The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1836.

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1836.

The conviction, which we expressed yesterday, of the political affairs of this province having now arrived at such a pass, that their settlement can be no longer looked forward to by any means within the reach of the Provincial Parliament, is fully confirmed by the Address of the House of Assembly, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, which will be found in another column. Passing over the more minute peculiarities of this document, there are two of its features, which to us are big with meaning, and therefore claim special attention.

In the Address, it will be remarked, the main subjects of His Excellency's Speech are not touched upon, while the mock patriotism of the framers of the reply, their hypocritical aspirations for impartial government, and their affected tone of moderation, are all made auxiliary to an undisguised demand for "an elective Legislative Council." Upon this they take their stand, at the commencement of a Session, and a compliance with it they make the *sine qua non* of the House of Assembly proceeding to business. Such conduct can admit of but one interpretation. Examine it in all possible ways, and the conclusion is the same: their demand for an organic change in the Constitution must be complied with, or by virtue of their obstinacy, the country will be, in fact, deprived of the benefits of a Legislature. There is no avoiding one or other of these alternatives; there are, at all events, no means of doing so within the Province. That this crisis has at length arrived we will not hesitate to express our satisfaction, for, the bad faith, the selfishness, the prevalence of the low-bred instinct of national origin, have been so strongly manifested in the policy of the leaders of the majority of the House of Assembly, that all hopes of their self-reformation, at any time entertained by the real well-wishers of the country, must have, previous to this, been completely dissipated.

Besides the undisguised demand for an elective Legislative Council, the Address is remarkable for an assumed confidence that the Government would concede this point. The framers must have known full well that such an expectation was groundless, and it is not difficult to divine the reason why they choose to assume that their request is exceedingly reasonable—that they, in a most humble spirit, chastened by a long series of political wrongs, undoubtingly calculate upon their wishes being instantly complied with. Their hypocrisy, in this case, is intended to heighten the effect of the yell of pretended disappointment, astonishment, and rage, which the beagles of the party will set up, when His Majesty's answer to the Assembly's Address of last session is made known, in which their idolised project of an elective Legislative Council, they are well aware, will be discountenanced and condemned. The Address, in this light, is, with all its honied accents, but the prelude of rancorous abuse—the text from which the unprincipled actor in our political arena, will preach up to the *habitans* with all the zeal of martyrs, their own moderation, disinterestedness, and fervent efforts to serve their country. Their mock heroics will as little rouse to *action* their single minded auditors, as they can deceive any intelligent member of the community, who has discerned their awful want of political honesty.

It is believed that PAPINEAU and his nominees, who, be it observed, are mostly very young aspirants, have been encouraged to take the stand they have now done, and at which we rejoice, from an impression that the Home Government will be surprised by their shew of firmness into a surrender of all those points which are deemed essential to the Colonial system, and which have hitherto been stoutly defended. They will speedily be undeceived. The young aspirants, and the old cormorants, whose maws for "place, honour and emoluments" are as insatiable as the bottomless pit, will for some time longer be disappointed of their prey. All of them cannot become BERARD's, however much they may wish to run the same curriculum as he did.

It is impossible, as we yesterday hinted, or the Government, consistently with their previous declarations, to comply with the Assembly's demand for an Elective Legislative Council. We need not dwell upon this point, for we are confident of finding in His Majesty's answer, an ample confirmation of our already expressed views.

We must draw these remarks on the Address to a close, without attempting to develope the House of Assembly's idea of "a Government established upon a just basis applicable to the condition of the Province, *to gether with the maintenance of guaranteed and endeared institutions.*"

The Speech from the Throne indicated the necessity of an appeal to the Imperial Parliament; the Address in answer to it, indicates the same, and the conduct of the Assembly demands that it should be immediate.

The Session at Quebec is not expected to last over two or three days longer, and a dissolution, it is said by some who have good means of judging, will take place immediately afterwards.

By the *Canada* Steamer, which arrived yesterday morning, we received the letters and inclosures of our Quebec Correspondents, which enable us to give the whole of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, ship news, &c., up to a late hour on Saturday evening.

From our Quebec Correspondent.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Sept. 24, 10, A. M.

MR. MORIN, from the Special Committee, reported the draft of an Address in answer to his Excellency's Speech, which was referred to a Committee of the whole, in the afternoon sitting.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Imperial Act 31 Geo. III., commonly called the Constitutional Act, caused considerable discussion. MR. VANFELSON, in a speech of some length, commented on the absurdity of a Colonial Legislature attempting to alter the Act to which its existence is due. MR. V. was replied to by Messrs. MORIN, LAFONTAINE and BERTHELOT. The Bill was at length referred to the Committee of the whole House, that is to sit on Monday next on the state of the Province.

The House then adjourned to 3, P. M.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

No motions were submitted, or any thing offered to the chair, before the order of the day for the House in Committee on the Address was read, when the House resolved itself into Committee.

The first paragraph having been read—

MR. CLAPHAM (who was the only Member of the minority in the House) objected to the concluding part of the first paragraph.

MR. MORIN said a few words in reply; when the Committee divided, and the first paragraph passed on a division of 58 to 1. The second, 60 to 1. The third, 59 to 2 (Mr. Woon having entered). Fourth, same division. The President then left the chair, and reported the Address.

MR. CLAPHAM moved in amendment to the first paragraph, when the question of concurrence was put, "That all the words after the word 'Province' in the third sentence of the first paragraph be struck out." This was negatived on a division of 61 to 4 (CLAPHAM, POWER, WELLS and WOON).

The remaining paragraphs passed on the same division, and messengers having been appointed in the usual form, the House adjourned to Monday next.

I enclose a copy of the Address.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worlingham of Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over the Province of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of LOWER Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for the speech delivered from the Throne at the opening of the present Session. We in like manner express our thanks for the promptitude with which His Majesty's Government has, as your Excellency has been pleased to inform us, in compliance with the desire expressed by us in the last Session, sent so early an answer to the Address then voted by us, after mature deliberation, upon the state of the Province. We beg your Excellency to be assured that that Address contained the faithful and sincere expression of our wishes, opinions and wants, at the same time, that it was calculated to remove every doubt respecting the spirit of liberality in which this House would receive the necessary Reforms in the Institutions and administration of the Government of this Province, so long prayed for by this branch of the Legislature and by the body of the people. We therefore trust that the answer will be explicit and satisfactory, and tend speedily to remove the obstacle which have hitherto prevented the correction of abuses, the redress of Grievances and the prosperity of the Province.

With this hope, whatever inconvenience we may suffer from the particular season of the year in which the Legislature has been assembled, any personal sacrifice will be deemed of little moment; and we beg to assure your Excellency that on every occasion in which we are called upon to exercise the powers entrusted to us, we shall consider it one of the highest and most imperative of our duties to devote our attention to the removal of the evils under which the people of this Province have laboured and still continue to labour, and to protect them from the effects of a system which has corrupted the Provincial Government, and which has even drawn the highest authorities in the Empire to acts and measures injurious to the liberties of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects.

We have not deemed it necessary to enter in detail upon the consideration of the various subjects adverted to by your Excellency, until such time as, according to promise, your Excellency shall have more fully communicated to us the reasons which have caused the convocation of the Provincial Parliament. Your Excellency in limiting the subjects to which you have called our attention under the present circumstances, has, no doubt, been actuated not only by the motives expressed by your Excellency, but moreover by the consideration that although this House has, during the great length of the last Session, zealously laboured for the welfare of the Province, and with that view adopted a great many measures which we deemed to be in accordance with the intention of His Majesty's Government, our labours have been rendered abortive in consequence of the systematic rejection by the Legislative Council of all the projects of law calculated to remedy the past, to protect the people for the future, to enlighten them and advance their moral welfare, to improve their social and physical condition, and to entrust them with those powers and influence in the constitution, the administration of laws, and the management of their local affairs, to which they are entitled, and which are guaranteed to them by the very principles of Government. The circumstance of that body having continued unchanged, must necessarily preclude the idea that His Majesty intended to harass the Country by the repetition, during the present session, of measures so discreditable to the vicious Constitution, which it is attempted to uphold. Your Excellency, as well as the authorities of the Mother Country, must now be convinced, that the best intentions of the head of the Provincial Government, and partial reforms in the details of the administration, must constantly prove abortive when opposed to a system convulsed by elements essentially adverse, and in which we behold on the one hand, the people in conjunction with this House, demanding the unrestrained exercise of the powers and rights of British subjects, with a Government established upon a just basis applicable to the condition of the Province, together with the maintenance of guaranteed and endeared institutions; and on the other hand, a branch over which the country has no control, which has invariably shewn itself hostile to its institutions and its inhabitants, and which has not ceased to excite and to foster attempts at disorganization, oppression, divisions and hatreds, political ascendancy and exclusive rights for one portion of the people, and degradation for the mass of Canadians of every origin, the most attached to the permanent interests of the country, and the best adapted to strengthen the Government. It is between these two irreconcilable systems that we trust His Majesty's Government have come to a determination in accordance with our humble prayers. If our hopes be realised, we feel certain that the rules which Your Excellency declares to have guided you in the discharge of your arduous duties, conciliation, forbearance and the exercise of a liberal policy, cannot fail of success.

We are convinced of the sincerity of your Excellency when you declare that you will rejoice in having sought to promote the welfare of the country, and to gain its confidence, and that one of the first objects which your Excellency has endeavoured not to lose sight of, has been the removal of abuses. We entreat your Excellency to fulfil, as far as it lies in your Excellency's power, the arduous task which has been assigned to you, and above all we beseech your Excellency, in pursuance of the attachment which your Excellency declares that you feel towards Canada, to be pleased not to rest satisfied with partial and ineffectual reforms, but to ascend to the source of the evils under which we suffer, and to become the lasting benefactor of the country,—by helping to secure to the people and to this house, the exercise of all their rights, to procure the repeal of such legislative enactments as have encroached thereon, and the removal of the abuses which have fettered the exercise thereof, and to introduce in our institutions, particularly the Constitution of the Legislative Council, those changes confidently demanded by this house and by the people, in such a manner as to fix the Provincial Government upon a firm and liberal basis, and thereby to afford to us a pledge of future prosperity, and conformably to our expressed conviction, many years of security, peace and happiness.

Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, *August 26.*—An adjourned meeting of the Commercial Society was held on Wednesday last, when the Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, W. B Row, Esq. (in the absence of the President from the Island) read the report of the proceedings of the Chamber for the last year, which was unanimously received and adopted.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for a Chamber for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

Hon. W. Thomas,	Messrs. M'Bride,
Messrs. Jennings,	N. Gill,
Sinclair,	Hon. J. B. Bland,
T. Bennett,	Messrs. Morris,
Hon. J. Duncomb,	Scott,
Messrs. Row,	M'Leo.
James Grieve,	

Yesterday the Chamber met to appoint its officers, when Thomas Bennett, Esq. was elected President; James M'Bride and John Jennings, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents; and James Grieve, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.

The present year has proved the commencement of a new era in the progress of foreign competition. A joint stock company, established in Lisbon, has sent to the Banks a number of vessels for the purpose of catching fish there, and conveying it for cure to some of the Azores. They are, for the most part (if not all) British ships, purchased and fitted out in England, commanded, and chiefly manned by British subjects; but it is thought that the company is said to be supported by a capital of £100,000, the great expenses of their outfits and the want of an adjacent and proper place for the cure, will effectually check their success, unless in the new Commercial Treaty they are protected by prohibitory duties on British caught fish, or that rights similar to those enjoyed by the French and Americans (to which they are reported to have boldly laid claim,) shall be conceded by our government; in either of which cases it is needless for the Chamber to remark, that a death blow would be struck at the British fisheries of this Island. It is one of the objects of the same company to establish extensive fisheries on their own shores, which to a certain extent cannot fail to displace the consumption of a considerable quantity of dried fish in the markets on the coast; and whilst the entire produce of the Norway fisheries, excluded from the north of Spain by the unhappy continuance of the civil war, is now thrown into competition with that of Newfoundland in the markets of Portugal, a new rival has made his appearance from the remote Island of Iceland. The importation from thence, it is believed, has not yet exceeded a single cargo, but when the sober, frugal and industrious habits of the people of that island are considered, together with their connexion with Hamburgh, and the fact that this cargo was of approved quality, and commanded the best prices, the probability is that their fishery will be extended, and would there now occasion of competition springing up on every side, it behoves the people of this Island to maintain the character of their great staple commodity by still greater attention to the cure.

Lower Canada.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The interior of this house of worship, raised by the zeal of our Irish fellow citizens and the assistance of some benevolent Protestants, is now finished; and the picture of "The Crucifixion," of which we spoke some time past as highly creditable to Mr. Legare, (a Canadian artist, whose proficiency in the art is due to his own unassisted exertions,) has been put up as the Altar-piece, and is every way fitted for the situation in which it is placed. An organ also is expected, and the church, for neatness and solidity, is not surpassed by any in this city. Sunday last, the anniversary of the opening and consecration of this church was celebrated by a solemn High-mass, chaunted, by Mr. M'Mahon, the pastor, who also preached a sermon, after which a collection was made in aid of the liquidation of the debt incurred in the building of the church. The discourse of the Rev. gentleman is spoken of as one of the most eloquent which has been pronounced for some time, and was calculated to instil into the minds of his hearers the duty of forbearance and the exercise of christian charity towards those from whom they may happen to differ in their religious creed.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We have engaged a gentleman to attend the sittings of the Assembly, and are enabled to resume the reports of the debates in that body.—There has been no alteration made in the House of Assembly, and the speakers are still imperfectly heard in the gallery. We observe that a handsome screen of mahogany has been placed in the rear of the Speaker's chair; it was made by Mr. M'Kenzie, and is well executed; a recess is left for the King's Arms, which will be placed upon it in the course of next week.—*Ib.*

We are happy in seeing the Hon. Chief Justice in his place as Speaker of the Legislative Council. It is the first public duty the venerable Judge has discharged since he met with the terrible accident, in the summer, which had so nearly deprived the public of his valuable services.—*Ib.*

We have seen a letter from St. Anne, stating that on Sunday, 11th instant, about half-past 9 P. M. a luminous meteor, of extraordinary size, was seen in that parish. It was of a deep red colour, and appeared to be of the dimensions of about three feet by one.—*Canadian.*

Upper Canada.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The House of Dr. E. Hubbell was on Monday night last entered by some person, but was luckily discovered, before he had time to commit any depredation. An individual was on Tuesday arrested on suspicion, but succeeded in proving that he was in another place at the time, and therefore could not have been the man who had entered the house. The circumstances as related by the Doctor on the examination are, as near as we could collect, as follows. He stated that between three and five o'clock he had been awakened, by a noise in his bed room; he immediately sprang out of bed, grouped round the room, but found no body; he then went to the door of another room, when he discovered the person, who made a rush and succeeded in getting past him and out of a window which was partly open, upsetting a table and other articles of furniture in his haste. The Doctor, however, was quick enough to catch hold of one foot, on which he held till his face and head were brought in contact with the window, and severely bruised, when the man got clear of him. He immediately procured a light and went out, but found no one; although the culprit must have been hurt by the fall, the window being 12 or 15 feet from the ground.—*Brockville Recorder.*

United States.

GENESEE COUNTRY.—Reader, have you ever journeyed in the Genesee country? If you have not, hear much have you lost! I speak not to those who pass the wonderful works of God with unobservant eyes, but I talk to those who find sermons and good in every thing. To such, I would say, "Surely you were charmed with the Skaneateles, and the regions round about Cayuga?" There the country is healthy to live in and lovely to see. Passing the lake of Cayuga, you cannot well omit the peculiar *greenness* of the waters. They seem to the eye as if the grassy banks which surround them had been *melted* and transformed into liquid emerald. If you should ever visit Cayuga.—I speak now to any one who has neglected the western tour hither—you will perceive the truth of this present writing.

GREAT VS. SMALL FARMS.—The greatest and most pernicious mistake that farmers make in many portions of our country, is, instead of cultivating their farms well, they show a great ambitious to possess *great* farms—in territory. This is like having a great house; it keeps the good wife all the time scouring, and before she has got through the under stories of her domicil, the upper are dirty, and require her to go over the whole house again.

A little farm well tilled,
Should be every farmer's motto, who intends to get on in the world with success and economy.—*New York Paper.*

COAL MINES ON FIRE.—The Halifax papers of the 7th instant, mention that intelligence has been received from Pictou, that the Albion mines were again on fire, and two of the workmen had lost their lives, and ten others had been wounded.

The above paragraph has been in type two or three days, since which we have received some further particulars. The mine was set on fire on the 5th, by an explosion, caused by a candle communicating to the gas. Many of the workmen were seriously injured—eight of whom had died at the last advices.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—$39,000 in gold was stolen from the captain's office of the steamboat *Rhode Island*, on her passage from New York to Providence. The loss was not discovered until after the landing of her passengers at Newport and the boat on her way up to Providence. We learn that the coin was in foreign gold, and that the persons concerned have offered a reward of $1000 for its recovery, or proportionably for any part of it.—*Ib.*

COMMERCIAL.

At auction yesterday, 5000 minots *Liverpool* Salt were sold at 1s 7½d @ 1s 8d @ minot; and 2000 chaldrons *Virginia Coals* at 32s 3d @ 32s 9 chaldron.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1836.

The *Toronto Constitution* challenges us to publish a letter signed FRANCIS HINCKS, which which is devoted to a review of a Report by appeared in the last number of that paper, and Messrs. CAMERON, MURRAY, on the alleged defalcations in the money concerns of the Welland Canal Company. We well recollect, that when this Report appeared, we expressed, upon its authority, our satisfaction at these defalcations being accounted for, by their being traced to unintentional errors, that had occurred in consequence of the books of the concern being slovenly kept.—The Report had been drawn up by two professed Accountants, and took cognizance of nothing save then the "defalcations." The discrepancies to the amount of a few hundred pounds between the receipts and disbursements was not to be wondered at, in transactions of such variety, number and magnitude as those connected with the Welland Canal, when especially a bad system of keeping account of them was followed. Mr. HINCKS, whose name lent a certain degree of support to the Report, now comes forward and denies that he concurred in it.

We cannot publish Mr. HINCK's letter for the very reason assigned by the editor of the *Constitution*, "that we have carefully avoided publishing any part of the evidence or the Report of the Committee of the Assembly." We never, in fact, presumed to deliver an opinion on this extensive and intricate subject as a whole, because we candidly own that we have been unable to peruse the voluminous evidence on both sides. The matter, moreover, more particularly belonge to the Stater Province. Any views, then, that we did express, were necessarily confined to isolated portions of the subject. We, however, still conceive, in opposition to Mr. HINCKS, that the "defalcations," according to the general use of the term, that were apparent in the books, were accounted for satisfactorily by Messrs. CAMERON and MURRAY. Of the alleged false and fraudulent entries which Mr. HINCKS includes in "defalcations" we cannot pretend to speak.

When Mr. M'KENZIE's exposures appeared, we freely conceded to them a considerable portion of *vraisemblance*, but they were, of course, *ex parte*, and every subject, we well knew has, according to a certain philosopher, two *handles*.

The consideration of the Welland Canal affairs is more appropriately within the province of the Upper Canada press, and to them, therefore, we left it, and we do so now, with merely expressing our astonishment at the singular fact, that with scarce one exception all maintain the most dogged silence on the subject, while the *Constitution* is week after week spreading, with no assisted hand, the evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Assembly. Are these papers afraid of the truth, or do they suppose that the promulgation of error, is not for the time pernicious, and ought, not, by all possible means, to be checked?

The Cobourg Academy, lately established by the Wesleyan Conference, has received a Royal charter.

We were told yesterday that the one-eyed fugleman of the forlorn hope was crowing somewhat, because we have not published the *Kingston Chronicle's* avowedly incomplete account of the proceedings of the Synod lately held in that town. The "convicted" had better defer the celebration of his fancied triumph until after a complete and official account of the Synod's doings has made its appearance. We shall not be backward in giving it to the public, and, as we have already hinted, of declaring freely our opinion on all or any portion of it.

There have been strange party doings in Maryland, on the occasion of electing State Senators for the next five years. The proceedings took place at Annapolis. The nineteen VAN BUREN electors refused to meet the twenty-one Whigs, and, as the Constitution of the State requires the presence of twenty-four, nothing was done, and Maryland is thus deprived of one branch of her Legislature. Writers seem a good deal puzzled to know what is to be done in these circumstances. The *New York Express* thus comments on the singular proceeding:—

"The political recklessness of the destructives in Maryland amazes us, even though we have been taught by the events of late years to look on very many extraordinary things with composure. A violent and forcible assault upon a State Constitution for the purpose of *reform* is a new thing under the sun. But when a political party worsted at the polls, seeks to mend form so this to redress what the people will not give it, as not in consistent, which strikes at the very root of society and liberty, and stamps the party guilty of it with the well deserved phrase of 'the Architects of Ruin.'

"Principles are now afloat in this country, which must be put down, or they drag down the Constitution and the laws, and our boasted liberty itself. In Maryland two parties wage a warfare at the polls. The Van Buren party flushed by an imaginary triumph over inaccurate returns, enjoy a wassail over the discomfiture of their opponents, and never dream of force or revolution. Another day comes: the tables are turned; accurate returns are in, and Van Burenism is down, and Whigism is up.—What is the remedy for this disappointment that the Van Buren party would take into their hands? Revolution! Force! The overthrow of the State Constitution! The resolution of society into the anarchy from which it sprung?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—It is a melancholy proof of the fallibility of human nature to observe, how men of good education, estimable in every relation of life, and discharging their main duties in conformity to Divine precepts, will yet, upon a simple question involving party and self-interest, suffer themselves to be the dupes of inconsistency, intolerance and error.

I have been led to this reflection, by reading in Saturday's *Gazette* the proceedings of the Synod of Canada, at its late sitting at Kingston. Upon the subject of endowing rectories in Upper Canada, the members of the Synod declare in their third Resolution, "their firm conviction that an exclusive establishment in these Provinces is impracticable and unjust," as also "a flagrant breach of faith on the part of Government." In these sentiments, I am confident every member of their respective congregations will coincide, and give them that support to carry into effect their views, which in their sixth Resolution they solicit.

As a lay member of that Church it would have given me, in common with many others of her friends, much pleasure, had the Rev. gentlemen assembled at Kingston, stopped here; but, unfortunately for their own characters, they a little afterwards advocate the very principle which in the English Church they so justly deprecate. For, when the subject of a Prospectus published in this city by one of their members, is introduced, they "declare that it is contrary to the standards of this Church to teach that Government is not entitled to make distinctions in favor of particular Churches." What, I would ask, in the name of common sense, does this declaration mean? If the Government has a right to make distinctions in favor of churches, surely it has the same right to foster *one* church, and upon what possible plea can the Synod complain of injustice and breach of faith?

As to the caution to "Ministers not to put forth any views tending to counteract the efforts which this Church, *or any body of Christians*, is making to obtain that provision which, *in the circumstances of the case*, is so greatly to be desired," I fear they are not sincere; for it appears to me that, while deprived of the patronage and support which the English Church enjoys, they are willing to make common cause with the numerous other sects in these Provinces; but could they once prevail upon Government to admit them into equal rights with the Sister Church, then farewell to all further concessions.

I have to apologize for trespassing so far on your columns, but I detest all disingenuousness in the teachers of the people. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sept. 26. A PRESBYTERIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—The editor of the *Montreal Herald*, under the characteristic signature of "CYCLOPS," has been hearing away at the principles of the Prospectus, and the sentiments of the various speakers at the meeting held on the 5th instant. I do not know a single instance of the assumption of a fictitious name so exquisitely descriptive of the merits of the writer. Never did an unwitting and witless author so palpably, so pitilessly, anatomise himself, and pillory to the public eye his own monstrous foolhize and folly, in his editorial capacity, by the adoption of a name so emblem of his shame. I will not be so cruel as to place this "CYCLOPS" upon his own hearth, and to crush him beneath the iron weight of his own hammer, by tracing what, with very little aid from fancy, it would be easy to do, certain traits of similitude—plausible at least—between the annihilation of the ancient "CYCLOPS" and their modern namesake. I choose rather to confine myself to the more gentle, and, to my mind, less unpleasing task of pointing out the comic, the ridiculous position in which he has placed himself by this emblematic representation of his moral and political peculiarities, which he has thus, as it were, inadvertently drawn with his own hand, and with his own hand hurled up to all the world, that all the world, comparing the grotesque image with the original, the type with the antitype, may see and acknowledge how much more the likeness is indebted to truth than to fancy, how much more it reflects the character of a Dutch painting than the wild licence of caricature. Your ancient "CYCLOPS" had an eye placed in the middle of the forehead, with which, there is no reason to doubt that, he beheld all objects in their proper forms, colours, relations, magnitudes. Not so our modern "CYCLOPS!" he has but one eye, and it is placed all on one side of the intellectual and moral organs. Thus, he sees slightly passing against organs of his mental and right moral propensities, is communicated not with the central substance of the brain—it does not hold equal simultaneous intercourse with the two hemispheres, right and left, so as to convey intelligence to the whole mind or intellect. No, Sir, our modern "CYCLOPS" has been cheated by nature of a full half of the privilege of vision, internal and external—the half of his simple cerebral domain, is transposed to Cimmerian night—one half of the realm of mind is "dark as Erebus."