The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 25. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1835. VOL. I.

Mr. William Shand is now on a collecting tour in Upper Canada, &c., for The Morning Courier.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1835.

We have been politely favoured by R. THOMPSON, Esq., with a *Liverpool Courier* of the 15th July, and have availed ourselves of what matters of interest it contained.

Mr. S. Crawford, in the House of Commons on the 10 ult. inquired what had been done towards relieving the distress of Ireland, and whether any information had been received on the subject? Lord Morpeth replied, that the government had instituted inquiry, and had received information on the subject, and it had adopted means to meet the emergency of the case. He should be perfectly prepared to submit to the house all the documents on the subject.—

The *Mark-lane Express* states, that in consequence of the low price of wheat, a considerable breadth of land has this year been sown with flax; and adds, that flax of home-growth exceeds in value, by one-third, that which is imported.

It is said that the Roman Catholics intend to lay out on their establishment at Hastings £50,000. Workmen have been for some time, and are still, employed in sawing and squaring stones for the building.

From Dr. Cleland's population reports for Scotland, it would appear that when the census for 1821 was taken, the proportion of females above males was higher in Inverness than in any town in the country, excepting Greenock. At that time there were in Inverness 7,001 females and 5,263 males, and if we suppose that under the age of twenty, the sexes were equal, which the county returns prove them on the whole to have been, there would be then in the burgh under twenty years of age 3,500 females and 3,500 males, leaving above twenty years of age 3,500 females and 1,763 males. Now, if one-third of the males above twenty be held as unmarried, which is a rather large proportion, and two-thirds to be married (that is 588 of the former class, and 1,175 males of the latter,) there will remain 2,325 females above the age of twenty unmarried, to 588 males above that age unmarried, a proportion of nearly 5 to 1.—*Scot's Times.*

On Monday last, a merchant in Paisley, not altogether unskilled in the affairs of the turf, after examining a horse which was on sale, offered to purchase him for £20, but the offer was declined. "Well," said the merchant, "as I am accustomed to buy goods by weight, I will buy your horse by the same rule, and will give you for him 20s. a hundred weight." "It is a bargain," said the owner of the horse; "and a bargain it is," said the merchant. The horse was placed on a weighing machine, and was found to weigh 9 cwt. 1 qr.—of course the price on the true principles of Cocker was declared to be £9 5s. "Oh!" exclaimed the seller, alarmed at a fall of about fifty per cent. on his property, "you were in a mistake, it was 20s. a stone you meant." "No, no," replied the merchant, "this wood have given you £74 for the horse, which you will admit is above three times his price. I both meant and said 20s. a hundred weight, and demand fulfilment of the bargain." The seller demurred, and we understand the assistance of the learned profession has already been called in, to assist in adjusting the disputed point.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

Savings banks are greatly on the increase in France. There are now 194 authorised banks for deposits. The investments in stock on account of these establishments during the last month amounted to 1,844,000fr. The capital stock on the 20th of June was 50,990,000fr. or two millions sterling.

The German papers give very favourable accounts of the prospects of the harvest, though the same cold which threw weeks ago covered the mountains of Argyleshire with snow, was also felt on the Carpathians, which were covered with one fallen snow in the middle of June.

On Thursday last a whale of the first species was taken at the mouth of the Humber. It measured fifty-eight feet in length, and is of considerable circumference.—*Hull Rockingham.*

It is stated, that no less than one thousand lost children have been taken to the police-office, Manchester, and restored to their parents, between the 12th of April and the 23d of June, the present year.

During four days last week nearly two thousand salmon were brought to Glasgow market from the Coleraine and Derry fisheries exclusively. They were sold at from 6d. to 9d. each according to size.

In 1833 there were 35,000 beer-houses. In 1834, notwithstanding the act of Parliament intended for their abatement, they had increased to 38,000.

The trial of La Ronciere, an officer of the French army, for an outrageous assault committed upon a young lady, Mademoiselle Rosali, the daughter of a general and governor of a military school, of which the accused was pupil, after lasting some days, terminated on Saturday night week in the conviction of the accused, and his condemnation to ten years' imprisonment and the costs of the prosecution, which must be very considerable. The charge was that the prisoner, to be revenged upon the father of the young lady, for having been turned out of her father's house, although his conduct towards her merited such a degradation, broke into the chamber at night, beat and frightened her so grievously, that she lost her reason. The young lady had, however, lucid intervals, in one of which she was examined, and proved the case against the prisoner. His accomplices were acquitted.

On the 9th ult., Mr. EWART moved the third reading of the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, in the House of Commons. After some opposition by several Members, and some ineffectual efforts to introduce amendments into the measure, the Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

Our readers will remember that a precisely similar measure was the only one passed during the last session, by our Provincial Legislature.

Were we not aware that money is a matter of no great consideration with the Bishop of Quebec, the debate which occurred in the House of Commons on the 13th ultimo, he may take as a pretty good hint to exchange his single blessedness for matrimonial felicity. For, according to Mr. SHIEL's calculations, a Protestant Bishop's helpmate is, at least, worth £5600 a-year, which is no inconsiderable jointure for a lady, and is certainly a tempting bounty upon matrimony.

From the *Liverpool Courier* of the 15th ultime we learn, that that town had been, two or three days previous, the scene of a disgraceful outrage. The riot was caused by an erroneous report having been put in circulation, that the Orangemen resident in Liverpool intended to have a procession, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne. Under the influence of this false impression, a number of the lower classes of the Irish resolved to oppose them.

They, in consequence, assembled, on Sunday, the 12th July, in considerable numbers, in various parts of the town; and were entirely unopposed, until some acts of violence against one or two individuals called for the interference of the police. A rescue was then attempted of the parties seized; which led to still further commotion and excitement. In one street there were no fewer than 2000 of the rioters collected together at one time. Most of the ringleaders were finally captured, and lodged in prison. There was throughout the whole of these proceedings but one watchman seriously wounded.

The details of this outrage present several points of difference from the scenes that are now enacted in different parts of the United States. These Liverpool disturbers of the peace were not "respectable individuals," as the movers in the American outrages are represented, in almost all instances, to be; they were the lowest and the most ignorant of an excitable people, wrought upon by a false rumour, that an insult was to be offered to their feelings and prejudices by a portion of their countrymen against whom the greatest animosity existed, from a long series of mutual aggressions. But the chief point of difference lies in the sovereignty of the law, which the Liverpool rioters speedily experienced.

Captain BACK sailed from New York on Monday, in the packet ship *North America*, for Liverpool. He seems to have met with a very flattering reception among our neighbours; and on the morning of his departure, a great crowd of individuals attended at the place of embarkation, to pay their respects to the intrepid officer.

The first instalment from the article, in the July number of TAIT's *Magazine*, entitled "Political State of Canada, and Historical Retrospect of the Colony," appeared in the Vindicator of Tuesday. A very cursory perusal satisfied us at once of the source whence it had emanated. The recognition of many phrases, and even of whole paragraphs, convinced us of the entire identity between this production and the "Explanatory Remarks" which were appended in London to the Assembly's Petition. Not only is the phraseology of both these documents wonderously similar, but the ground-work of each is an exact counterpart of the other. The article in TAIT's Magazine is simply an expansion of the "Explanatory Remarks," in a more popular form, with the addition of a few paragraphs, by way of an "Historical Retrospect of the Colony." Either both articles were written by the same individual, or the author of one of them is an unblushing plagiarist, who has appropriated, without acknowledgment, thoughts, words, and arrangement from another.

But it may be justly remarked, that the identity of the authors does not invalidate in the slightest the truth of the statements made. There are, however, some not unimportant consequences to be drawn from the fact of identity. In the first place, as we took considerable pains in exposing the gross misrepresentations of the "Explanatory Remarks," upon their republication in Canada, it will not be necessary for us to wade through the same series of mendacious assertions with which the article in TAIT abounds. Again, the identity of authorship between the compositions deducts considerably from the inference which their admirers would draw from their publication in Britain—that their cause was there receiving general and powerful advocacy. But the appearance of the expanded "Remarks" in TAIT proves nothing more than that the hirelings of a party possessed influence enough to obtain admission for the creed of their calling into an extreme Radical periodical; to excite whose sympathies an apparent case of misrule and political oppression is all that is required. To imagine that the British public are becoming more and more deceived into the belief, of the Canadian majority being the "oppressed," and not the "oppressors," simply because this article has appeared in a British magazine, is altogether absurd, especially under present circumstances.

Of the "Historical Retrospect," we shall speak by and bye. In the meantime, to prove beyond question the perfect identity of the sources whence the "Explanatory Remarks" and the "Political state of Canada," &c., have proceeded, we shall exhibit, in parallel columns, a few striking congruities, produced either intentionally, or from poverty of invention in the author.

Explanatory Remarks (appended to the Assembly's Petition.) London, 1835.	*Political State of Canada and Historical Retrospect of the Colony. From Tait's Magazine.*
(OPENING PARAGRAPH.) The object of the following pages is to call the attention of the House of Commons to the present unhappy condition of Lower Canada, the result of the vicious system of Government which at present exists, and has so long existed in that Colony.	(OPENING PARAGRAPH.) The following article is in contrary to our custom, a concise view of the present political state of Lower Canada, and of the disputes which unhappily exist, and are daily increasing, between the people of that Colony and the local Government.
At the period of the American revolution, many of the Colonial families, who had by their oppressive conduct while possessed of power in the Old Colonies, rendered themselves obnoxious to their fellow citizens, found the arms of the Military Government of the then newly acquired Colony of Canada open to receive them. As a reward for the great losses which they represented themselves to have sustained, in consequence of their adhesion to the government side in the struggle which they themselves had been mainly instrumental in generating, most of the offices which were created or fell vacant in the Colony were bestowed upon them, so that gradually they became a petty local aristocracy, filling up all the administrative and judicial offices. In this state was Canada (then called the Province of Quebec) found when the Constitutional Act, commonly called the Quebec Act, (31 Geo. 3, cap. 31,) came into operation.	At the period of the American revolution, this class received considerable accession. The Tories of the old Colonies—that is, the official class, and their adherents, whose conduct and representations to the Mother Country chiefly induced a continuance of the system which led to separation, and who had thereby rendered themselves in the highest degree obnoxious to their fellow-citizens—were, of course, compelled to retire, from the scenes of their former oppressions, and seek an asylum in the Colonies which remained. Here they represented themselves as having suffered by their attachment to the Constitution, and to the "unity of the empire;" and, as a compensation for the losses which they were supposed to have sustained, and a reward for their adherence to the Government side, in a struggle which they were really the chief means of generating—and adopting their own language, "as a reward for their loyalty," most of the offices which fell vacant, or were created in the Colony, were bestowed on them. Thus, they gradually became a sort of petty oligarchy, chosen, with some few scions of the English aristocracy, nearly all the administrative and judicial offices, including the Council of Quebec.
The two Councils were chosen exclusively out of the great office-holding class described—a class necessarily endowed with interests and sympathies distinct from those of the great mass of the people. The consequence of this opposition of interests has been, that agreement never existed, and never can exist between the two bodies of the Legislature.	Although the Legislative and Executive Councils are said to be selected by the Representative of the Crown, it is easy to perceive that, practically, they are self-elected. The Executive Council, which is now, and has long been, under a new name, to distinguish it from the Legislative Council, was undertaken to be appointed chiefly for the purpose of forming a permanent advising body, for the purpose of instructing the Governors in Chief concerning the wants of the Colony. The Governor was fairly presumed to be ignorant of the state of the people he was appointed to rule—hence, what so apparently wise a measure as the appointment of a permanent body of instructors, such as the Executive Council was presumed to be? When a vacancy occurs in either of the Councils, or in any of the public departments, nothing can be more natural than that the Governor should apply to his "Privy Council," and say "Who is fit for this office?" Whom doth the counsel consider the organ of the official class the Executive Council recommends? Of course, one of its own class, which is represented as the only body of men possessed of intelligence and capacity for the office. From this circumstance, the two Councils, the Judiciary, and the whole tribe of functionaries, become perfect identical, not merely in point of sympathy and interest, but in point of fact too.
The high salaries of public functionaries, frequently for very trifling services, are another abuse complained of. The public officer receives frequently three, four, six, and even ten times as much as the ordinary and average run of incomes derived from professions and from commerce; and although they may not seem large to those who compare them with the incomes of Great Britain, still they place the servants of the public at a dangerous eminence above the rest of the community; and the dangerous example of their profuse expenditure is unhappily followed by those who can ill bear it.	These sums may seem small to Englishmen; but it must be borne in mind that a small sum here is a large sum in Canada, and that the ordinary pay of officers is frequently three, four, six, and even ten times as much as the ordinary incomes derived from professions and from commercial pursuits. Thus they place the servants of the public at a dangerous eminence above the rest of the community; and the dangerous example of their profuse expenditure is unhappily followed by those who can ill bear it.

The following just and sensible remarks on the Baltimore Riots, are from the Private Correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*:—

"Our city, which was for some days started from her propriety, has at length become recovered from mob violence, without any further demonstrations of Lynch-law than those already published. The reign of terror is past, I trust, never to return; but if it should, the lessons and bitter experience will surely not be lost upon ourselves or others. Years of repentance, however, will be insufficient to wipe off the deep disgrace inflicted upon the Baltimore character and the American name, nor can the injury we have received be either estimated or repaired.

"I speak not of the paltry sum of 50,000 dollars, the full amount of the property destroyed, nor do I allude to the fact that a handful of some two hundred juvenile and adult outlaws and vagabonds should be found among our one hundred thousand population, who have engaged in the work of plunder and destruction upon the property of their fellow-citizens, for all this is inconsiderable, and by far the least part of our reproach. But I refer to the loss of character we have sustained, in the *protracted continuance of the outrages permitted* in the midst of a civilized population, and in the very presence of the MAYOR! *Judges! civil and military officers!* whose a single exertion of moral influence, or a platoon of cavalry, might have literally *surrounded* the whole number of the rioters, and dispersed the multitude of innocent spectators, who with every crush of violence *elapsed Unscathed and shouted opprobrium.* Such are the facts however, and an American citizen may well blush to record them."

Mr. ADRIEN, whose fame as a Magician is far spread, intends astonishing the wonder-loving portion of our community with some displays of his magical skill. The time and place of his exhibitions will be duly intimated by handbills.

By the arrival of the *British America* Steamer, last evening at seven o'clock, we received our Correspondent's letter and the Quebec *Gazette* of Wednesday evening. We copy the following additional items of intelligence, brought by the *City of Waterford*, from the *Gazette*.

The *Pique* had not sailed as late as the 14th July.

Lord Gosford, who attended the King's levee on the 8th, had then a special audience of His Majesty, accompanied by Baron Glenelg.

On the 14th, Lord Glenelg left London for Windsor and had an audience of the King.

Captain Arnold, of the *Procris*, from Poole, saw a midshipman of the *Pique* on the 13th ultime, who informed him that the frigate was under orders to sail on the 15th. Captain A. brought papers of the 14th.

Extract from a London letter, dated 9th July:—"I saw Mr. Elliot, the Secretary of the Canada Commissioners, yesterday. Mr. Elliot told me that they would sail next week, (closing the 18th July.) The report that the King is *pretty considerably determined* not to give up our town the Canadas is, I believe, the general opinion here. Mr. Bliss has been examined before the Twelve Commissioners. Mr. Roebuck has got his rebuke; he was to appear on Tuesday, (7th) but did not attend. Chapman, it was said, was to be called. I saw Mr. Duncan Gibb and Mr. Gilmore yesterday; they are here to be examined; and Mr. Pemberton is to be examined to-morrow. They say Mr. Poulett Thompson is determined to alter the duties; but I doubt if any thing will be done this session. The shipping interests are active."

Captain Grandy, of the *City of Waterford*, from Liverpool, landed at Waterford, on the 20th July.

The *Dryope*, a very fast vessel, would leave Liverpool about the 20th ultimo. The *Cherokee*, from Greenock, is also due, and we may expect them daily.

The London packet *Montreal*, sailed on the 20th June from New-York, and was off Scilly on the 17th July.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1835.

PAPERS by the *Josephine*, 18th July from Cork, arrived at New York on Monday, supply the following particulars in addition to what we have received by the River. The extracts are chiefly valuable as furnishing a probable explanation of the rumour of a change in the British Cabinet that was in circulation in London, at the date of our last regular advices. The stability of the present Ministry seems to have been argued on the ground of the King's views of the Irish Church Question—whether or not he could be induced to divest himself of his clerical patronage in Ireland. The enthusiasm with which the announcement of his assent was received in the House of Commons, shews that there had been some reason to fear lest His Majesty's sanction might not have been finally obtained.

Further, if the remarks of the *Morning Chronicle* can be borne out by facts; and we have no reason to think that a Ministerial paper would carelessly underrate the estimation in which those it supported were held by His Majesty and the Court, British parties stand at the present moment in a very anomalous position in relation to each other. The King is evidently not satisfied with his present Ministers, and yet he seems afraid to risk their dismissal.

The political intelligence from the British capital is quite contradictory. There had been rumours of disagreements in the Cabinet, which were about to lead to a disruption, and a change of administration. But the *Courier* of the 17th, declares there was not the slightest foundation for the rumour.

On Monday evening, July 13th, after the order of the day had been moved by Lord Morpeth, the following announcement was made by Lord John Russell:—

"I have received His Majesty's commands to state that he has been graciously pleased to place at the disposal of this House, for the purpose of the Irish Church Bill, all His Majesty's interest in any benefices and ecclesiastical dignities of the Church of Ireland."

A correspondent of the Cork paper, gives the following account of the effect of this message upon the respective parties in the House:—

"The announcement was received with the most distinguished and prolonged cheers ever sent forth in the House. It is, in fact, an expression of the King's approval of the Bill—the withholding or refusing to give which was the foundation of all the rumours during the last three days.

"There will be from henceforth, it is expected, nothing but plain dealing; I have great satisfaction in being able to close so gratefully a communication, which would be otherwise received with something of doubt, if not despondency, of coming events.

"The dismay of the Tories is indescribable."

The Irish Church Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

But, notwithstanding this conciliatory course on the part of the King, and the exhultation which it called forth from the ministerial benches, the *Morning Chronicle* of the 14th, contained the following ingenuous article—the information from which—unless it was prepared before the King's Message was known—is any thing but favorable to the O'Connell Ministry.

From the Morning Chronicle of July 14.

It is now no secret that the late change of Government was as unpopular with the court as it was popular with the country. From the day of the present Ministers entering upon office, they have been subjected to one series of cold neglect and studied incivility. The usual dinners and *fêtes* given at this season at St. James's are said to have been suspended, to mark the dissatisfaction of the Princes and Princesses and lords and ladies of that anti-national colony, with the victory recently gained by the people over their enemies in the House of Commons.—At a court held at St. James's for the purpose of swearing Sir Charles Grey, one of the Commissioners to Canada, in the Privy Council, His Majesty, acting no doubt on the instigation of the unconstitutional and illegal counsellors by whom his court is constantly infested, so far forget himself as to address personal orders to Sir Charles, at variance with the advice which had been given by his constitutional Ministers, and impugning their conduct and opinions with reference to the all-important mission to which that gentleman had been appointed. This unbecoming scene took place in the presence of the Household and the other usual attendants of the Council.

In like manner, after the review on Friday last, at a dinner to about seventy officers at St. James's, various toasts were given, and extraordinary speeches made, which, if we may credit the version given of them by the Tories, were distinguished by the most hostile feeling to the actual government, and the most marked expression of favour and partiality to their opponents. Other symptoms of the same feeling, and of the interference of an unconstitutional cabal are visible in other quarters. Royal Dukes are said to state boldly and without disguise, their knowledge that the Royal assent will be withheld from some of those important measures now before Parliament, for the introduction of which the King has signified his consent through his ministers. The Tories tell us that the 21st of next month is fixed for the dismissal of the Government. If the feelings imputed by these reports to his Majesty with respect to the Ministers are correctly represented, it would be hypocrisy to tamper with the country for a single day longer, by appearing to give them a hollow and unreal confidence. We hope another explanation is not necessary to solve the difficulty; and that the workings of the cabal on the Royal mind may not have produced a grave calamity, to which it may be indefinitely further to allude.

To us this appears to be an ominous article for the Destructives—unless, as we have already remarked, the King has been compelled to yield, as indicated by the message to the Commons through Lord John Russell.

Lord John Russell had given notice that he should take up the corporation bill on the 17th, and the Irish church bill the 20th.

The Attorney General had given notice that on Thursday evening, (July 23d,) he would bring forward the bill to regulate municipal corporations in Ireland. There is good reason to believe that this bill will afford the fullest satisfaction to the majority of the Irish representatives, and to the great body of the Irish nation.

A treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade has been concluded between Great Britain and Spain. It stipulates that vessels may be condemned, if upon being captured they should be found prepared for the transport of slaves, and the ships condemned for being found engaged in the slave trade, shall be broken up and sold for old timber.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION—RECRUITING IN DUBLIN.—We yesterday had an opportunity of seeing the recruits of the queen of Spain assemble on the new parade ground (a large concern, capable of containing 1,600 men,) hired by Major Poddell, for the drill and exercise of the recruits—they were formed in open column, of companies seven in number, and numbered about 400 men, all apparently well calculated for the service in which they are engaged. The men are under orders to embark in the early part of next week, and are, until that period, to parade for exercise at 10 o'clock in the morning. We have perceived that those who have regretted their enlistment have been immediately discharged the service, on returning the money issued to them as pay and enlistment money. The officers engaged in the recruiting department have in no instance failed to accede to the wishes of such persons. The number of men applying to be engaged, is scarcely credible, many having attended for three days without having an opportunity of passing the surgeon's inspection, without which, no man can be received. Under all the circumstances, it is gratifying to see that out of such a number of men we did not witness a single instance of intoxication, although the recruits regularly receive their pay in the afternoon's parade, and the men are, without exception, most respectful to their officers.—*Saunder's Dispatch.*

IRISH AUXILIARIES FOR SPAIN.—This day 350 men who have been enlisted into the service of the queen of Spain, will embark for Cork in the St. David. A transport is lying at anchor in that harbor stalling to carry out some of the few, one destined for the expedition. A further draft of men will leave this city in a few days. Recruiting is also in progress in the south.—*Dublin Pilot, July 15.*

In Dublin alone, 600 men had been raised for the Spanish service. They were to proceed by steamboat direct for St. Sebastian.

TREASON.—THE CONSPIRACY.—The parties in custody charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the king amount already to the number of twenty. The prime mover of this plot is a man of the name of Burgess, who has already been tried and acquitted of a similar offence, having been charged, as you may remember, with firing a pistol at the king, at the corner of the Pent Royal, when His Majesty was proceeding from the Tuilleries to the chamber of Deputies, for the session of the legislature. He acquitted himself on that occasion, by pleading insanity, this man has since been heard to boast that he was really the hand that fired the famous pistol shot—but although he be now in custody, it seems to be doubtful whether this new conspiracy can be brought home either to him or his supposed accomplices.—Apart from their sinister designs, which certainly could not be innocent, the facts which can be proved against them amount to little more than their having taken a house on the road to Neuilly, and having made it a sort of magazine of arms and ammunition. It is supposed that the principal part of their plan consisted in the construction of a second edition of the celebrated infernal machine, which was to have been directed against the king's carriage on his majesty's return from his suburban villa to the Tuilleries. The preliminary proceedings are still in progress, and no more as they are brought to a close, some official announcement will be made of the course which it is intended to pursue.—*Times.*

Several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in the island of Majorca about the 20th of June. The town of Palma was entirely deserted of its inhabitants. No material damage appears to have been done.

On the 11th of June, a destructive fire occurred at Minsk, Russia, which destroyed one hundred houses and four churches.

The vote of £94,511, moved in the House of Commons on the 13th ult., for keeping up and completing the Rideau Canal, was objected to by Messrs. ROEBUCK & HUME—the friends of the Canadas.

At a public meeting lately held at Charleston, a series of determined Resolutions in support of the rights of the inhabitants of the Southern States, as Slaveholders, was passed. We cannot afford to transfer the Resolutions themselves to our columns, but if we give the pith of a few of the more prominent, it may suffice.

They set out by declaring, that slavery is entirely a domestic question, cognizable exclusively by the citizens of the slave-holding States,—they assert that the formation of Abolition Associations in the Northern States has been the chief cause of the crisis to which they have been brought, and which, unless speedily surmounted, will lead to the *certain destruction of the Union*,—that the Federal Union is for special purposes, while it leaves each State to pursue its domestic policy,—that the Post-Office cannot consistently suffer the circulation of publications through any particular State, that are condemned by its laws,—that on the subject of slavery, there ought to be a convention of the States,—*that the truth ought to be made known*, that however we may differ among ourselves on other points, we are on this subject *united as one man to the fixed and unalterable determination to maintain our rights, and defend our property against all attacks,—be the consequences what they may.*"

We need proceed no further in our abridgment. Enough has been adduced to show that the spirit of "nullification" is dominant in the slave-holding States. The irritation caused by the agitation of the abolition of slavery seems for more violent than the discontents created by the Tariff, in as much as the former question touches more closely the whole texture of their society, and would go to revolutionize all their old habits and associations. In the excess of the present excitement, it is hard to say how long the Northern and Southern States may remain United.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of a performance at the Theatre on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Mrs. ROGERS. Of the talents of this lady, the Montreal public have already had some opportunity of judging, and as to her success in Quebec, we need only refer to the critical opinion of our talented cotemporary, the Editor of the *Quebec Mercury*.

Mrs. ROGERS and her husband came to this Province direct from Ireland, where they both enjoyed a large share of public favor, and were noticed most prominently in the leading Irish journals. This is probably the first instance of an actress of Mrs. ROGERS' pretensions having chosen a British Province for her debut in America; and this circumstance, combined with her other claims upon public patronage, leads us to anticipate an overflowing house on Tuesday evening. We have, indeed, little fear of such a result, which must operate as a favorable passport to her in her journey through the United States. Many of the prominent parts in the pieces advertised will be sustained by some of the talented Amateurs of the City and Garrison, whose performances last winter afforded so much pleasure to the admirers of the Drama.

An instance of illiberality is stated in the *Toronto Patriot* to have occurred at Queenstown. A petition to the Deputy Postmaster General for a twice a week mail between that place and Trafalgar office, which had been signed by upwards of seventy individuals, was paraded upon the top of a pole, and torn in pieces, when presented for signature, by a number of men who boasted that they belonged to the Canadian Alliance Society. The true cause of their hostility to that petition, after it had been signed, and which was, journey

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