The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1837. No. 86.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1837.

Late from Europe.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

By the ship *New York*, Captain Niven, from Glasgow, we have papers (all published twice a week,) of that city to January 14. They contain several repetitions of the report respecting the *Erie* from *Lloyd's List*, as follows:—"The *Erie*, Punk, from Havre, for New York, (packet of the 24th December,) was totally lost near the former port on the 1st January and all on board drowned."

All Glasgow appeared to be in commotion to the honor of Sir Robert Peel. On the 11th of January he was installed as Lord Rector of the University, and on the next day a magnificent banquet was given him at the Peel Pavillion, when the tables were spread for more than three thousand guests. The speeches delivered by Sir Robert, on these two occasions, fill the papers of the subsequent days. At the dinner, more than twenty reporters were present from the great London newspaper establishments, and several from Dublin and Edinburgh. We find but very scanty items of general news.

GLASGOW, *Jan.* 13.—The Radical party is now assuming an attitude which must be alarming to every individual who has any thing to lose. In Ireland, Mr. O'Connell is comparatively a Constitutional man, Mr. Shannon Crawford having taken the wind out of his sails; and in England, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russell have become the targets for the Revolutionists to level their shafts at. In our last paper there will be found a short abridgement of the proceedings at a political meeting at Bath, where the sentiments delivered were of the most violent description. Fortunately the avowal of these levelling opinions and intentions comes at a time when the country is in a calm way of thinking, and the only effect produced will, we trust, be the uniting of all moderate and reasonable men in the support of the State.

LONDON, *Jan.* 10.—There has been little business doing this morning in either the English or Foreign markets. Consols opened at the closing price of yesterday, 90¾ to ⅞, and have since been down rather lower, being 90½ to ⅜; Exchequer bills are 24 to 25.

Two o'clock.—Consols are rather lower, being 90⅜ to ⅛, and Exchequer bills 23 to 24 premium

Colonel Wythe, in giving an account of the relief of Bilbos, says:—"I cannot yet ascertain the loss on the part of the Queen's troops, but it has been severe; the two battalions of Guards alone having lost nine officers killed, and twenty-three wounded, and nearly 500 men. Bilbos appears to have suffered considerably, one of its suburbs being nearly entirely in ruins. I believe from 1000 to 1200 of its garrison have been killed or wounded. The whole of the enemy's artillery was captured, as well as the commanding officer of artillery and engineers, and a considerable number of prisoners."

The Mexican Envoy to Madrid has been formally received by the Queen Regent, in virtue of the decree recognising the Independence of the Spanish Republics.

It was rumored in London at the date of the last accounts, that the Russian Government was about to send an eminent diplomatist, M. de Tatischef, to England, for the purpose of negociating on the means of putting a stop to the shedding of blood in Spain.

The *London Courier* says that it is the intention of Government to despatch another steam vessel to India, round the Cape of Good Hope; that the vessel is nearly ready, and will commence her voyage very soon. Our readers will remember that a similar enterprise was undertaken and accomplished several years ago, but did not answer expectation.

THE RHINE.—The cold has been so severe on the banks of the Rhine, that the river was suddenly covered in almost the whole of its course, by masses of ice, which stopped the navigation. The steamboats and all the craft at Mavence, Cologne, Coblentz, and Dusseldorf, have been drawn towards the bank, that they may not be exposed to the breaking up of the ice, which will be terrible, if it comes on suddenly, because the accumulations of the ice are considerable.

France.

A letter from Marseilles of the 28th ult. says:—"For some days nothing has been talked of but shipwrecks and disasters at sea. The Mediterranean has never been so boisterous as during this month. The steam-packet *Liamone* was carried so far out of her course by the tempest as to be obliged to put in at Porto Fino. She has sustained considerable damage. The funnel and the mast were both blown down. A small sloop bound for Centuri, a village situated on the sea shore, about 8 leagues from Bastia, was in great danger. Amongst the 21 persons on board was an old woman, who died from fatigue and suffering. After being buffeted about at the mercy of the winds, the frail bark was fortunately enabled to reach the port of Leghorn."

The *Moniteur* contains a detailed statement of the result of the late quinquennial census taken in 1836, from which it appears that the population of France, at its conclusion, amounted to 33,540,908 inhabitants, being an increase in the last five years of 979,754 souls; the census in 1831 having shown that the population of that period was 32,560,934 souls.

The Imperial Parliament was to meet on the 31st of January, for the despatch of business. The following circular was addressed to the supporters of the Ministry:—

"Whitehall, Dec. 26, 1836.

"Sir,—As business of great importance will be brought forward immediately upon the meeting of Parliament, and the 31st of January is appointed for that purpose, I earnestly request your attendance at the opening of the session.

"I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

"J. ROMILLY."

From the list of Bills which we were enabled to publish yesterday, may be estimated the fruits, both as to the quantity and quality, which the Sister Province will reap from the late Session of her Legislature. Verily, we should exhibit a counterpart of the fox and the grapes, if we affected to undervalue the importance of the measures in question, and the benefits most of them will unquestionably confer on the country. No doubt, during the last three or four days of the Session, some additional measures, besides those recorded in the list we published, have received the sanction of both the Assembly and the Legislative Council. When the whole is before us, we shall be better able to judge of the working qualities of the present Assembly, and the comparative value of the other branches, as balancing or co-operating powers in the Legislature.

We are glad to see that the efforts made in Congress to thwart the equipment of the exploring expedition have signally failed, and that it will be sent out on the scale originally proposed. The astronomical and other instruments have been procured for the purpose in England by Lieut. WILKES, of the Navy. This gentleman acknowledges, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, the attention he received in England, in the following terms:—"It is impossible for me to give you an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which prevails on the subject of the Expedition in England among all classes. I am at a loss to conceive what more could be done for it, if it was fitting out by their own country to forward its success."

A letter is published in the New York papers by Captain PELL, of the ship *Normandie*, commenting on the rumours in circulation of the loss of the packet *Erie*. The *Normandie* sailed ten days after the *Erie*, and Capt. PELL adduces a number of strong reasons against the probability of the latter having been wrecked on the French coast.

We learn that 2,530 cases have been heard by the Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in this City since the establishment of the Court on the 1st of August. This must surely realize BENTHAM's idea of "cheap and speedy justice."

The birth day of WASHINGTON was celebrated on the 21st ultimo in a strange way, in the city that bears his name. President JACKSON treated the public to a mammoth cheese. A correspondent of a New York journal thus describes the scene:—

"There is not the least doubt that this is a little of the drollest country from the Hottentot's home to the Sultan of Muscat's kingdom. The old Romans talked of democracy, and the Greeks pretended something in that way. But for the genuine, pure, patent-right democracy, our government against the world! This is Washington's Birth day, you know. The President, the Departments, the Senate, and we, who are mightier than all,—we the people I mean, have celebrated it—by eating a big Cheese! The President's house was thrown open. The multitude swarmed in. The Senate of the United States adjourned. The Secretaries of the civil Departments turned out. Representatives in squadrons left the capital,—and all for the purpose of eating cheese! Yes, all *for the purpose of eating cheese!* Mind ye, I dont laugh at it. Who has a better right to eat cheese than we?"

The death of J. M. ROCHON, Esq. M. P. P. creates a vacancy in the representation of the County of Lachenaie.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper that there is not a single House of Religious Worship in all Texas.

We cut the following from the *New York Courier*:—

"Public lecturing is becoming as fashionable as small sleeves, and the subjects as multifarious as Mr. John Quincy Adams' mutations. Graham lectures upon bran bread; somebody in Boston lately lectured on Niagara Falls; and not long since, if we remember, there was a course delivered in Philadelphia upon Nor'easters. Dr. Brownlee holds forth upon *poppery*, Maria Monk, and other delicacies of that nature; and now we perceive, that the Trojans have been favored with a lecture on Avalanches—a discourse having been recently delivered in that city, upon the great slide which occurred there not long ago.

"Graham, lecturer on cold water and brick bat puddings, is about to delight the Bostonians by a course of lectures on 'Courtship,' to males only."

MARIA MONK's absurdities propagated by public lectures!

By the reports of the public schools in Massachusetts, it appears that ALL the boys in the city of Boston, between the age of four and sixteen, are in attendance at public or private schools, excepting thirty-three. The whole number is estimated at 16,800.

It is to be feared that no modification of the American Tariff will be effected during this Session of Congress.

"The two soldiers, who some time ago were imprisoned on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Spooner, beadle of Christ Church, were yesterday acquitted, as the evidence, though sufficient to establish a very violent presumption, failed to make good the application.

"After this acquittal, we are bound in equitable and hearty do apologize accordingly, as the two warriors for having classed them with our church-robbers."—*Herald.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—The signs of a mighty conspiracy against the "Established Church," are multiplying each day. With horror I read in this morning's *Herald* that "two warriors" had been imprisoned on suspicion of having robbed that blue-coated, red-collared, gold-lace edged dignitary, the Beadle of Christ Church!

"It is too plain, "there is something rotten in the State:" the knife must be used freely to cut away the diseased parts, or our "venerable, time-honored—aye, hoary" institutions will perish away and leave no trace behind, for, unlike comets, they have no tails; tails are only given to Satan, O'CONNELL, and the Editor of the *Herald*, who has got the Seven Wise Men of Greece in the folds of his.)

Aye, Sir, the soldiers of the Church must buckle on their armour, mount the "grim fur-cap," and look as fierce and black as are the hearts of "the infidels;" having well-frightened, they must kill the pestilent rabble of "visionaries and admirers of naked abstractions!" all the *respectable* people you know, that is, all the Tories, (Tories, you are aware, are always gentlemen? hem! who is that who laughs?) will, of course, join and slit the "Church Mutant." The population of the city will be greatly diminished, it is true, but then, what is left, will be all of the "pure Mosaism," the "highly respectable," and we shall make up in the quality for the quantity—that will console us. Those who are left will be firm in the faith that it will be heretical to interfere with such "sacred things" as "Rectories and Reserves!" they will all be of the "real established breed;" whose motto is, "hold on to all you have got, and get as much more as you can;"—"that's a way we have in the army."

The truth is, "the people" think too much: it is high time "the canaille" were taught a severe lesson; the "*profanum vulgus*," should never by any chance be permitted to pass between the wind and our nobility; a little blood-letting will be a good thing, and there are abundant precedents for drawing the glaive, and (faith, *for slaying men, women and children too!* The massacre will be great! Let me see; there are first, the two thousand signers of the petition, those fellows, and particularly "the Committee," (a low, ignorant, set,) must have their throats cut from ear to ear,—the "scoundrel" who stole the great Rector's great fur-cap, must be impaled,—and the "two warriors" who assaulted the *Beadle*, they must be burnt alive.

What will his Grace, the "Archbishop of Canterbury," in his palace at Lambeth, say to the state of things here.—Really, Mr. Editor, there is something rotten. "Church-Robbers" are seen in every direction; they are even more numerous than the "Bigots and Knaves."—(That's what they call us, *entre-nous* be it spoken.)—"Church-Robber" is bad, but BIGOT and KNAVE is worse:—We must settle that cry if we can.

A CHURCH AND STATE MAN.

March 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—You allude in your paper of this morning to the propriety of convening an assembly of the Protestant citizens of Montreal, for the purpose of repelling the calumnies of MARIA MONK, and her unprincipled associates. I find there are many who consider it impossible, that the silly fictions of the girl can deserve such serious notice:—who believe, that such a meeting will rather add notoriety to her publications, and draw ridicule upon ourselves.

So one would suppose. Yet it is now a well ascertained fact, that last July *twenty-six thousand* copies of her first work had been sold: that since then, an immense number of copies of that work, together with a second series of disclosures, have been circulated, and are receiving universal credit in the United States. These works charge upon the Nuns and Priests of Montreal the most outrageous crimes against morals and humanity, and accuse nearly all the inhabitants of Montreal, Catholic and Protestant, of conniving at these abominations.

An agent has been despatched to England, to publish an edition there;—and from the state of the public mind in that country, there is every probability that the imposture will gain equal credit there. Contemptible as the affair seemed at first, when a notorious harlot, with her paramour, HOYT, originated their fictions, it has now reached such a stage, that it can no longer despised. One nation believes the narrative. Another will soon. With the means in our power of convicting the imposter, and disabusing the public mind, let us awaken to our duty. Let a public meeting be called—let the citizens declare their opinions—and let the Nunnery be examined by a Committee, in which the inhabitants of Canada and the United States can repose confidence.

C. D.

March 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—If "two thirds of the best people in New York" are so divested of common sense as to place any belief in the filthy trash issued from the press of that city, to the discredit of the Catholics of Montreal, let them, by all means, enjoy their opinions; and at the same time, I would advise the good citizens to leave us of Montreal to act as we ourselves think fit. Thus the insatiable curiosity and prying disposition of our neighbours (whom the worthy editor of the *Vindicator* is frequently reminding us have their eyes upon us) would be gratified with another opportunity of poking their noses into what does not concern them. I have no doubt, but I can neither guess nor calculate why they should call upon us to assist them in their views. Will your correspondent, "A. B." friend, have the goodness to point out in what way MARIA MONK's publications are injurious to Protestants? If the highly respectable Roman Catholic Clergy of this city do not think fit to interfere, I cannot see any ground for calling a meeting of the Protestants of Montreal upon the subject. Your's, &c.

A PROTESTANT.

Montreal, March 2, 1837.

United States.

A VALUABLE PINE TREE.—A pine tree which grew on the timber lands of Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, in Cuba, Alleghany county, and near the junction of the New York and Erie Rail road with the Genesee Valley Canal, was felled and cut into saw logs last month. This noble tree produced 28 mill-logs, 19 of which were 19 feet long, and the others 16 feet long. These 28 logs, when sawed, would average 3000 feet of inch boards, one half clear stuff. The boards obtained from this single tree are worth, on the spot, $90, a very handsome dividend!

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c. IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser* furnishes its readers with the following statistics:—"The institutions constituting both the means and objects of education are found in about 60 Colleges, 200 Academies, 4000 Lyceums, and 50,000 Common Schools. In New England there are 12 Colleges, where 253 were graduated the last year: in New York and New Jersey 7, where 225 were graduated. In New Hampshire the number of free schools is rising of 1600. Massachusetts has about 3000 schools. Rhode Island 700. Connecticut has 1651 school districts, and about 84,000 children receiving the benefit of the School Fund. In New York 9000 schools, and more than 500,000 children receiving instruction. In Pennsylvania there are 250,000 children out of 400,000 destitute of school instruction. South Carolina in 1833, had 817 schools, and 3390 scholars. Georgia has more than 700 common schools. In Kentucky only about one third of the children between the age of 4 and 15 attend school."

TAGLIONI.—The services of this eminent dancer have been secured by the lessee of the Drury-lane Theatre for a portion of the present season. Mr. Bunn has engaged her for the months of May, June and July, at such a rate of remuneration as that, at the termination of that period she will put into her pocket the enormous sum of £6,000. This engagement, however, includes her father, her brother, and his wife, of whom the first named has undertaken to bring out the new ballet recently produced in Paris. As soon as Madlle. Taglioni has completed her term at Drury-lane Theatre, she proposes to visit Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Dublin, and then to proceed to St. Petersburgh and others of the larger cities in Russia: next she will go to the principal towns of Austria, and ultimately to Naples, where she intends to live in a state of retirement for three years. At the expiration of that time she will again return to the stage. Taglioni has, for a length of time, lived separate from her husband, the Count de Voisignes, who resides with her father.

THE JEWS.—*Marriage*.—In London an increased number of marriages among the poorer class of Jews have lately taken place, in consequence of the society recently established among them, of which Mrs. Rothschild, the lady of the late eminent capitalist, is patroness and a liberal subscriber, to pay the expenses of the marriage ceremony and provide decent apparel for the bride and bridegroom to appear in, and a good dinner, etc., to entertain their friends and relatives with on these occasions. These expenses at the lowest rate of calculation exceed £5, but are often increased, even amongst the poor, to double that sum. The Jewish people, who are proverbially anxious about all their ceremonies, appear much pleased with the society and its objects; the benefits, however, will only be extended to a certain period (about two months hence) before which time every poor Jew in London will have an opportunity, if he pleases, of forming a legal matrimonial contract free of expense.

A NEW AND VALUABLE GRAIN.—The white Quinoa, used in Mexico, Peru, and most of the provinces of South America, as an excellent substitute for wheat, maize, potatoes, &c., and the boiled leaves of which make as good a green as spinach, has at length, after many unsuccessful trials by Bombey, Humboldt, Bonpland, and others, been domesticated in France by the distinguished horticulturalist, M. Vilmorin.

Commercial.

The advices from New York are to Saturday morning. There is nothing new respecting markets:—Flour is noted as "excessively dull." In Wheat no alteration. The rate for Bills on London was again lower, 9 ⅌ cent. being the current rate. There was some business doing in Provisions; the demand for Beef active, and considerable sales made at $8,50 @ $8,75, for Prime.

The American Fur Company had an auction on the 23d ultimo, but prices, which were essentially lower than at the last sale, affording but little encouragement, a large proportion of the Beaver and Muskrat Skins were withdrawn. There were sold—"1300 Skins Rocky Mountain Beaver, at $4,67½ @ $5,12½ ⅌ lb.; 735 do. Lake Superior, $5,12½; 549 do. Mackinac, $4,62½ @ $4,75; 88,000 No. 1 Muskrat Skins, 16½ @ 19½ cents each; 36,952 No. 2 do. 6 @ 8½; 15,318 Kittens, 2½ @ 3; 1487 shaved Deer Skins, 43½ @ 44½; 1568 shaved Red and Grey, sound, and slightly damaged, 30 @ 42 cents ⅌ lb.; and 27 Otter, $3,25 each; terms, 4 @ 6 months."

Subsequently another sale of Furs and Skins was made, which went off with animation, as follows:—"31 packages Coney Fur, 95 @ $1,95 ⅌ lb.; 11 do. second and third quality, 50 @ 27½; 17 cases Nutria, $3,12½ @ $7,25; 2 cases Turkey Backs, $1,62½ @ $5,12½; 60 packages Hares Fur, 52½ cents @ $3,25; 84 lbs. Otter, $23, @ $25; 404 lbs. Muskrat Fur, $1,87½ @ $4,62½ ⅌ lb.; 5500 Muskrat Skins, 12½ @ 15 cents each; 3240 Nutria, 24 @ 28; 4 dozen dressed, $14 ⅌ dozen; 327 Dry Otter, $3,25 each; 775 Salted do. $2,87½; 500 Black Astrachan, 67½; 2120 Russia Hare, 10½ @ 13½; 236 Vicunia, 35 each, and 315 Parchment Beaver, $5,50 @ lb."

By the ship *New York*, NIVEN, arrived at New York, the dates from London are delayed to the 10th Jan. and from Greenock to the 14th, the day of her sailing. The only commercial intelligence by her is a notice of the London and Liverpool Corn Markets which we subjoin:—

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 2.—Much of the Wheat offering being affected by the damp state of the atmosphere, was in bad condition, and such was only saleable at a reduction of 1s. @ 2s. ⅌ quarter on the prices of this day sennight, while the finest qualities of old readily supported last week's prices. The Seed trade remains in an inanimate state, with little or no variation from former prices. We heard of no transactions in bonded Corn.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 10.—At this day's market, which was well attended, there was a large show of samples of English Wheats and the holders having submitted to a reduction of 2d. @ 3d. on the previous prices, some business was done in them with the dealers at 10s. @ 10s. 4d. for white, and 9s. 6d. @ 9s. 10d. for red, both new and old. Irish Wheats, new as well as old, had a limited sale at a decline of 1d. @ 2d. Other articles are steady at our quotations, and there is no alteration in the value of Wheat or Flour in bond.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in Upper Canada, that Mr. EVAN FOTHOM, has on a tour through that Province, is authorized to collect all arrears due to this paper, as well as the subscriptions for the current year. When the long arrears of the paper are considered, it is to be hoped that our patrons, in town and country, will be punctual in conforming to our conditions.

The MORNING COURIER is published at the Office in *St. François Xavier Street*, Montreal, Daily throughout the year, Sundays excepted, for the sum of Six Dollars delivered in Town, or Eight Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three halfpence per number in the country.* It gives the latest News, foreign and domestic, and a Weekly Prices Current carefully corrected, accompanied with general observations on the state and fluctuations of the Markets.

The MORNING COURIER FOR THE COUNTRY is published on Mondays and Thursdays, and contains all the reading and commercial matter of the daily paper. Subscription Four Dollars in Town, or Five Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance.*

There is no creed so absurb, but what finds dupes to believe it, no abuse in the body politic, however glaringly loathsome, but has some self-interested defenders, and there is no human being, how worthless soever but has friends and congenial spirits; why then should our surprise be excited, when Mr. HAGERMAN is praised as a discreet and sagacious statesman, when he has just been exhibiting the most unequivocal evidences of rashness and folly,—as the mighty defender of Church and State, while he is casting around him firebrands that may consume both. The previous conduct of the learned gentleman prepared us in a measure for the indignation with which he is now pretty generally regarded, but we have yet to learn what penance or good deeds he has performed to obliterate the disgrace of the past, and induce any intelligent and conscientious man to become his bright-eyed and defender. The *Toronto Patriot* has generously undertaken to perform the ungracious task of white-washing His Majesty's Solicitor General. Our contemporary will find it a hopeless job. He could set afloat his two or three millions of "*paper* capital," much easier than relieve Mr. H. from that unpleasant position in which his own rashness, presumption and bigoted principles have placed him. The *Patriot* styles him "a firm unflinching upholder of the Constitution, which is the general protection and the strong defence against anarchy and misrule, and for this the Canadian people owe him a large debt of gratitude."

We wonder if Sir FRANCIS HEAD will endorse this panegyric, by dismissing from office so sturdy a champion of the Constitution—this *Dutch-dike* against the surges of reform! Sir FRANCIS must judge very strangely, if he does not think his government would be more popular and stable without Mr. HAGERMAN's aid.

The Presbyterian inhabitants of Cobourg have done themselves credit by stepping forward and testifying their sense of Mr. M'KAY's services in the cause of religious equality, as will be seen from the annexed correspondence. It is a good symptom, which promises much public good, when an intelligent people, after having judged of their representatives by their conduct, freely give honour to whom honour is due—nothing more likely to encourage the deserving and abash those whose aims run counter to their country's interest.

The Address of the undersigned Members and adherents of the Church of Scotland, resident in Cobourg.

TO THOMAS MACKAY, ESQ., M. P. P. FOR THE COUNTY OF HOLDEN, U. C.

We, the undersigned members and adherents of the Church of Scotland, resident in Cobourg, hasten, on hearing of your arrival in this village, to express our warmest gratitude and admiration for the way and manner you have stood forth as the advocate for those rights and privileges accorded to us, as Scotchmen and Presbyterians, on the late occasion in the House of Assembly, and to assure you that not only we whose names are hereunto annexed, but a large proportion of the Presbyterian inhabitants of this District, coincide in the views brought forward by you in that House, on the subject of the Establishment and Endowment of Rectories in this Province.

We regret much the hurried manner in which we have been able to circulate these sentiments to you, as we had made some arrangement for the purpose of testifying to you our gratitude for the services you have rendered our Church and people, in a more deliberate manner. In conclusion, we beg to assure you that we are determined to support you, and all holding the same views and sentiments, in which we doubt not we shall be joined by a very large proportion of the Presbyterians throughout the Province, and that we intend to seek redress by all constitutional means in our power.

We have the honor to be, with gratitude and respect, Sir, yours, &c.

Cobourg, Feb. 24, 1837.

TO THE PRESBYTERIAN INHABITANTS OF COBOURG, &C. &C. &C.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for the mark of respect and esteem you have shown me this day, in approving of my public conduct as a Member of the House of Assembly in advocating the rights and privileges of our Mother Church; and hope I always will continue to advocate such rights and privileges conscientiously to the extent of my humble abilities.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

(Signed) T. M'KAY.

Cobourg, February 24, 1837.

The following remarks of Mr. PARKE, when the Alien Bill was under discussion in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, deserve to be preserved. His definition of loyalty is what every true patriot, in the exercise of his common sense, must approve.

Mr. PARKE observed that the hon. gentleman from Essex had demonstrated from facts the bad effects of the present system, and the benefit which this Bill would be to the Province, the hon. gentleman from Haldimand had shown the good effects which a similar system had produced in the States, and the hon. gentleman from Halton had shown that those Americans who emigrated to Upper Canada in its early days had faithfully defended the country against invaders, and had not the hon. gentleman from Huron proved from history that by such a proceeding ancient Rome had risen to her unparalleled greatness? and yet all this had been met by paltry special pleading, by a little feeling, a something or other which you could not describe—it was all loyalty, loyalty—you cant tell what it is, perpetually agonizing ourselves with foolish fears of something or other—we don't know what, although facts and experience prove them to be groundless. Well what is loyalty? a desire to see all society properly constituted—that one man may not be the slave nor another he overbearing. It was not loyalty which led them to oppose this Bill, it was a little selfish, contracted feeling, loyalty consists in a desire to see the whole society of man in prosperity and happiness, and true loyalty would not support any government which turned traitor to the people, true loyalty would put the bridle and bit in the mouth of every government, and he had no true loyalty in his breast who would allow any government to trample upon the people. This was a kind of exclusive selfish loyalty which he would never trust in the hour of danger, loyalty was loyalty to the whole people, and loyalty to the government as long as they faithfully performed the trust reposed in them.—It was not frothing over on every little occasion. This measure had not been met nor the arguments which had been advanced in favour of it, and he believed that it would be of great benefit to Upper Canada. An hon. member says, encourage the British Emigrant to come and settle among us, and at the same time every measure is opposed which is brought forward to further that object, and when he (Mr. P.) had introduced a bill to lower the price of the lands to the emigrant, he was opposed by those who are now crying out for the encouragement of emigration from the old country. The British Emigrant had an inherent right to those lands and should get them free, they were bought by their blood and their taxes. Hon. gentlemen might talk of receiving the British Emigrant,—talk is cheap, but we now see that they can get lands cheaper from a strange government than they can from us. Let us encourage emigration from every quarter,—every man would be found to defend the country of his choice, it was in the nature of man to do so, and if the government was a just one they would support it, and he would ask no man's allegiance to a government which he could not conscientiously support, the man who would support a government which he did not think a just one, is a sycophant and a vassal.

The phaeton, which was presented to General JACKSON on WASHINGTON's birth day, was made out of the old *Constitution* frigate.

It was resolved by the Committee of the House of Industry on Monday last, that in order to complete the necessary funds for carrying on the establishment, the different churches in town be requested to make collections in aid of its funds.

The Committee of the House of Industry in its Report of November last, supposed that the number of persons who might probably become dependent upon this charity would exceed 200 persons, and estimated that the money required for their maintenance for six months, including wood, the repairs of the building, first cost of furniture, bedding, and expense of superintendence, would amount to £1500, which could be raised alone by private contributions; and gentlemen were appointed to collect subscriptions.

The collectors having completed their duties and returned the Subscription Books, the sums received up to this time amount to only £1205 12s. 5d., including sums from various quarters, besides regular subscriptions.

Desirous of rendering the House of Industry completely effective, in relieving all the dependent poor of the town, and assured of the concurrent approbation and liberality of the citizens of Montreal, the Committee has admitted and supported within the House, on an average, nearly 350 persons. The admissions have been 519. The present number of inmates is 248. When this number of objects, equal to an addition of seventy-five per cent. on that, upon which the published estimated expense was based, is considered, in connection with the enormous advance in the price of most of the necessaries of life, the Committee must be allowed to have strong claims upon the public for contributions to augment the sum already received, to an amount, at least, equal to the original estimate.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

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