The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1836. No. 21.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1836.

The brig *Maria*, 11th June from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec on Tuesday night, but brought no newspapers.

The Upper Canada elections have terminated with an overwhelming majority in favour of Sir FRANCIS HEAD'S administration. We say Sir FRANCIS' administration, because the main point of the contest has been, whether he should be supported, or the disgraceful proceedings of the former House of Assembly receive the sanction of the public.—This is an important consideration, and will doubtless have a material influence on the character of the majority of the present House. It is certainly to be wished that the question had lain between known and well defined principles, rather than between the conduct of individuals. But the practice of the majority of the late House is well known, and although Sir FRANCIS has not yet been long tried, he is a British Whig, and has repeatedly claimed for himself the honor of being a Canadian reformer; so that the newly elected majority are virtually pledged to be in reality what their predecessors were only in name, and that is Reformers.

In speculating upon the probable character of the new House of Assembly, considerable importance ought to be allowed in our calculations to the character of the Governor, who, in the present case, may be considered as a political leader. Upper Canada is a very young country, and in her as well as in all others, similarly circumstanced, a scarcity of capital in developing her resources not more felt than is the want of fixed and enlightened principles among those who aspire to the office of legislators. This is amply illustrated in the conduct of the late *majority* who were acted upon like so many *automata*, by two or three adventurers who lived by their seats in the Assembly. It is not, therefore, judging too meanly or harshly of the new House to suppose that they will treat with the greatest deference Sir FRANCIS HEAD'S principles, and course of policy.

It may be objected to these views, that the majority in the previous Assembly, so far from paying respect to the suggestions of Sir JOHN COLBORNE scouted them, and were factiously opposed to his government. But it must be borne in mind, that Sir JOHN'S administration was not of the most liberal kind, while, as we have often before asserted, the spirit of the mass of the population of Upper Canada is essentially liberal. Under the previous Governor, the selfish leaders thought it safe to pursue the vulgar course they did, but to continue it when a professed liberal was at the head of affairs, proved to the public, that they were in both cases only acting a part, and that they were no Reformers.

Should Sir FRANCIS HEAD not use with moderation his triumph, and act up to the character he has given of himself, we believe with all sincerity and justly, or, should the newly elected majority allow themselves to be drawn into the wake of some narrow-minded leader, radicalism will gain the ascendancy, by the next election. We ascribe such oscillations less to the fickleness of the public mind, than to the unstable principles of public men.

The prostrate radicals of the sister province ascribe their downfall to any cause the most farfetched, rather than to the true one. To have found out the latter, they need not have gone beyond themselves—their own character and conduct. The *Toronto Correspondent and Advocate* propounds four reasons to account for the bad success of its supporters, and which with the exception of the one that ascribes no small influence upon the public mind, to Sir FRANCIS HEAD'S answers to the addresses, &c. are—unsupported, as they appear, by any thing in the shape of proof—truly contemptible, and shew more than any thing else could, the helpless condition of the party that is compelled to resort to them. We shall give them, from the above journal, *verbatim*, with the remark, that truth never has recourse of its own accord, to unbecoming language.

1. There was the magic influence of Government, operating through the ignoble medium of their necessities, on a loyal but too credulous people.

2. The elegant nonsense written by Sir F. B. Head in reply to the unanswerable representation of the late Executive Council, and his various other widely circulated "*boat*" and "*bread and butter*" addresses to the people to blind their judgment against the evils of arbitrary authority.

3. The various combined influences of all the pensioners, office-holders, sinecurists and others dependant on the Government for their subsistence.

And 4. The scandalous and unconstitutional perversion of the Royal Prerogative to create a sufficient number of voters to secure the elections.

Yesterday afternoon a hostile meeting took place between Mr. DARCOLL, Advocate, and Mr. R. WEIR, jr. Two shots were, we understand, ineffectually exchanged, when the seconds interfered, and the parties left the ground without any explanation. The affair is said to have originated in an article published in yesterday's *Herald* reflecting upon Mr. D. in severe terms. Mr. DRISCOLL was accompanied by Mr. GODDARD, and Mr. WEIR by Mr. J. G. SCOTT.

An accident befel the steamboat *North America* on her passage from Albany to New York on Sunday last. As she was turning an abrupt narrow pass near the Highlands, about six miles below West Point, she run foul of a sloop, the boom of which went through her side-house into the starboard boiler above the flues, which occasioned the steam and water to rush out and caused great confusion on board. A coloured man jumped overboard when the shock took place, and another had his hands scalded.

We perceive by the American journals that Saratoga is rapidly filling with fashionables, and that it is probable that in a few days that delightful resort will be crowded.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief intends accompanying the Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, who arrived in town on Tuesday last, to his seigniory of Beauharnois and the townships in the rear.

The Bishop of TELMESSE is shortly to assume the title of that of Montreal.

The newspaper called the *Free Press* has been revived in Hamilton. It is on the Radical side.

The English dyers, it is said, complain that the wine merchants carry off the best of their logwood.

The steamer *Canadian Eagle* arrived in port yesterday morning from Quebec. She had 23 cabin and 188 steerage passengers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In my last letter I addressed myself to my countrymen, reprobating the tone and tenor of those political sentiments, which could not have so much currency amongst us, if they were not more or less in unison with our spirit. I will now endeavour to submit, what appears to me, a just view of the present position and future prospects of the opposite party; from which, if I do not greatly deceive myself, it will appear how little ground there is, on their part, for the exorbitantly ambitious claims which, with consummate folly and blindness, they continue to urge.

Though the French party form, at present, a triumphant majority in the House of Assembly, and, so far, have the prosperity of the Colony and the interests of their fellow-subjects, in a great measure, at their disposal; I would beg to advise them that their ascendancy is destined to be of very brief duration, and that it contains more elements of weakness than they seem to be aware. I would, in the spirit of mildness and good feeling, calmly admonish them to improve their day of grace, and to make a merit of practising that moderation and equity, which means are not altogether wanting to enforce—*if need be*. It is admitted on their part, that the British population already amounts to one-third of the whole—150,000 out of 450,000. Our part of the population is receiving every year an augmentation from the influx of emigrants. This influx is likely to increase greatly, under the encouragement held out by Land Companies and Emigration Societies, at home and in the Colonies. And, if the dominant party in the House of Assembly are so infatuated as to persist in a factious course of policy, inspired and guided by a spirit of selfish ambition and national prejudice and jealousy—need they wonder if every effort shall be made by the Parent Government, and by the British Colonists, to encourage emigration, and to afford every facility for the progress of the British population, by removing out of the way, as far as possible, every obstacle which operates as a check to their advancement and ascendancy. I would warn them not to mistake the forbearance of the Government for timidity or tameness. Though very reluctant to touch the Constitution of the Colony, or to exercise their undoubted right of legislating for us, the Imperial Parliament will feel itself warranted to do so, if the dominant party continue to adhere to the maxims which they have lately avowed. They will find that they have not much cause to boast of their majority, if they allow themselves to reflect on the true grounds of political right and power. Their majority does not embrace the greater portion of the wealth or intelligence of the country. The population supposed to be represented by the majority in the House of Assembly, are, for the most part, destitute of the lowest elements of education, incapable of reading and writing, incapable of forming a sound judgment on almost the simplest question that comes under the discussion of their legislators; these legislators, therefore, represent only themselves and their own views, opinions, interests; the people are, to all intents and purposes, a nonentity, if we are to be guided in our judgment by true and enlightened principles of political philosophy. Though the British party are, as yet, a minority in respect of number; yet are they, comparatively, of far greater weight and importance in the political scale, than their antagonists—they possess a very decided superiority in wealth and property; on them the prosperity and improvement, the defence and security, of the country mainly depend—they are growing with rapidity in point of number—still more rapidly in wealth, power and influence, and their future progress will be in a very accelerated ratio to the past. Let the dominant party, moreover, reflect that, the British population are attached by a common interest, a natural sympathy of character and feeling, to all the elements around us. A union with Upper Canada, or with the United States, would afford a ready and effectual refuge against our domestic oppressors; and either of them would be fatal at once to their sway.

July 14. PACIFICUS.

A countryman in the north of Scotland, on being asked his opinion of a "future state," sagely answered, "that he didna fash himsel w' ony state affairs."

Lower Canada.

Last evening, the military convicts who have been for some time past confined in the new goal, were forwarded to Quebec, for the purpose of returning to England in a transport now awaiting them. A few days ago these men entered into a plot, to seize the gaoler and turnkeys, gag them, and finally effect their escape, during the period of a few days that the usual guards were removed from duty on the prison; but ere the scheme had been completely matured, the Sheriff's application to the proper authorities had been successful in obtaining a restoration of a military guard upon the prison, and thus the bold plot was frustrated. Mr. Ledger, the deputy, was also connected with them in this attempt, as has been ascertained by the evidence of one who confessed the whole affair. The convicts are accompanied by several invalided soldiers, and will be under the charge of Capt. Western, of the 15th, and probably a subaltern from some of the corps in Quebec.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The weather hitherto has been very favorable for the crops, which look exceedingly well throughout the Townships. We have of late been favored with some heavy plumps of rain, which came just in time to prevent any injurious effects from the previous long continuance of dry, warm weather.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

The invalids, from the several corps in the Canadas, proceeding to England under charge of Lieut. Smith, 79th Highlanders, will, we understand, embark tomorrow in the *Arab* transport. The Military Convicts, at present confined in the common gaol of this District, will be sent by the same vessel, but will not be put on board till the following day. We have not heard that any arrangements have yet been made for sending away the Civil prisoners under sentence of transportation, and for whom passages could not be procured last year.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Upper Canada.

NEW HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The following is a list of the new Members.

Kingston	Hagerman, Sol.General
Toronto	Draper
Niagara	Richardson
Brockville	Sherwood
Hamilton	Ferrie
Cornwall	Jarvis
Stormont	M'Lean and *M'Donell*
Glengarry	M'Donell and *Chisholm*
Prescott	Hotham and Kearns
Russell	M'Kay
Carlton	Lewis and Malloch
Dundas	*Shaver* and *Cook*
Grenville	*Norton* and *Wells*
Leeds	Jones and Gowan
Frontenac	Marks and Mathewson
Lennox & Addington	Cartwright and Detlor
Prince Edward	Armstrong and Bockus
Hastings	Manahan and Murney
Northumberland	Macdonell and Rutten
Durham	Bolton and Elliot
1st Riding of York	*Gibson*
2d do do	Thomson
3d do do	*Morrison*
4th do do	*Macintosh*
Simcoe	Robinson and Wickens
Wentworth	Macnab and Aikman
Halton	Chisholm and Shade
Lincoln, 4 Ridings	Ryhert, *Woodruff*, *Macklem* and *Thorburn*
Middlesex	Bostwick and Clench
Haldimand	Merritt
Norfolk	*J. Ralph & D. Duncombe*
Oxford	*C. Duncombe & Airey*
Kent	M'Rae and O'Reilly
Essex	Caldwell and Prince
Huron	Capt. Dunlop
Lanark	Cameron and Powell

Those printed in Italics are Radicals—the rest sound Constitutionalists.

Lower Ports.

Extract of a letter received by a Mercantile house in town, from their correspondents at Bay Chaleur, dated June 2, 1836:—"On the 25th of April, Capt. De La Penelle, of our brig *Seafarer*, saw Jaquet Island, (the existence of which is much doubted,) in lat. 45, 54. N. long. 40, 20. W. they were then about three miles off, fine clear weather—it appeared 200 feet high, and about one mile in circumference, quite a rock, with a great number of birds upon it. It would be well that this were published for the information of those mariners who doubt its existence.—*Halifax Times.*

United States.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—We learn from the *Cincinnati Whig*, that a case of some interest was tried last week in the Court of Common Pleas of that city. It was an action of damages for a breach of marriage promise, in which Miss Frances Wyatt was plaintiff, and Solomon Meeken, defendant. The fair plaintiff is stated to be about sixteen years of age, and the defendant about forty-five. She is also sister-in-law to the defendant, and resided in his family.—The fact of the promise and its non-fulfilment appears to have been established to the satisfaction of the Jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff of six thousand dollars damages. The defendant was proved to be worth twenty thousand dollars; but a new trial had been moved, on the ground of excessive damages.

No less a portion than 41,000f. of the 42,000f. stolen from M. Nivet by his servant, Deronsard have been recovered in the following extraordinary manner:—Deronsard gave himself out to be a bachelor, but after much research it has been discovered that he had a wife, who was a mantuamaker, residing in Paris. On going to her residence she at once, with a readiness which excluded all suspicion that she was an accomplice, declared that on the very day of the robbery her husband, whom she had not seen for several years, came suddenly to her lodgings, and gave her a packet tied up and sealed, desiring her to preserve it with the utmost care. She produced it in the same state, and when opened it was found to contain 41,000f.

Elenore, the daughter of a respectable artisan in the Rue Boutbrie, attracted by her beauty a crowd of admirers, and at length fell a victim to seduction. On Thursday she went to see her mother, who reproached her so severely that she abruptly quitted the house, and made a deep incision in her left arm with a penknife, and, on entering the street, fell exhausted and bathed in her own blood. Some medical students passing by closed the wound, and had her conveyed to an hospital; but there is reason to fear that amputation of the arm will be necessary.—*French Paper.*

Tuesday afternoon a young girl only 16 years of age threw herself into the Seine, but was immediately taken out by a bargeman, after she had passed under his barge. On being questioned as to her motives, she said that her mother had refused to give her a new gown, and she therefore executed a threat she made at the time, that she should drown herself, though her mother told her she would not have courage enough! It is said that this is the second attempt the foolish girl has made to commit suicide.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and shews to what an extent the spirit of activity is inherent in the American character, that every portion of the United States teems with works of enterprise of every description, and many of them on the largest scale. Her smallest villages emulate the exertions of her largest cities. In no department of art, is there more activity displayed at the present time, than in facilitating intercourse between different places, by the construction of canals and rail-roads. To diminish the evils of distance, and to surmount the natural impediments to a rapid transition from one portion of the country to another, seems to be the grand desideratum with our neighbours; and we may rest satisfied that a perseverance in their unparalleled efforts to improve their means of internal communications, is justified, from the good effects which have resulted from the progress they have already made in this object. So extensive and numerous are the public works of this description, that they employ a very large proportion of the thousands of emigrants that annually arrive from Europe. Nor is the labour market overstocked. In the Northern States, to which the tide of emigration is chiefly directed, it is not considered as being more than moderately supplied, while in the Southern, the progress of canals and railways is retarded for want of labourers; and the press in those parts complain of a deficient supply, and that employment could be given on the public works to 20,000 labourers more than are to be obtained.

It is expected that the *Princess Victoria* steamboat, that is to run in connection with the St. John's and Laprairie Railroad, will be completed this afternoon, and that she will immediately proceed on a trial voyage to Quebec. At present, she does not draw more than two feet six inches water.

The Quebec papers continue to speak of the continuance of the severe drought that has been experienced for some time in that neighbourhood, and of its injurious effects upon the crops of every description. The wheat, it is said, has come in ear, although it is generally little more than a foot in height, while the hay will scarce repay the making, except on very rich and low lands. Late planted potatoes are represented as having very generally failed.

Mr. WARD was to open the Quebec Theatre on the evening of Wednesday last.

The Bostonians are making much of DOWTON, as will be seen by the following extracts from the *Post*:—

"Mr. Dowton—the charming old gentleman—played admirably on Friday night before a large, and as fashionable an audience as has been within the Tremont during the season. His *Sir Peter Teazle* was given to the life—the alternations of feeling—love, confidence, regret, suspicion, resolution, doubt, conviction, forgiveness—were naturally and most effectively portrayed throughout the performance—the screen scene drew forth vehement and continued applause.—*Lingo* and *Dregget*, in the afterpieces, kept the whole assembly in a roar of laughter until the final fall of the curtain. In the latter Mr. D. was exceedingly humorous. At the close of the performance a general call for him was responded to by Mr. D. in the following appropriate and feeling manner:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am, perhaps, the worst extemporaneous orator in the world, but, notwithstanding this, I cannot help attempting to tell you how much I feel honored in witnessing so large an audience on an evening like this, when the atmosphere within doors is almost suffocating. I must, in justice to my feelings, also add, that I have experienced nothing but the utmost kindness since I stepped upon your shores; this has inspired me with a strong anxiety, aside from professional duty, to render myself acceptable to so generous and indulgent a community; and the assurance I find in your appearance here, and the manifestations of approbation bestowed upon my efforts, of my partial success, at least, affords me gratification which I cannot express. I can only say, I am most heartily grateful, and in saying this must bid you good night."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—It appears by a communication copied from the *New England Farmer*, into your paper of yesterday, that what is known as the wheat fly in the neighbouring States, is quite a different insect from the wheat fly of Canada. The identity of the fly with us is so well established, or may be so by all who take the trouble to examine it, now in existence in every field, that there can be no possible mistake respecting it. The fly is about the size of a musquito, but the body is rather longer, and the legs shorter; the body is of a bright orange colour, and the wings transparent, changing colour according to the light in which they are viewed. I have examined them with a magnifying glass, and the body appears as if formed of rings, and coming to a sharp point at the extremity or tail. The body has very much the appearance of a wheat maggot when in a full grown state; the colour is exactly the same. I have seen, with the glass, the fly cast the eggs or larvæ from it, to the number of six or eight, and they appeared to have life and motion. They could not be distinguished by the naked eye, but were distinctly visible with the glass, and the colour was identically the same as that of the fly's body.

The first day I discovered the fly this year, was on the 29th of June; and on the 4th of July, in the evening, I found them depositing their eggs in the ears of barley. The maggots produced from these eggs are now, and have been for the last two days, quite visible to the naked eye, and are nearly full grown. I have seen barley on the 14th (yesterday) that I believe to be more than half destroyed, or that has maggot in more than half the grains, whether it will be destroyed or not. The fly was last evening as active as on any previous evening, stinging the wheat ears, or depositing its eggs; and from their numbers, it is difficult to imagine how any wheat can escape. I have, with the glass, discovered the larvæ in the wheat glumes, and they have now both life and motion; in some ears they are visible to the naked eye. The fly remains concealed during the whole day about the roots, and does not come upon the ears, until it is near sunset, unless it is very calm. Then perhaps twenty may be seen on one ear. I have used lime, which I scattered over the wheat while the dew was upon it, to such an extent that in the evening it appeared as if white-wash had been scattered over the field, but the fly was still as active after the lime was applied as previously. I scattered about fifteen pounds of snuff mixed with wood ashes, over about an acre, and it was equally unavailing in checking the fly.

I had not sown any of my own wheat this year it was so much injured by the maggot, but purchased seed from a farmer which had not suffered by the fly last year, consequently it could not be the seed that produced the fly with me this season. Last year I made use of powerfully disinfecting liquor in preparing my seed wheat, so that it was impossible that any animalcule which might have been concealed in, or attached to, the grain, could have retained their vitality, or produced the fly with me last year. I would further remark, that my wheat was on new land never previously cropped, and partly surrounded with woodland and meadow.

I have planted potatoes this year where damaged wheat grew last year, and though several times ploughed, the fly appeared about the young potato plants in countless numbers, at the same moment they did in the growing corn; and as the communication in your paper of yesterday stated that the fly remained in, or was hatched in the straw, chaff, &c. of damaged grain, I would observe that I did not make use of any dung this year to my potatoes, as the land was sufficiently fertile without it, therefore the fly could not be produced in the potato soil from manure made of the straw and chaff of last year's crop. I do, nevertheless, believe that the flies are hatched in ploughed soil. I laid down with grass seed last year a field of wheat that was greatly injured by the fly; I have carefully examined it, and could not discover a single fly among the clover and timothy growing upon it, though the wheat stubble was long, and is not yet rotted. Last evening the fly had disappeared from the barley, as it is now in too advanced a state to receive their eggs. I fear that extensive damage is done to the barley crop, though some of the grains on which maggots are found, are not entirely destroyed, and the grain will soon be too hard for them to feed upon.—Hence the injury may be less than the present appearance would indicate. It is not yet possible to calculate what may be the fate of the wheat crop, but I fear a greater failure than in any previous year. Another week will determine the matter.

I have entered more fully into the description of the fly, its habits, and the consequences, in order to attract the attention of farmers to a matter of so great consequence to Canada, that they might use every exertion to discover a remedy, if it is practicable. I look upon the fly in no other light than as a plague that is alarming, and that I much fear cannot be got rid of, unless removed by a bountiful Providence.—It appears that diversity of seasons has no effect: last year was very moist, and this remarkably dry, and in each the fly has been present, and has certainly increased in number. Last year, the 13th of July was the latest day of their appearance here; yesterday the 14th, they were still present in the wheat-fields, as numerous as ever.

The weevil is a different insect altogether from the maggot produced by the wheat-fly, and is never found except in wheat that is dry, and a considerable time stored.

I know a farm that had not wheat grown upon it last year or this, and yet the fly has produced extensive injury in a barley crop now growing. It may be well to be acquainted with all these circumstances.

Perhaps the only thing that the *farmers* can do, will be to desist from sowing wheat for two or three years, until the fly is got rid of from their not having suitable food for their larvæ to subsist upon.

Though the barley is not proof against them, yet I am satisfied that wheat is most suitable for receiving their eggs or larvæ, and to serve for their food afterwards. The turgid or corn wheat of England is said to be proof against their ravages, and were we to try this wheat, it might succeed in Canada as a fall wheat. It is said to have a strong vigorous stem, and a large coarse grain. By sowing it early in the fall, the latter end of August or beginning of September, it might resist the severity of the winter. If we could grow a wheat that would be in ear the first week of June, it would be safe from the fly. I remarked last evening, that the flies did not go upon the ears of wheat that were first shot out, but upon those now appearing, as if the first were too hard for them, or that they had already been infected with their eggs.

Burning the stubble upon fields that carried a damaged crop, might be of great benefit, provided the fire was to run over all the soil, otherwise it must be useless. By adopting this plan, lands that were reaped down, would necessarily have all the young grass destroyed.

I beg you will excuse this long letter, and if you think it may be useful or interesting to your readers, to give it a place in your paper. I remain, Dear Sir, your obedient humble servant,

WM. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, July 15.

[COMMUNICATED.]

What can be done to promote Sunday Schools throughout Canada?

Let a Sunday School Union be formed at Montreal, in which all ministers, elders and guardians of youth shall be most earnestly and affectionately invited to unite. Furnish a good assortment of interesting books, to which all the managers of Sunday Schools throughout the Province may have access, on the most reasonable terms—offering books gratuitously to those new Settlements where the people are unable to purchase, is proposed as a most desirable plan.

A few friends to Sunday School instruction recently met over St. Ann's Market, and presented the outline of a constitution of a Sunday School Union, to be managed by a Committee of seven, with all Ministers of the gospel, who might subscribe. The meeting stands adjourned till Tuesday next, July 19th, at seven o'clock, when all who wish to unite in supporting this important design are respectfully requested to attend.

The very great embarrassment under which new settlements and country places in Canada have been, and still are placed, in relation to obtaining suitable books for libraries, is the principal reason why so many Sunday Schools that once existed have been given up.

The greatness and high importance of this object, it is hoped, will secure a full attendance at the time and place above named.

The Montreal Medical Board met on the 12th instant, when the following members were present, namely:—

Robert Nelson, M. D. President; Drs. Vallée, Dorion, Valois, Weilbrenner, Bruneau, Beaubien, Latour, Secretary.

Mr. Toussaint Chartrand, after examination, was admitted to practice physic.

Mr. Ezechiel Minckler, with a diploma of M. D. from Castleton, Vt. was also admitted.

Messrs. L. H. Gauvreau and Wm. Fraser, were admitted with diplomas of M. D. from the M'Gill College.

Mr. James Cowan, with a diploma of Surgeon from the University of Edinburgh, having submitted to an examination on medicine, was admitted as general practitioner.

Messrs. John Munro and Jean Lemond Limoges, were admitted to the study of medicine.

Dr. Latour was then elected member of the Board in place of Dr. Moreau deceased.—*Vind.*

Upper Canada.

We noticed in our last, the "Prospectus of the Plan and Principles of a Society which is proposed to be formed at Montreal, for the attainment and security of universal and perfect religious liberty and equality." The object which the contemplated Society proposes to accomplish, is that Government favor and patronage either shall be impartially distributed to all sects without distinction, or shall be entirely withdrawn from all, so that there shall be no invidious distinctions between different sects, but that all may equally share in or be equally independent of such honors and preferments as the Government has to bestow. The propositions which we published in our last, clearly state the principles on which the Society is to be constituted, and the ends and objects which it will aim to accomplish; and the prospectus supports and unfolds those propositions by reasoning from general principles, and by a reference to the state of society both in Europe and America. We think that every mind which is not biassed by interest or early prepossessions, will admit that the only rational and secure ground for a Government to take, is to place all religious sects on a footing of perfect equality, by dispensing its favors and patronage equally to all. With perfect freedom of conscience, different sects are unavoidable; and unless the Government treat those sects with perfect equality, it will excite the hostility of all who are neglected, and these are a majority of the whole population.—The rulers of a country cannot commit greater folly than to render a large majority of their people hostile to them and their measures. It is not in human nature for any man to behold without jealousy and resentment, the favors of Government conferred on others, no more worthy than himself, while he is neglected. And the resentment which is excited by one act of causeless partiality, increases with every subsequent act, until it settles down into a deep-rooted enmity against such unwise and unjust rulers. The enmity only waits a favourable opportunity to avenge itself by discarding those rulers, and in the meantime, it opposes their measures with all the strength and skill which it can command. We need not enlarge further on this point, for the reasons are evident, and they have been confirmed and illustrated by numerous facts which are in every one's recollection. Now, as no Government would wish to render any large portion of its people hostile to it and its measures, so no Government should take those steps or pursue that conduct which naturally, even necessarily, excites that hostility, and, therefore, should not confer its patronage on one or two sects to the exclusion of the rest. Father, no Government should presume on the forbearance of any part of its people, for there are always men who have both ability and will to rouse them from their supposed apathy, and lead the torrent of their indignation to overwhelm the rulers by whom they have been neglected and insulted.

Thus, viewing only the evils which it is necessary to avoid, without any reference to the positive good which it is requisite to secure, we see that a Government which would be strong in the esteem of its people, must make no distinctions between different religious sects, but must extend its patronage equally to all; for that this is the best mode of securing equality, admits of but little doubt. In a country like this, in which a large portion of the population is contending with the difficulties of new settlements in the woods, it is far better that Government aid should be extended to all sects, than that it should be withdrawn from all; for without that aid the ordinances of religion must languish in a very imperfect state, if they are not altogether neglected. Much has been said

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