The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1837. No. 84.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1837.

New York papers of the 17th and 18th inst. came to hand yesterday. They contain European intelligence one day later than formerly received; and state that the packet ship *Normandie*, 8th January from Havre, was boarded on the Thursday previous by a pilot, but was afterwards compelled to stand out to sea during a gale of wind.

The vessel that has brought one day's later news is the *Caledonia*, from Liverpool. The most important intelligence is the relief of the city of Bilboa, which had long been besieged by the Carlists, and the entrance of the Queen's troops into the city.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, an extract from the London *Times*, from remarks suggested by General JACKSON's Message. We hope some of our colonial hot-heads will take a lesson from the *Times'* moderation.

From the London Times, Jan. 3.

The gradual change in the public sentiment of this country towards the United States of North America has been one which it is impossible for the statesman of the present age to behold without solid approbation, or the philosopher and disinterpreter without the most benevolent delight. It was not only during the immediate and unnatural exasperation produced by successive wars between the two Governments that any opinions generally used to indulge themselves in a spirit of inveterate dislike towards the western republic, her institutions, interests, prospects, manners, proceedings, as well as towards the character of her most distinguished citizens. This jealous antipathy seemed to have taken a firm possession of the English mind, and to have mingled itself with the whole current of our national tastes and instincts; nor can we say with truth that such an unkindly disposition had been justly provoked by the people of North America. Its manifestation was embittered to their remembrance by the frequent expressions of contempt with which it had been accompanied. Our travellers, soldiers, sailors, politicians—all echoed their voices in the same abusive key, until at length a corresponding tone was heard in return from America; and even so recently as a few years ago both nations appeared conscious of nothing more than of those hateful contests wherein they had spilt each other's blood, forgetting that they had been rocked in the same cradle, and that the same mother had nourished them. No good man can have seen without deep satisfaction the progressive and latterly very rapid amendment, or, perhaps, we should rather say, a change which even the most sceptical cannot not questioned, nor the coldest or least generous calculator, in either country, shown an inclination to repel.

While the growth and multiplication of ties, both commercial and personal, between the two branches of the old British stock move steadily, though silently, onwards, year after year, we discover periodically the fruits of that complex, continuous, and strengthening relation, in the exception now given every six or eight months to Englishmen to the expositions made by the President to Congress of the general affairs of the Republic. It is not too much to say that each successive address of General Jackson and his predecessor to the Legislature of the United States, intended as are these documents for the whole civilized world, have not merely created a respectful sensation throughout the British Isles (virulence against the people of the Republic being now confined to the oratory of Mr. Daniel O'Connell,) but have met with a cordial and brotherly hearing, and have excited sympathies in the breasts of the people of England, if not completely, akin to the feelings with which considerate and upright Americans themselves are disposed to view the several topics treated of by the message of the President, where those topics embrace the international commerce between the United States and other independent Powers.

As concerns England, the only question remaining unadjusted between her and the Republic is that of the New Brunswick boundary, intricate and tedious as it has already proved, but which is obviously not of a character to produce any serious difference between Governments situated as those of Great Britain and of the American Union are, and must be, to maintain unimpaired the inestimable advantages of their existing friendship.

The message of General Jackson, which appeared in yesterday's *Times*, has the character in common to a with all the preceding ones of that plain-spoken, diligent, and sagacious man—great industry, great perspicuity, great firmness and apparent integrity of purpose. The two subjects which form the staple of the message are the plethora of the Treasury and the dangers of a speculative and excessive bank system.

LONDON *Jan. 3.*—*Half past one.*—The Hamburg letters to the 28th ult. state that a severe frost set in on the 24th, with a strong northeast wind, by which the water in the Elbe had become unusually low.

The Elbe was full of floating ice as far as Stade, and the navigation of the Upper Elbe was interrupted.

The Consol market this morning has been animated, and the quotation for the Account at the period was 90¾.

ENTRY OF GEN. ESPARTERO INTO BILBOA.—Accounts have been received of an action fought before Bilboa, between the allied Christino and British force on the one side, and the besieging Carlist army on the other. The action was fought on the 23d and 24th of last month; and terminated, as might be expected, in favour of the allies who entered and relieved Bilboa on Christmas day; the Carlists having, as it appears, retired in good order, and with the loss of but few killed, and about two hundred prisoners.

The allies confess to have lost 800 men.

LONDON, *Jan 3.*—*Advices from Toulon of the 23d ultimo*, state that very active preparations were making in that harbour for the new expedition against Constantina. Admiral Maussac de Clerval was to have the command of the naval forces, consisting of 15 vessels, viz., four ships of the line, two frigates, six corvettes, two brigs, and two steamers. This squadron was to take on board 9,000 troops, with an immense supply of provisions.

TEXAS.—It is currently rumoured that Colonel Almonte, acting in his diplomatic character as commissioner on the part of Mexico, to adjust the boundaries between that country and the United States, has agreed that the Rio Grande shall be the line of demarkation hereafter; and that he has written to this effect to some of the citizens of New Orleans. Conditions are, of course, annexed to the cession of a claimed or disputed territory, such as that Mexico shall receive a certain consideration for war expenses and territorial losses. It is also stated that Santa Anna has unqualifiedly given his assent to the boundary treaty, and has promised to procure its ratification by the Mexican Congress. If this report be true, as currently rumoured, Texas would at once become a part of the United States, and there would be no necessity for any further action, on the part of our government, as to the recognition of its independence, or its annexation to the United States.

Our worthy brother of the *Herald* has a happy knack of parting company with his friends in the time of their utmost need. No one is more ready than our valiant brother to cheer on to the attack; denunciations of expediency and concession, of truckling to public opinion, flow fast and free from his pen before the battle commences, but woe betide the unlucky wight who rushes to the fight imbued with *Herald* principles and relying on *Herald* support: the first serious check to his headlong onset, & he will find himself deserted and denounced by the arch-priest of consistency and ultra-toryism, and reviled by the very party of whose sentiments he is but the echo, and which has incited and drawn forth his perhaps, well meant but unwise efforts. The staunch and true partizan of the *Herald* school will find to his cost when it is too late, that the noisy declaimer against "popular opinion" meanly shrinks from a bold and manly opposition to that "public opinion," which he affects to contemn, and with a cold blooded caution, seeks to turn aside the public indignation by offering up as a sacrifice even the most zealous and consistent of his political friends.

Whatever may be the faults of Mr. HAGERMAN as a public man, and that they are many and great no one will more readily admit than ourselves, they sink into the shade when compared with the political sins of the editor of the *Herald*, who, nevertheless, in order to avert a scrutiny which he dreads, finds it convenient, in the present instance, to take part with "public opinion," and to stigmatize in another, language which is in truth but a faint repetition of the indiscriminate slander which has so often sullied the pages of the *Settler* and the *Herald*.

The "very foolish, very intemperate, and very uncalled for speech" of Mr. HAGERMAN, had as it is, does not contain the low vulgar abuse and distortion of facts which graced the strictures of the *Herald* on the Petition to the Royal Commissioners in August last. It is a privilege reserved solely for the *Herald* to designate the opponents of the exclusive claims of any one religious sect, as "Church Robbers," or as "Visionaries or Infidels." The humble imitator of so laudable an example, who treads at a distance in the footsteps of this political mountebank, has, on the same excellent authority, "no excuse for vilifying the characters of the Presbyterian Clergymen," or to "disgrace himself as a Christian and as a legislator by his unwarrantable abuse of the Presbyterians in the Upper Province."

We have often wondered at the blindness of some people who do not penetrate the thin disguise in which the designs of the Editor of the *Herald* are enveloped. The proceedings in relation to Mr. HAGERMAN are strictly in keeping with the general conduct of that consistent Journalist. Occasionally affecting to advocate the great objects which Constitutionalists most earnestly desire, and abusing the confidence thus acquired by opposing any and every measure which would be likely to secure the attainment of the desired end. The independence of falling in with "public opinion," and censuring the "very intemperate" speech of a political friend, who, be it remembered, has deprived himself of all political weight, will give a new gloss to the soiled and turned-coat of our brother, and put it in his power for a short time longer to embarrass and deceive the unreflecting among "our readers."

A Bill has passed in the United States Senate to increase the regular army to 12,000, and to reorganize the staff of the army.

One of the last Acts of the Texian Congress was one adopting a National Seal and Standard, the conformation of the latter to be an azure ground, with a large golden star in the centre.

There is an address in the *New York Express* to the distillers of that city and vicinity, requesting them to suspend their operations for some time, as a means of alleviating the prevailing distress from the high price of provisions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—The public will learn with no little anxiety that the Editor of the *Herald*, who suffered so dreadfully from the error of the apothecary last August, substituting for a prescription of the decoction of Toryism, a draught of "The Petition," has again incurred the greatest hazard from an error of nearly a similar kind. It appears that the phial containing a portion of the draught referred to, was put by in a cupboard, and that, on Monday night, strong inflammatory symptoms having appeared, his attendant administered the remainder of the draught, through mistake for a dose of "justice, brandy and religion," (a preparation or compound of the Editor's own). The most extraordinary appearances showing the almost miraculous effects of the Petition, resulted. "A casting out of devils from the swine," could not have been accompanied by much greater circumstances of wonder. The learned editor, who has heretofore been so great a stickler for the "jus divinum," "el rey absoluto," for "exclusiveness," "clergy reserves,"—"fur-caps," and "all and sundry," appertaining to the "church and state" domination,—immediately commenced chanting "like a cherub," the glories of the millennium, when justice shall be done to all men, when no one class shall *presume* to hold "exclusive" power, when the banner of "equal rights," and "good will to man," shall float over the whole world;—he sung out at times like a first-lieutenant in a storm, to the men on the topsail-yard; according to all accounts it was truly wonderful to see him: he danced and pirouetted like another Vestris. Finally, however, he sunk to the *floor* through complete exhaustion, and has remained *floored* ever since. The last report is, that he is now raving about "the jargon of a government of the people, and for the people." Poor fellow, he is "non compos," and "the people" must not be angry with him. Although the doctrine of "equal rights" be divine, yet the Creator did not give the same portion of intellect to all; the purposes of the Creator are inscrutable.

PHILALETHES JUNIOR.

P. S.—Can no one do the poor Editor the favour of signifying to his "tail," the unhappy state of the "poor gentleman"—he vociferates for the "Seven Knights of Christendom," the "Seven Wonders of the World," the "Seven Wise Men of Greece." "Rescue, to the Rescue!!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I witnessed yesterday an instance of tyranny and presumption in a Government official which prevented my sleeping.

Two gentlemen were stopped near the Barracks by a sentry, who refused to allow their cariole to descend the bank in order to get on the ice; they urged public business on the Island of St. Helen's, but were refused permission to pass, unless, indeed, they would walk, and leave their cariole with the sentry. They submitted, and walked through the snow.

I afterwards saw more than one cariole stopped. Some ladies (there were four or five of them) urged their anxiety to visit a female friend residing on the Island, and very ill. They were refused, and had to walk there and back (nearly two miles) up to the knees in snow.

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PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

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THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

THE FIFTY-SEVEN RECTORIES.

Continued from our last.

Mr. H. SHERWOOD, [Brockville.]—This measure of the Church of Scotland throws a firebrand into the House—they have asked us to take the endowments away from these 57 rectories—to do one of the most wicked and wanton acts I have ever witnessed. And the pretext is a fear of spiritual domination and supremacy. Can any man point out to me a single attempt or pretended attempt of the Clergy of the established Church to exercise spiritual power? Not a single case could be shewn, for there are none to shew. I am unwilling that the Clergy Reserves should be given to any other purpose than religion, but if the Scotch Kirk persist in taking their present course, then I stand up as an advocate for the Church of England against all others. I never will give my voice to take away these 57 rectories from the pious purpose for which they are granted, they shall be kept by as they have been given to the Church of England.

Mr. SHAPER, [Dundas County,] spoke with great feeling and spirit in favor of the resolutions, but certain members of the House chose to walk about and talk, so that the honorable and worthy man could not be heard below the bar for some time. He was opposed to these endowments—the Government had made them knowingly against the wishes of the whole country—39 out of 100 of the whole people were opposed to these rectories and wished to see them abolished. It was not lands, and houses and money that would support the Church of Christ—it rested on a firmer foundation, and wealth would only serve to corrupt that which otherwise would be pure. If the Reserves and endowments remain as they are they will prove a bone of contention while Upper Canada is Upper Canada. The Church of England has much money bestowed on its ministers, vast sums of money had been set apart for them—Churches had been built for them, and large tracts of country granted them. Is that Church, so propt up, the most flourishing here? No, other Churches are before her—Churches which never got a farthing of the public money—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. PARKE [of Middlesex] was in favour of the resolutions—he condemned the conduct of the Government in assuming that the Crown had the right and power to give away the people's property. An individual gets only his own share and part out of the public domain, which was the land of all. Was it not a corrupt Parliament which betrayed their church and their nation which began this arbitrary system? When the high minded and wealthy nobles of England, with very bad taste, selected their King from one of the poorest and meanest German families they could find; when out of that family they chose one of the most heartless of men as their Sovereign, and gave him a million sterling a year, they only made him a public trustee—the members of the Imperial Parliament are but a delegated trust—they have no right to squander the property of the people—that property ought to be applied for the benefit of the whole community. The tenure by which the episcopalian clergy hold these rectories is an unjust and unlawful one, and had it been otherwise the Legislature surely had the power to apply church property to other uses, and to annul improvident grants. The arguments of some hon. members were upon the same principle as if a person who had unjustly possessed himself of a certain part of your estate would say, "As I have now got your land I must be allowed to keep it, but I want take any more in the same underhand way." That would be a bad precedent. (The hon. member argued long and ably against the Speaker's principle of letting the church have 57 rectories.

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The *Post*, which took on Friday, still holds, and there is today a party of about fifty men engaged in cutting a road through the rough ice, so that the opinion of those well versed in such matters, is in favour of its standing through the spring tides. Whatever advantages such a communication may afford in other seasons, little benefit will this year be derived from it; for, with the exception of fire-wood, the inhabitants of the south shore of the St. Lawrence have at present nothing to furnish, and more will be lost by the navigation being retarded in the spring, as it probably will be, than will be gained by the facilities of communication the ice-bridge affords.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Property for Sale.

FOR SALE.—That extensive SQUARE BLOCK of LAND, called the *Hobby*, situated at a short distance from the town of William Henry, consisting, with the addition of a concession for a Road, of 370 Acres, more or less, on which a roomy DWELLING HOUSE has lately been erected. The property is Wooded and Watered. The Wood consists chiefly of Sugar Maples, and the Water is of the purest quality and fit for any culinary purposes. The grounds are surfaced with the finest Gravel, and the whole presents a fine Country Residence. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, who will be ready at any time to show the premises.

J. REDPATH.

Sorel, Nov. 9, 1836. 195—4mf,m

PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the Lot adjoining the corner of St. Urban and Lagauchetiere Street, St. Lawrence Suburb, on which is a Two Story House, occupied as a Bakehouse below and a Dwelling above. Out-house. The lot is 120 feet on St. Urban and 85 on Lagauchetiere Streets. For terms apply to Mr. COCHRAN, St. George Street, or to

WILLIAM LEISHMAN.

Nov. 8. 194

Wanted.

WANTED, for the Mississippi—Three COOPERS, One TAILOR, One BAKER, One BLACKSMITH, One CLERK, as BOOK-KEEPER. Apply to VALLEE, BOYER, & Co.

Feb. 8. 211.1m

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a middle aged man, who has been accustomed to the management of Gentlemen's Gardens in the Old Country, and understands the use of Shrubberies and Forcing. The advertiser has also had considerable experience in laying out Flower Gardens, and is a tolerable Shoemaker, and has no objections to accept a situation where the duties of Gardener and Groom or Coachman are united. The advertiser can produce the best certificates of character from gentlemen he has served in this country and at Home. A line addressed to P. D., at the Courier Office, will meet with immediate attention.

February 1, 1837. 265

WANTED, TWO CHAIR MAKERS at the MONTREAL CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

LEVI HODGKINSON.

July 20. 99

WANTED, *from the 1st of May next*, PREMISES suitable for a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, upon an extensive scale. The situation must be in a central part of the business end of the city. Apply to Mr. SHAW, at the *Morning Courier* Office.

Jan. 21, 1837. 255

WANTED.—A TANNER and CURRIER, who is sufficiently qualified in all its branches to act as Foreman. None need apply but such as have unquestionable testimonials as to character and qualifications. Inquire at the office of the *Morning Courier*.

Jan. 3. 163

INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN HENDERSON, Clock and Watch Maker, Dundee in Scotland. He left Montreal in 1834, and was last heard of, about two years since, when he was residing in the City of Toronto, U. C. Any information respecting him would be thankfully received by his Son.—Address ANDREW HENDERSON, *Morning Courier* Office, Montreal.

Newspapers in Upper Canada, will confer a favour, by giving the above a few insertions

Montreal, January 23, 1837. 257

WANTED, by a steady, active, middle aged man, recently from England, a SITUATION in a Store, Warehouse, or on a Wharf—in any capacity where he can be actively engaged, and useful to his employer. No objection to any part of the Canadas. Satisfactory references and testimonials as to integrity and industry will be given. Apply at this office.

Nov. 1. 188-o

NOTICE.—WANTED, immediately, a SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER.—Enquire at the Office of the *Morning Courier*.

December 27. 235

HYDROMETER.

DISTILLERS, Brewers, and others are informed that HYDROMETERS (SIKES's) and SACCHAROMETERS are made and sold by JAMES ADAMS, 17, *St. Joseph Street, Faubourg Recollet Suburbs*, near J. & J. Dougall. Hydrometer has been submitted to the Committee of Trade, and their letter to the Manufacturer may be seen as above.

ALSO, MAKES OF A COPYING MACHINE, which performs its work more effectually and with as little trouble as those at eight or ten times the price.—July 29. 99.*mf*

FOR SALE, at the HOUSE OF REFUGE, *St. Charles Barromee Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs*, a large quantity of BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

All kinds of PLAIN SEWING and KNITTING done, on most reasonable terms.

Dec. 5, 1836. 217

MAMMOTH STREET.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the *Saturday News*, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertion, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any paper, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends in the practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would not accommodate only a single page of the monster sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work two presses at different periods. The care and labor attending the paper—in removing and folding sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, presswork, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand of our subscribers will not repay the actual cost of the single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the first yet received for the coming season; and receive it, moreover, in a form that, for beauty, gives it additional value.

The general character of the *Saturday News* need not speak. That has not been unknown so to require no comment. We take occasion to say, however, the enterprize and resources we yield to no publishers in this city or elsewhere. We are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered and prepared for endless competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall equal that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort. From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette is published every Saturday, for the small sum of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the *Morning Courier* Office, where a specimen may be seen.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1836.

L. A. GODEY, Publisher,
100, *Walnut Street, Philadelphia.*

HARRYATT'S NOVELS.

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THE great success of this Author's Novels, for the last few years, has induced the Subscriber to publish a Fifth Edition, which will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinarily low price of Three Dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent out in a mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

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4. Eugene Aram.
5. Paul Clifford.
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7. Rienzi.
8. Last of the Barons.