The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1836. No. 11.

Poetry.

Song for the Sporting Season.

From "Lays for Light Hours."

I was a sporting character
And mingled with the gay,
I used to hunt—but now those joys
Your eyes are cleared away;
Though left and right, in every fight,
I went with Ward and Spring,
I have not all I took with me
The secrets of the ring.

I used to gamble; but alas!
Those symbols all are over;
My notes are changed to humble prose,
Away from worldly strife;
Was fond of drinking, which, in I find,
A failing in my wife.

Our glasses quickly pass away,
'Tis useless for them wishing—
I've lost one hobby (sad, for now
My sole delights is fishing)
I have been baited by a maid
("Twas lately confess—very!)
To quit the place at Pond-eye end,
And take to Fine-bury.

'Twas two o'clock one chilly morn,
On Walton-ing bent,
Met like two angry schoolmasters
With rod in hand we went;
We angled away, we break of day,
Our sleeping spouses dishing,
Not (?) intend to fish in Kew,
But in the cut for fishing.

The morn was heavy-set, and hoar
In torrents like a sea,
Rush'd down the streets—at Christmas time
'Twould seemingly be.
You'll ask—how can I prove the fact?
Quite easily the done—
For London is at Christmas time,
With currents over-run.

At length we reach'd the destin'd spot,
The storm and rain abated,
And being Simple men, of course
We both wish gentle baited.
Our sport that day—I grieve to say,
Was worse than we expected!
Like would-be monthly scribblers, we
Soon found our line rejected.

Hunting in the New Forest.

We in our last gave an outline of the sport in the Forest to Wednesday, and we are now enabled to favour our sporting friends with some particulars of the sport on the following days in the week.

On Thursday the King's stag hounds met at that delightful sylvan spot called Boldrewood; the weather was as fine as could be wished, and the assemblage of nobility, &c., was as numerous as on Tuesday. It was a most animating and pleasing sight to observe the smiles playing on every countenance, fully anticipating a gallant day's sport, in which they were not disappointed, for a fine old stag was found in a small piece of grind within sight of all assembled. The pack, over ground so uneven and boggy, was awful to ride, still there were a few bold enough to bid defiance to such imminent danger, and actually kept near the "bow-wows" for one hour and a half, when the noble deer was taken alive.

Friday was a glorious day for those who met Mr. Wyndham's fox hounds at Brockenhurst, the seat of—Morant, Esq., whose coverts (with shame be it spoken) were drawn blank; at length, however, a good old gray fox was found in Ramsers, and "away he flew as quick as thought" for half an hour, when reynard having headed, and the horseman, without knowing it, got on the scent, caused a check, and rather an awkward one, it being some time before the hounds could clear their olfactory organs of the stream inhaled from the reeking horses. "Now observe the 'Squire make a scientific cast," says one. "He is much too slow," says another. "Slow, but sure," observed a third; which latter proved to be the case, to the praise of master and hounds, for the fox was his off, hunted up to, and after a most brilliant run of an hour (from the check) was killed, which finished a splendid day's sport.

Saturday the King's met again, the place being Stoney Cross, near the identical spot where William Rufus met his death from the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel; there is from this spot a scope of magnificent forest scenery scarcely to be equalled in England. Our first King William, it is said, kept this part of the country exclusively for hunting. To return, however, from this digression to the hunt of Saturday: from the presence of the people assembled to get a sight of the Royal Pack (before they found the deer) it was necessary to form a large circle, and the ground kept by 14 keepers on horseback, dressed in their Lincoln green and laced hats, which had a good effect. A doe was again roused in sight of the whole company, but the scent was so good, and the pace of the hounds so great, that two minutes took them from the gaze of hundreds. The deer was unusually good, and at the end of an hour and a quarter he had led his pursuers a dance of 13 miles as straight as a bird could fly, being roused at Hocknels, and run to a place called Sway, not far from the Needles. Had the gallant stag been taken here, it would have been one of the finest things ever seen; but this was not to be, for, turning short back to the forest, the scent failed from his mixing with other deer, and he was eventually lost, but an old hind was killed. Thus ended a most delightful week's sport, of which none cannot be but one opinion.—*Wiltshire Express.*

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1836.

The New York packet ship *St. Andrew*, 5th May from Liverpool, has arrived, and supplied Liverpool dates to the 7th and London to the 6th ulto. Besides the list of a new Portuguese Ministry, some new arrangements of the same kind in Spain, and the detail of some skirmishes between the Carlists and the Christinos in that country, the extracts in the American papers refer to nothing else.

We perceive by the New York journals, whose conductors have received later files of English papers than ourselves, that the *London Times* of a late date contains an elaborate article on the political affairs and difficulties of the Canadas, in the form of a review of a pamphlet just published in London by Mr. ROEBUCK.

The weather, both in England and on the continent, has been very severe during the winter, and the spring opened, as with us, cold and cheerless.

From the Globe of May 2.

EXTRAORDINARY HIGH TIDE, AND DISTRESSING GALE.—For many years past the effect of the spring tides has not been so much felt in the neighbourhood of Northumberland-street, Scotland yard, Palace-yard, and along Millbank, as in the course of yesterday; the stables, right and left from the end of Northumberland-street, were completely flooded, but providentially the horses were removed before any injury was done to them. The back entrance to the Police-office in Great Scotland-yard, as well as the office itself, was also filled with water, and the space on which the Court of Review (formerly the Star Chamber) stood, was flooded several feet inwards from the bank of the river. The water was also seen flowing along the right hand side of the Painted Chamber, now used as the House of Lords; and we understand that many of the vaults and cellars which are situated under the range of the old houses are considerably flooded.

The extreme coldness of the day did not prevent the visit of many spectators to witness this unusual sight; and we heard several respectable persons say that, since the year 1795 or 1796, when persons were taken in boats from his and of Westminster-Hall to the Courts, which were then placed at the farther end, they have never recollected so high a tide as the present. The injuries and inconvenience which it must produce particularly along the Surrey side of the river, can scarcely be calculated, as whole streets are rendered almost impassable. Several of the shops in Milbank were filled as high as the counters, and the lower end of Market and Vine streets were covered over for nearly a foot deep. Should the wind continue to blow from its present quarter, the accident and damage which may be done during the night will be very severely felt.

From the London Times.

We have been again visited with one of those severe gales, which have become so frequent latterly in our isle. Since Friday it has been blowing very hard from the N. E., and the cold particularly at night, has been intense. The weather during the last two days and nights, has more resembled that which we used to experience in the early part of March, and the character of May seems entirely changed. On Sunday, with the exception of a few minutes sunshine at noon, the blasts were so piercing that pedestrians were either compelled to assume their winter clothing or to return home and encounter themselves by their own firesides. In the evening the storm had so increased that the suburban walks were almost impassable from the clouds of dust occasionally flying about, and either blinding the passengers, or directing them into places of shelter. On the northern roads the dust was very annoying, and the main and cousins were frequently enveloped in clouds of fine road sand, making it a work of the greatest difficulty for the drivers to guide their horses.

The river all the day was like a rough sea, and barges and boats could scarcely live in it. Several were cast adrift and some lost, and their cargoes lost.—A waterman rowing a young man over in his skiff from Limehouse to Deptford was unfortunately driven against the mooring chain of a ship, the skiff was upset, and both went down before any assistance was rendered. In the afternoon, about three o'clock, four boys were impudently trusted in a boat, and were rowing down the river from Vauxhall, when the tide drove them adrift the barges moored off the penitentiary, at Millbank, and they were all immersed in the stream. Assistance was immediately rendered and three were saved by the Thames police and others, but the fourth, a youth 18 years of age, met with a watery grave. At night the gale increased to a perfect hurricane, and during the whole night the visible yesterday storm raged with the greatest fury. Its effects were alarming, both on land and water, in the great number of houses unroofed, chimney tops blown down, outhouses destroyed, and ships which had been driven from their moorings and damaged. The accounts gathered at the stations in the vicinity of the metropolis have experienced great injury, and the accounts from all quarters speak of the disastrous effects of the gale, particularly on the coast, and the west. Intelligence at Lloyd's is looked forward to with much anxiety and trembling.

The steamers expected yesterday, however, arrived in due course, and among them was the *Royal Adelaide*, Scotch steam ship, from Leith, which rode out the storm in safety. The tide in the afternoon rose to a most extraordinary height, and overflowed the banks of the river. The lower parts of Blackwall, Limehouse, Shadwell, Wapping, and Westminster, on the Middlesex shore, and Deptford, Bermondsey, Lambeth, and Vauxhall, on the Surrey side, were some water above an hour. In High street, Wapping, from Wapping New Stairs to Execution Dock, the water was three to four feet in depth, and, washing into the cellars, shops, warehouses, granaries, and floors of houses in the street, have sustained valuable property, and damaged flour and other perishable articles to a serious amount.

The tide flowed full fifteen minutes past 3 o'clock, about half an hour later than it was seen in the metropolis. The congregation of St. Saviour's Church in Holland street, near Blackfriars-road, was quite impassable, and the flood carried every thing before it, and, rushing down the narrow streets and alleys leading to Park street and other parts of Southwark, entered the humble dwellings of the lower classes, breaking away doors, soiling their furniture afloat, and compelling the inmates to retreat into the upper floors until the tide ebbed. The tower wharf was overflowed, a circumstance which has not happened for many years, but it may give some idea of the unusual height of yesterday's tide, which was so rapid as to carry away various embankments and inundate houses and fields on the banks of the Thames, which had never been visited by the water.

London, May 4.—Sun: Westminster.—Lingby Bocks exhibit a few streaks of coasting vessels, that were coming from the eastward this morning; the wind was a point below west, and consequently favourable. In every part of England and Scotland the weather is described as equally wintry and boisterous. At Edinburgh, the thermometer on Thursday stood at 31; and Friday morning the pools were covered with ice. Several showers of snow and hail fell on Wednesday, with a piercing wind from the north, and on Thursday morning the high hills in the west of Fife were covered with snow. A letter from Dover, of yesterday, says:—"the oldest man in this town never recollects such weather as we have experienced for the three first days in May, and the intercourse between this country and France has been so much interrupted as it ever was in the roughest part of the winter.—On Monday no vessel dared to leave the harbors of Calais, Boulogne, or this port."

Yesterday His Majesty's packet *Crusader* left the harbor with the mail, but was obliged to go to Boulogne. The *Britannia* steam vessel left that port yesterday with passengers for Dover, but was obliged to put back, the violence of the wind, snow, hail and sleet rendering such a step imperative. Today we have had a general delivery of vessels from hence, and the communication between this country and France has been renewed. Such was the violence of the gale on Monday morning, at Brighton, that not only were windows broken, but chimney-pots were sent whirling through the air. The wind blowing off the land, the sea on this side of the Channel was not very rough, but on the French coast it raged furiously. We hear, however, that a sailor was literally blown off the deck of a vessel and drowned. Another person was blown over the cliff near Kemp-Town, and taken to the County Hospital, seriously injured. Women and children were blown down on the cliff, and large sheets of lead, weighing several hundred weight, in two or three places were lifted off the houses and carried into the street by the violence of the wind. About forty trees in Lord Chichester's park were torn up by the roots. In London, the wind, cold and rain renders the season more like January than May.—*Ledger.*

The new Irish Constabulary Bill was discussed in the Lords on the 2d of May. It was essentially amended—not much to the liking of Lord Melbourne—and the cause is the ministerial interest. The Lords rejected every clause of the Bill, against which the conservatives objected during its progress through the House of Commons.

The *Upper Canada Albion* mentions the remarkable circumstance, of the water of Lake Ontario, in the Bay of Toronto, now being two feet and a half higher than it was during last summer, and that it has become much less soft and fit for domestic purposes than formerly. This deterioration in its quality is attributable to its containing an excess of lime, which, as the increased quantity of water would lead to the supposition, has been conveyed to the Lake from land impregnated with that substance by the water from the melting snow and ice, which had accumulated to a great extent during last winter, and of which there had been scarce any thaw until at an advanced period of the season. If there be two and a half feet of additional water over the whole surface of the Lake, we need not anticipate a speedy diminution of the depth of water in the St. Lawrence.

The *Albion* thus describes the chemical process by which the present hardness of the water will be destroyed:—

"The water of the lake will, however, become soft again; that is, the lime will be decomposed by the action of light and air—and the process is both curious and simple, the lime which has a great affinity for carbonic acid will imbibe it from the atmosphere, and form a thin calcareous crust, which is a carbonate of lime, and when it has absorbed a given quantity, it becomes too heavy to float, and sinks to the bottom, and this is the process we are to attribute that the water of the lake is softer and purer than that of land springs and rivers."

The pressure on the New York money market still continues, especially in the article of Exchange. The advocates and opponents of the Bank of the United States, which has now ceased to be a national institution, respectively ascribe whatever of good or evil is at present experienced in the money market of that city, to its operations.

The *Journal of Commerce*, mentions with reprobation, that "the Bank Agency in New York, is buying exchange on England all the way from 6 to 6¼ premium, and selling "for four and six months paper, all the way "from 10 to 11 premium and interest." A number of merchants, however, made application to the Directors of the United States' Bank, requesting the interposition of that institution in the purchase and negociation of Bills of Exchange, and naming two millions of Dollars as a sum that would afford essential relief to the community, if employed for the purpose stated. An answer had been returned that the request would be complied with.

It is in this way that the United States' Bank, which for long exercised an undisputed sovereignty in the money markets of the Union, will prepare for the re-establishment of its influence. It was lately fashioned by one of the States, and any one has so by power. Much groundless clamour has unquestionably been raised against this institution, but it must also be admitted that the accumulation of vast pecuniary resources in few hands, all acting under the same impulse, is a dangerous power, whose exercise is always apt to be abused to the detriment of the community. This circumstance alone will prevent, it, it is presumed, from being continued as a national bank, were all the disadvantages of its past management obliterated.

It is not to be wondered at that the mercantile community of New York should be compelled to entreat the interposition of the United States' Bank at the present time, when the frightful destruction of merchandise and capital that occurred last winter is considered. Of all that came within the pale of the conflagration, nothing was left to represent its former value. Smoking ruins and the ashes of the richest merchandise, could not be taken as security for the repayment of money, and hence the impelling necessity of obtaining other capital to supply the vacuum in its commercial capital, that had been so suddenly created.

No vessels had been able to leave Boston for eleven days previous to the 21 instant.

The packets of the 24th of May and 1st of June for Europe, were still detained at New York on the 2d instant.

The New York journals inform us that fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five passengers arrived at the quarantine station Staten Island, during the month of May.

The Seminole Indians in Florida, and the Creeks in Georgia, are keeping the inhabitants in their respective vicinities in a state of the most feverish excitement.

ROBINSON, whose trial at New York, for the alleged murder of ELIZA JEWETT, had been postponed, was brought up again on the 24 instant. The Court was crowded to excess, but no account of other than the preliminary proceedings of impanelling the Jury, has reached us.

No doubt can now be entertained of General Houston's splendid victory in Texas.

The *British America* Steamer arrived yesterday afternoon from Quebec, with the Bark *Advocate*, PATON, from London; Brig *Active*, HICK, from do.; and Brig *Malay*, WELCH, [illegible] with general cargoes. She had also in tow the Barque *Neptune* with a large cargo of transhipped goods. She had on board a considerable number of wealthy settlers from Great Britain and Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—When a community has roused itself after a long lethargy to a sense of its danger, and is prepared to act with energy to meet the difficulties which threaten its existence, we may expect to see efforts used corresponding to the emergency of the occasion, and capable of meeting, if not repelling, the threatened evil. But this expectation will be disappointed, unless the people are not only fully aware of the extent of the threatened evil, but are constantly invited in their endeavours to prevent it. An able writer of the present day has observed "A man must move both legs in order to advance, if on one leg stands still, he may hop with the other to all eternity without stirring a step." These observations are intended to apply to a certain journal in this city, which, from its ultra-Tory doctrines, has, so far from advancing, brought a great deal of ridicule not only here, but at home upon the Canadian cause in this Province. When, Sir, we take into consideration the well known fact, that the people of Britain have been for years carrying on a constant struggle for Reform against the aristocratical party formerly dominant in Britain, and that the present Government have been successfully instrumental in carrying their wishes into effect; and when we further consider that the progress of the struggle has been attended with feelings of congratulation by those fellow-countrymen in America, many of whom have been victims of Government persecution under the old system, I am not what credit can attach to any portion of the public press of this Province, which advocates the return to power of those men who would bring back, not only this country, but at home, the benefits of Tory ascendancy. Indeed, I would ask the journalist, does he think statesmen who act with us in this country, the same feelings that we charge the Tories with? Can he suppose that the wives of the Atlantic towns would form any comparison the dangerous of a Gaspe, Gore and Stanbridge Administration? Let him reflect—Colonel Gore cannot indeed get more votes yet, I shall revert to the subject at some future time, but I take my leave of it for the present, to advert to a subject which I perceive excites public attention.

The taking of the Constitutional delegates will shortly commence, and I think we may expect from their joint labours, more advantage to the country than could be reaped from individual exertion. A great and important trust has been reposed in these members; and as most of them are men of tried integrity and strict Constitutional principles, we may expect the most favourable results from their deliberations. At all events the very fact of the existence of a Convention, will be sufficient to convince the Home Government of the necessity of a redress of our grievances—that the time is come when the measures now in contemplated should be carried into effect, for the sake of the Colonies and the mother state. That it has been so long delayed, is to be attributed in the first place, to the ignorance of our own mother country on the one hand, and the diligence and perseverance of the democratic faction on the other. That this is no longer the case, but that the Constitutionalists have at length raised themselves for the occasion, is a subject of rejoicing to every loyal man in the Province; and as a consequence the public mind in Britain is viewing it a totally different light from formerly, the respective positions of the political parties in the Colony, I think we may safely repose the utmost confidence in the public character and ability of the Members of the Convention. The liberal measures which they have brought forward at home, and their recent appointments in these Provinces, show that we have a friend in the leading men of the Cabinet, and every way qualified to preside at the helm of affairs during a dangerous and critical period, and to steer the vessel of state safely through the rocks and shoals, which threaten to capsize, "as to the state of our country, and to the Mother country, to the principle of national prosperity.

June 4. AN ANGLO-CANADIAN.

Affairs of Lower Canada.

NO. VII.

Although the spirit of the feudal system mingled, like a malignant leaven, with the earliest institutions of the Canadians; it was rather felt, than either proclaimed or acknowledged. It was supposed, indeed, to be adverse to no law, though recognized by none. But now, feudality was to be established by law. And agriculture was to receive the first impressions of its power and influence.

An edict assigned to military officers and other public functionaries, entire in land, of from two to four leagues in front, but of unlimited breadth. But it was evident that no great an extent of soil could not be personally cultivated, by men, of slender capital, and altogether unskilled in these pursuits. It was therefore necessary to make a distribution of them to soldiers and others, on condition of the original proprietors receiving a ground rent and certain acts of homage. The lord of the soil or seigniory ceded to each of his vassals, ninety acres. On the part of these latter, each vessal engaged to work in his mill, to pay him annually one or two sols per acre, and a bushel and a half of corn for the entire grant. The absolute amount of these assessments, was a trifling sum, compared with the principle, on which they had their origin.

The next imposition was in the shape of tythes, in order to support the Clergy. This assigned them the regular levy of a twenty-sixth portion of three sorts of Colonial produce. More exception was taken at this arrangement, than at the other; because it was alleged that the support of this body was already provided for, in another manner.

Thus was the feudal system, the curse that represents of so many nations, established in Canada.

The first species of injustice, inflicted upon the Canadians, by these arrangements, though great, does not apply with more propriety of this than to any other edict of the old French Government—but is common to them all. And it is this—that the Canadians had not the smallest part or participation in their creation. They were imposed by a master upon slaves.

The last and most deadly species of injustice conducted in its fatal tendency to paralyze the hand of industry, and to arrest the progress and prosperity of the country. If it was found onerous by the earlier settlers, it has proved doubly so to their successors of the present day; particularly to the English and foreign population.

This remark may seem invidious. But many persons of deep reflection have seriously contended, not only that the feudal regimen is precisely the one best adapted to the Canadian character and habits, but that in fact they are capable of no other.

It has been said that a people, having never known any but military rule, are incapable of properly appreciating another, more consonant with the rights of mankind. In proof of the position, they allege that during the whole period that the Province was under feudal government—a space of one hundred and fifty years—though murmurs were heard from time to time, there never existed the smallest spirit of revolt and rebellion among the Colonists. The evils which they saw, and the oppressions which they suffered from their principals, they seemed to think common to their fellow-creatures all over the world.

Some, indeed, go further than this and ascribe their incapacity of tasting and valuing the blessings of a free government, to their descent. In support of this theory, they cite the example of the French; who, however oppressed, and however existing oppression, were never able to establish a free government among themselves, and that if they achieved possession of something approaching it, at least in appearance, it is said to stability—its existence was but for a moment. They either destroyed it themselves, or at least suffered it to be pulled down by others. The history of the Revolution will, for ages to come, yield a sad and impressive lesson upon this subject, to mankind.

Upon the whole, it would seem that we have not sufficient data, upon which to ground a decision upon this question. We are far from thinking, however, that non-resistance to oppression, especially by armed force, affords any natural argument, that the Canadian race, resisted not with the opposite. We know, on the contrary, that they were not. Perhaps it was a sufficient reason for their comparative acquiescence under their grievances, that according to the couplet of SHAKSPEARE; they knew the evils which they suffered; but knew not those which much worse could attend.

The subject and fundamental evil of holding property in tithe; that the many are compelled to labor for the few; it divides the community into lords and vassals. While the latter are compelled to labor for the former, "upon the hard, gritty,—" *Fingers cannot feel*—" "born to eat up the corn," (as the poor Dr. Watts remarks in) the latter work hard, suffer exactions, live in poverty, and die in despair.

This remark, however, by no means applies to the Canadian Clergy. No man whatever of the rank of gentleman, grow more zealously and indefatigably than do they in their holy vocation. None more conscientiously earn their salary support. None are more faithful to their complicated duties. And none, who have conferred such signal obligations upon the Province. Yet few deserve more or receive less. F. R.

United States.

We hear our country is threatened with a calamity of a new form. Heretofore we have exported specie; but during the present spring, notwithstanding, there has been an unusual demand for specie, in the interior of our own mother country on the one hand, and the diligence and perseverance of the democratic faction on the other. That this is no longer the case, but that the Constitutionalists have at length raised themselves for the occasion, is a subject of rejoicing to every loyal man in the Province; and as a consequence the public mind in Britain is viewing it a totally different light from formerly, the respective positions of the political parties in the Colony.