs are weak, a cold skin and a suddenly checked perspiration throw the blood upon those organs—hence arise coughs and colds and consumptions. Here Dr. B. urged an observance of the organic laws on the female part of his audience especially, and recommended the wearing of flannel, and increasing their clothing leaving a warm room, or after dancing.—He also urged the importance of frequent change of the clothing worn next to the skin, and of general and universal ablution.

Dr. B. remarked that infants required the greatest attention on these points; sudden changes of temperature often prove fatal to them. The children of the poor often die, because they are not sufficiently protected from the cold. He then urged the necessity of attending to ventilation in nurseries and school rooms, and of general cleanliness; and among all classes, but especially among the poor, warm bathing, or spunging the whole body with warm or tepid water. He recommended that houses of industry and infant schools should be provided with baths, and suggested that a public bath (under proper regulations) for the use of the poor would be a public benefit.

All these points were illustrated and enforced by examples of benefits arising from attention to the organic laws, and of evils arising from the neglect of them, but our limits forbid our giving the details.

Dr. B. concluded by showing that all these provisions unfortunately give *trouble*, and are consequently neglected. It is not so much intellect and information that are wanting, nor a benevolent disposition to carry into the work of education these as well as other improvements of a moral and intellectual character. No, it is not that these are wanting. Information is spreading—Benevolence is more powerfully excited than perhaps at any former period—a conviction of the necessity of change and reform is become general—improvements are talked about, and lectured about, and preached about.

That so little is done arises from want of energy of character. In this respect we are inferior to the best times of antiquity. The Greek and Roman had not objects as noble, hopes as encouraging, nor the promptings of a religion like ours,—but they had greater intensity of character,—more strength of mental constitution. The improvement of physical education will be among the best modes of improving *our* condition as it contributed to the superiority of *theirs*. But we must endeavour to rouse what is dormant,—to excite what is languid. Much may be done by the WILL in this respect. Let us on the subject of education adopt the principle and practice of one of their greatest orators, as applied to his own art, who when asked what was most important to success—answered all in a word—ACTION.

From the following which we find in the *New York Era* of Thursday, the MARIA MONK gang appears to be breaking up; that "young lady" and her "protector" having been arrested by one of the confederates, when upon the point of embarking for England, in the packet ship *President*:—

THE REV. MR. SLOCUM AND HIS PROTEGEE.—We were always pretty confident that the strange confidency which had been formed between a certain nymph who had calculated the gains which might be made out of an assumption of godliness, and certain reverend men here, could not long hold together; and that when the bubble burst, the disclosures would be very edifying. This event has now arrived, and is a further illustration of the old adage, "when rogues quarrel," &c. we quote the particulars.

The reverend John J. Slocum, who has acquired a certain degree of notoriety by his advocacy of the wretched stories concocted by a crazy creature named Monk, and by his obstinate and reckless persistance therein, after Colonel Stone's complete refutation of them, was taken into custody on Tuesday, by virtue of the writ as *exeat*, as he was stepping into the steamboat which was to convey him to the packet ship *President*, bound for London. This reverend rabbi is on his travels, for the purpose of enlightening Europe with the merit's nest of the "Awful Disclosures," since they had become too gross even for the gullible qualities of our community; and as another venerable pastor, who rejoices in the cognomen of the right reverend and worshipful William K. Hoyt, thought that the pious Slocum ought to share the spoil, and not appropriate to himself all the beauty and profit of holiness, he filed a bill in Chancery, to bring him to account for what he had already received for, and on behalf of Mrs. or Miss Monk, and to inhibit him from any further intermeddling in a matter, which now appertained exclusively to him, Hoyt. It was supposed that Mr. Slocum, and the innocent dove who has occasioned such a turmoil were going to England, there to repose on their laurels and gains, but this was not the case, as the *sui disant* reverend was the only one who was to make himself scarce. After some discussion he gave bail in the sum of $5000 for his future appearance in the equity suit, and to make assurance sure the same amount was required from the former inmate of Mrs. M'Donald's *Montreal Magdalen Asylum*.

We were morally certain that the league for the extirpation of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, of which the Rev. Messrs. Brownlee, Bourne, Slocum, Dwight, Van Nostrand, and Hoyt, were the principal members, and Maria Monk the instrument, would, like other similar confederacies, fall to the ground by internal dissensions, and from quarrels about the disposition of the booty. At all events, Mr. Slocum has the best of it. He can now proceed on his way to court of the swellers in Paternoster Row, to issue an edition of fifty thousand copies of Mr. Theodore Dwight's rather amusing book, which we have no doubt will succeed wonderfully in the pious regions of Clapham and Brixton.

The report which was current here on Sunday, that President JACKSON was dead, most probably originated from the following piece of intelligence respecting his health, which appeared in the *Washington Globe* of Tuesday last:—

"Two nights ago the President was taken with a cough, which was succeeded by a considerable bleeding from the lungs. He had suffered for some time previously with a severe pain in his side. He was relieved from both unpleasant symptoms in some degree by the lancet. Night before last, the hemorrhage from the lungs recurred, and was again stopped by the same process and other applications. He is now extremely weak from the effect of the disorder and the remedies, but is better, and considered by his physician in no immediate danger."

The vaults of the Oneida Bank, at Utica, were entered on Sunday the 20th instant, and the sum of *one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred dollars* extracted therefrom, besides about six thousand dollars in notes and checks. The money stolen consisted on the Banks of Rome, Albany and New York, and the other Safety fund banks in that State, with about $6000 on banks in the Eastern States.

Miss TREE and Miss ELLEN TREE were passengers in the *Roscoe*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York. They left London in October, rather an unusual time, says a contemporary, for *Trees* to take their *leaves*.

We understand that a meeting of gentlemen willing to become collectors for the House of Industry, in their respective wards, was held yesterday in that establishment.—The attendance was very good, and the gentlemen entered upon their duties with the most praiseworthy zeal and alacrity. We sincerely wish them success, and hope that the citizens generally will manifest their sympathy in the most liberal manner.

We have occasion to know that no time should be lost in providing funds, as the inhabitants very generally refuse charity at their doors, under the impression that the House of Industry is in full operation, whilst in fact, it cannot be so till funds are collected.

We are informed that the different Ward Committees are to report the names of their members, and the amounts collected, to the General Committee on Saturday next, when we expect to be able to publish a list of the gentlemen acting as collectors for the different wards.

Quebec, as will be seen by an account in another column, has been visited by another desolating fire. Wooden buildings and narrow streets will cause the cities of Canada to become as famous for frequent and extensive fires as Constantinople.

The *Quebec Gazette* mentions the existence of a rumour there, that the Hudson's Bay Company had obtained permission to cut Timber within the limits of the King's Posts, of which they have a lease for the Fur Trade, which will expire in 1841. It is said that they are about to erect saw mills at the different scites on the streams in that great extent of country for preparing lumber for shipment.

The Clergy of all denominations in Quebec made an appeal on Sunday last, in their respective churches, on behalf of the sufferers by the fire on the Thursday previous.

An alarming fire broke on Saturday night about 10 o'clock, in the rear of Dorchester Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, and consumed five houses, four the property of Mr. A. Demers, which, we understand, were insured at the Mutual Insurance for £1000; and one the property of Mr. J. Delorme, insured for £175.—*Montreal Herald.*

England.

Parliament was opened, *pro forma*, on the 20th of October, and further prorogued to Thursday the 8th of December.

Mr. Smith, younger, of Jordan Hill, has been made a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

An order has been issued from the home office, forbidding the committal of any prisoner to Newgate, hereafter, except only those awaiting trial.

Mr. Forrest has "made a hit" at Drury Lane Theatre. He played Spartacus three nights in succession, and was announced for Othello on the night of the 24th. We copy a notice of his first appearance from the *Morning Herald*. The performers at Drury Lane have presented him a splendid snuff-box of tortoise shell, lined and mounted with gold, with a mosaic lid, and the following inscription:—

"To Edwin Forrest, Esq. the American tragedian, the performers of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, in testimony of their admiration of his talent as an actor, and their respect for him as a man.—His worth is warrant for his welcome hither.'—Shakspeare."

Mr. Hill was to appear at Drury Lane on the 25th in a new farce by Bernard, with a Yankee character.

M. D. Beriot has written to the bereaved archbishop of Mechlin, earnestly soliciting the removal of Madame de Beriot's remains; the request had not been complied with on the 23d of October, and there appears to be a strong repugnance to the desire of M. de Beriot, among all the inhabitants of Manchester.

Hay was sailing at Liverpool, at 8 pounds (40 dollars) per ton.

The death of Mrs. O'Connell was reported at Dublin, on the 19th of October. Ireland was still afflicted with tithe disturbances.

Mr. Slocomb, lecturing agent of the British Temperance Association, was pelted with stones and mud, at North Dalton, near Hull, while attempting to address an audience.

The London papers of course make the most of the unhappy affair at New Orleans, in which Judge Bermudez killed two young men while assaulting him in his own house.

Accidents happen in London every day, from omnibus racing.

The English steamers *Magnet* and *Red Rover* came in contact with each other during a thick fog, off the North Shore near London. The *Red Rover* went down in three minutes after; although there were near three hundred passengers on board of each boat no lives were lost.

The brig *Duke of Marlborough* merchantman, was lost off Torquay, (near Torbay,) and out of ten persons, the mate only was saved.

CONSERVATIVE DINNER IN LIVERPOOL.—A large portion of the *Morning Herald* of the 20th October, is occupied with an account of a grand conservative dinner, given in Liverpool by the Tradens' Conservative Association, on the 12th. Dinner tickets were issued for seven hundred and fifty persons; but there were all exhausted; hundreds applied who could not obtain them, even at the price of ten guineas, which were offered for single tickets. The office was got up with great splendour, and went off with unwonted spirit. Samuel Holme, President of the Society, presided, and discharged his office with distinguished ability. Among the speakers, in addition to the chair, were Lord Sandon, Hon. Charles Canning, Mr. R. B. Wilbraham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Stuart Wortley. It was a festival which speaks well for the institutions of England.

France.

It is with great pleasure we announce that the state prisoners of Ham are at length released. Messrs. Peyronet and Chantelauze first applied to the King for remission of their sentence, which was immediately granted: M. de Rauville then followed their example with the like result; and Prince Polignac, at the solicitation of his lady and the British minister, has had his doom changed to banishment from France, under the full weight of his condemnation and sentence of civil death.

The Duke de Nemours, second son to the King, has gone to Algiers, campaigning, after the example of his elder brother.

It is confidently affirmed that another batch of pardons for political offences, will be proclaimed in December.

PARIS, *Oct.* 22.—*Quarter to Four o'clock.*—French five per cents 108 80; do. three per cents 78 60.

Spain.

The intelligence from Madrid is to the 15th of October. The most important item is an account of the defeat of Gomez, the Carlist chief, by the royal forces under Alaix and Espinosa, near Lucena, on the 13th. Some of the London papers express doubts, but the report is strongly confirmed by the fact that Gomez had sent a flag to Alaix, with offers to negociate, of which there is no question. Gen. Alaix refused to hold any terms with Gomez, seized the bearer of the flag, and sent him a prisoner to Madrid. The report was that the Carlists lost 2000 killed and prisoners in the engagement.

Espinosa has entered Cordova, where Gomez appears to have made but a very short stay. Sanz (Carlist) was pushing on for Leon, followed by Gen. Feon's first division and the Portuguese auxiliaries.

All quiet at Madrid, and a renewal of hope and confidence. Count Latour Mauberg, the French Ambassador, arrived on the 14th. Nothing important from Navarre, or the frontier. The Carlists were pressing all [illegible] forage and provisions.

Lower Canada

GREAT FIRE.—FIFTY-FOUR HOUSES BURNT.—Once more we have to record the fact of an awful and disastrous conflagration in Quebec.—Shortly after 10, P. M., on Thursday last, the wooden house in Champlain-street, near Diamond Harbour, occupied by Mrs. Kelly as a boarding house, was discovered to be on fire.—The fact that this was the fourth time that fire had occurred in this neighbourhood within the last three or four years, and that on each occasion great destruction of property had ensued, caused much confusion, and in the hurry to save goods and furniture the fire soon gained head, and ignited the opposite dwelling house, which was also of wood. A fresh breeze from the westward quickly spread the flames, and before the alarm was given throughout the town, at least a dozen houses were enveloped in flames. On arriving at the scene we found every one in the neighbourhood endeavoring to save their goods, and the fire spreading from one side of the street to the other, with a rapidity that rendered this no easy matter. All this time not a single engine was in attendance, and when the fire engines of the Alliance Fire Assurance Company, the Commissariat, and the Royal Artillery did arrive, they were rendered useless from the want of water. *Not a single carter was in attendance*, as far as we have been able to ascertain, and from the circumstance of the tide being out, the engines could only, with great difficulty, bring their suction gear into operation.—All their exertion, however, was useless; the fire was at an end only when in its way there was literally nothing more to burn! The narrowness of the street, and the violence with which the flames raged along the row of wooden houses, rendered it impossible for the Alliance engine, which was the foremost, the street not being wide enough to admit of the two playing abreast, to do more than retreat as soon, and often even before it could have a chance of playing. After about forty houses had been thus consumed, it was seen that nothing but pulling down one or two of the wooden dwelling houses could be of any avail. This, however, requires the sanction of three Magistrates, or otherwise the individuals so pulling down are held responsible, a predicament in which very naturally no one present wished to be placed. Several persons seeing the emergency of the case set about looking for Magistrates, who were, however, not to be found, and it was not until about a quarter of an hour afterwards that the necessary authority was obtained.—The work of demolition immediately began with alacrity on the house occupied by Mr. William Burns, blacksmith, which our readers are aware is about four buildings from the inclined plane, on the left hand side. It will be perceived that by this time the premises of Mr. Robert Martin, Grocer and Ship Chandler, were in great danger, and in fact that the only chance of saving them was by demolishing the wooden house adjoined to it. But this was no easy matter, as the engine ceased, for some time, to play, and the process of demolition was half effected, these engaged in it had to quit and fly to cooler quarters. In a few minutes the house was a sheet of flame, and the destruction of the whole block was then perceived to be inevitable. The Artillery engine attempted several times to keep Mr. Martin's small store adjoining his house from catching, but the want of water frustrated all endeavours. In a short time Mr. Martin's premises were on fire, and there being the last of the block, the conflagration ceased as we have already stated, there being no further buildings within its reach, the distance between Mr. Martin's premises and the late Mr. Hamilton's stores to the north of the inclined plane, being about two acres. The general complaint in Quebec after a fire, has been that every thing was terribly mis-managed, which cannot be the case in the present instance, on Thursday night there actually having been no management at all. The fire was allowed to roll on in its grand and awful course until *fifty four dwelling houses*, besides stores and other buildings, were consumed, and all this without the fire having been pumped upon for upwards of half an hour, putting the exertions of the three engines together. No blame is, however, attributable to them; it must be laid solely to the apathy of our citizens, who appear to have become so used to fires that they do not think it worth while to move out of doors when an alarm is given. The number of citizens in attendance on Thursday night was very small—astonishingly so when the great numbers at previous fires is considered, and the people of the immediate neighbourhood, showed no activity in any attempt at arresting the progress of the flames. It was not until a late hour that the Magistrates shewed themselves in any number. Not one of the city engines was in attendance, the Alliance and the two belonging to the military being only there. A large amount of property changed owners, being appropriated by the light-fingered gentry, several of whom were summarily chastised on the spot. We understand that but for the praiseworthy exertions of George Black, Esq., who with a large number of his workmen, proceeded to the scene of action, the fire would have extended in all probability as far as the Mariner's Chapel, at Diamond Harbour. Mr. Black, however, having caused the demolition of a house next but one to that in which the fire originated, the flames very fortunately extended no further.

The following, from the *Gazette*, are the names of some of the proprietors:—

Patrick Kelly, 2 houses; James Marrett, 3; A. Hardbottle, 2; Mr. Dyde, 1; Mr. M'Phee, 1; John O'Neil, 2; Duncan Patton, 1; James Burns, 1; Wm. Burns, 1; James Traynor, 1; Andrew Kennedy 1; M'Gorran, 1; John Knox, 1; Thos. Hasset, 1; M'Allister, 1; Plaisance, 3 or 4; John Hart, 1; B. M'Mahon, 1; David Smith, 1; Michael Donovan, 1; Rafferty, 1; Ashworth, 1; Mrs. Buckler, 1; Richard Cocklin, 1; William Mayer, 1; James Mann, 1; T. Tweddell, occupied by William Murphy, 1; John Long, 1; Widow Bickel, 1; Robert Martin, grocer, 3, and 2 stores; Heirs Leitch, 3 or 4; Wm. Power, 1; and Mr. Masham, 1.

The amount of property insured at the Quebec Fire Office is as follows:—

Widow Ashwood, £300 on house; Plaisance, £400 on ditto; Mrs. Widow Davis, £300 on ditto; William Power, £300 on ditto; David Smith, £300 on furniture and stock; R. A. Martin, £840 on goods and furniture; the same gentlemen, £500 on buildings; Mr. Masham, £100 on house. Total insured, £2,840. The buildings chiefly destroyed—the moveables chiefly saved.

The Alliance loses about £2,500, in which sum [illegible] insured for £400. The loss of the West of Scotland's may be [illegible] £750.

The amount of property destroyed is not so great as at the fire of the 10th September at the Queen's Wharf, but it is much more disastrous, by the number of industrious families that it leaves destitute.

Three of the merchants of the Lower Town are now collecting subscriptions to assist those who stand most in need, with a piece of temporary resort and some immediate relief.—*Quebec Mercury.*

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1836.

The Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days, excepted, for the small sum of six dollars delivered in town, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three half pence per number in the country, payable in advance.

The state of political parties,—especially of those that rank as liberal,—in Britain, as seen through the medium of the public prints, appears, at this moment, to be far from being settled. The elements of disagreement between them are in strong agitation. There is no good reason, however, to apprehend that a desolating tempest will result from the present co-mingling of clashing opinions; or, what would be only less deplorable, that a state of helpless exhaustion will ensue. It is both more probable, and infinitely more desirable then either, that the ferment which now exists is only the prelude of a compact, and formidable marshalling of all the friends of improvement, to overpower the firmly clenched league of their opponents.

It will be recollected, that near the close of the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, the Ministry and the leading Radicals were decidedly at issue on several Church of England measures, introduced by the former. The almost total failure of the great questions, upon which both parties and the country at large, built high expectations, in consequence of the opposition of the House of Lords, rather widened the breach. Of the size, position, and nature of the rock on which these questions were wrecked, none could be ignorant; but the disaster drove each party back upon itself, with a view to examine if it contained any elements, by the employment of which, the obstruction might be surmounted. The result is, that the Radicals think they see a remedy in stronger, and more sweeping measures than any Ministry ever ventured to countenance, and which the present holders of power have evinced a strong disinclination to adopt. Passage reform and vote by ballot are the principal the Radicals propose, especially the former, and which the Whigs feel it a duty to resist. Hence, the difference which threatens to prevent all future co-operation between the parties in the prosecution of other measures

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