thing through misapprehension. The Bill only obliged the seigniors to concede for a certain sum, and it left matters the common law.

Mr. Lafontaine went on in the same manner as before, maintaining the opinion he had just stated.

Mr. Drummond again explained, and added that the hon. member did not understand the bill.

Mr. Lafontaine continued to maintain his position, contending that in this respect the bill was in the highest degree unjust towards the censitaires. He went on to argue that as it was worded it was unjust towards the seigniors in other particulars. He read over that clause that had reference to the extent of the domain, (500 acres) to be allowed to the seignior, and said that in operation would force Major Campbell to concede Belleisle Mountain, which was unfit for purposes of cultivation, but which covered a very large area. He asked if that was just? If that was the intention of the bill.

Dr. Bouthillier said they only intended that the seignior should reserve a domain of 500 acres. They wanted to fix the maximum. The rest he must concede.

Mr. Lafontaine held that the law would be in the highest degree unjust that compelled Major Campbell to concede Belleisle mountain. He read over other clauses of the bill objecting to them as he went along; but he stated that he would vote for the second reading of the bill, which could be amended in Committee. With respect to honorary rights, he did not think the seigniors could lay claim to them, and he considered them unfitted to the state of our society. He had shewn that the arret of 1711 only obliged seigniors to concede; but he admitted that the rates of one et rentes had been raised; and he did not admit the pretentions of the seigniors that they had the right to raise them. These higher rates had been sanction by the courts of justice; but he did not admit their power to do so. But a clause in the bill, and also in the draft of the bill for a plan of commutation, shewed that the Committee recognised the right of the seignior, to compensation, who had in good faith purchased his property, and for his (Mr. L.'s) part, he was glad to see that recognition. But he again said, that he did not doubt the right of the seignior to raise his rents. His (Mr. L's) advice to the seigniors would be to consent to this although, it might in some respects do them injustice. The only way to deal with this question was on the principle of compromise. By this means, and by settling the question now, the seigniors will get more than by waiting, as the socialistic spirit that was abroad would continue to gain force. He did not admit that the seigniors had the right to raise the rates of rent even with the consent of the censitaires. With respect to the *droit de retrait* (right of retraction or pre-emption) that was only conventional. The seignior had it in certain cases only, and it did not exist in common law.

Mr. Badgley stated that he should not go into detail in following the arguments of hon. gentlemen whom preceded him, but, he would give a few reasons only for his voting for the second reading of the bill before the House. He was one of the Committee which reported the bill, and he agreed with it in principle, but he had objected to several of its details. With respect to the composition of the House, who had to decide upon the question, the hon. member for Sherbrooke had complained that rights of the seigniors were to be decided by *censitaires*, there being only six seigniors in the House. Now, one half of the members come from Upper Canada, and had no personal interest whatever in the matter, and a portion of those from Lower Canada from English Constituencies had also no personal interest, so he thought that in this respect, the complaint of the seigniors was unfounded, and, that the House as it was at present composed was a perfectly competent body to do justice between the seignior and *censitaire*. But he had no objection to granting the request of the seigniors, and allowing them to be heard by Counsel at the bar. He believed however, that if the seigniors did not settle the matter now that they would not have the opportunity of effecting so favourable a settlement. There was a feeling abroad in the country against seigniorial property, and it would continue to rise until the question was set at rest. It was for this reason, that he advised the seigniors against postponement. He proceeded to refer to the introduction of the feudal law in this country, stating that all matters pertaining to *fiefs et censives* were governed by the law of the custom of Paris introduced and established in this country in 1663.—Foreigners when they settled in a new country generally carried their old laws and customs with them, whether French or English; no doubt the French colonists brought with them their local laws, the customs of those parts of France from whence they emigrated. Many came from Paris, whence the feudal law prevailed, and where these rents and services were acknowledged in law.—The actual rate of *cens et rentes* is nowhere to be found in the books, although it is well known that different rates prevailed in the different manors which were included in the *prevote*—with respect to the *cens et rentes* he did not find any fixed rates in any colonial law, though known, and acknowledged customary rates prevailed. In the old times of this colony these had varied; and it was known that in some places one rate prevailed, and in others, another. Below Quebec where the land was poor they found a lower rate than higher up towards Montreal where the land was better. In some cases the rate was one *sous*, in others two *sous*, in others a *capon* or two *capons*, in another two and a half bushels of corn with a money rent coupled with it. He was not surprised at the agitation that was going on in Lower Canada. There was nothing new in it. It was but the old struggle between the feudal and allodial tenures that had for years been going on in England, France and other parts of Europe. It was well known to what a terrible and bloody revolution this struggle had led in France, where the chapter of *Fiefs et censives* had been violently torn out of the French Statute Book. He wished that it should be torn from ours. He believed that a system of commutation and a declaratory law should go hand and hand together, as if the declaratory law were passed first, the people would not seek for the commutation afterwards. He did not believe that the habitants of Lower Canada desired a commutation. All they wanted was an absolute reduction of rents, and in support of this view, he stated that in districts in Lower Canada, where facilities for commutation, had been afforded to the inhabitants—few had, however, taken place. They saw the same kind of thing in England with regard to the copyhold tenure in that country. He read some passages from a report of the Copyhold Commissioners in 1847, to the effect that a forced commutation would be highly unpopular. The same thing was true here. Were they to pass a law to force commutation, they would have the whole country about their ears. All that the habitants wanted, was to force the seigniors to reduce the rate of rents. This was what double. members saw was the burden of the complaint in all the petitions that were sent in: they did not pray for commutation, and forcing it, would raise a storm. What were the incidents of the feudal tenure? They were the *cens et rentes, lods et ventes*, and some others. They were all susceptible of a conversion into money. The seigniors should receive just indemnity for these, whether to be paid at once, or in instalments in a number of years. He proceeded to remark on what had been said during the debate, on what was called *le haute justice*, and said, that it was the first time that he had learned, that the right to navigable rivers was granted in consideration of this *haute justice*,—but he expressed his doubts of the truth of this.—He went over some of the incidents of *haute justice*, such as the parade the seigniors had used to make of their gallows—some having shown one and others three or six supporters. He thanked God that these days were passed now; but he did not think that the system had obtained in Canada, as the *haute justice* was invented in the conseil superieur. With respect to the *Droit de retrait*, whether conventional or not, it was only intended to protect seigniors from fraud, in some such manner as our Custom's Officers may attach goods entered too low as a protection against fraud upon the revenue. The droit de banalite, was a right of the seigniors and should not be taken from him without just compensation. The censitaire must have his grain ground at some mill, and he was of opinion that this complaint was, for the most part, theoretical. He concluded by making some remarks on the nature of the inflation in Lower Canada, which he thought was likely to go on increasing. It was got up for the most part by men possessing no stake in the country, who did not take the matter up and propose any plan to meet the difficulty, but who only raised doubts and dissatisfaction.

Mr. Cauchon (in French) expressed his dissatisfaction with the arguments of the Attorney-General and did not see that a Declaratory Bill and one for commutation should necessarily go together. He would have preferred to have had some more precise information relative to the rates of rent. He stated that in his country there never were any meetings held on the tenure, nor any complaints made against the amount of it, as the rates of rent had always been low. He thought that he was in consequence in a better position than most members to judge of the nature of the agitation. He went on warmly to state that those who did not see that the public mind of Lower Canada was violently agitated, were blind to the signs of the times. The torrent had broken loose from the top of the mountain and would proceed onward with irresistible force. The Attorney-General himself had stated last session and this evening also that the longer the seigniors waited the worse settlement they would get. He felt bound to state although he had the highest respect for the administration and was thankful for what it had done, that it would have been better for the seigniors and society, had this question been taken up and settled last session. It was better to settle it now, than to leave it to another parliament. He asked the House, and the seigniors to reflect if this question would not be made a turning point at the next elections. He prayed them at the risk of some personal sacrifice to take away this brand from the country. He asked it for their own sakes and in the name of public morality. They must remember that the populace did not discriminate and judge between points of law as indeed few men possessing even education did. In not settling this question now, you endanger the whole frame of society and the constitution. Every member in this House should assist in making an equitable measure; and not one should hesitate to vote for its going into committee He had some amendments to offer.

Mr Lemieux after some preliminary remarks expressed his regret at the remarks of Attorney General on the labours of the committee. The bill might not be perfect. Attorney General had not given the latitude to the *arret* of 1711 that the committee had. From the words of the *Arret* they were bound to believe there were accustomed rates fixed although it was difficult to find out what they were. But before 1711 they found no rents fixed at a higher rate than 2 sous, and very many concessions were made at a much lower rate. It could not be pretended that these rates were changed after the cession of the country.—With all respect to the opinions of the hon Attorney General he did not believe that buyers should not be put in better position that the sellers. His opinions were founded on those of several eminent lawyers. If they referred to the report of Solicitor General Williams they found the same doctrine. He held that 2 sous should be the rate instead of 4 sous mentioned in the bill.

Mr Cartier hoped all who had heard the hon member for Sherbrooke had also heard the hon Attorney General. The first had complained of the spoliation of the seignior while the other had warned the House not to do injustice by it to the *Censitaie*. The House therefore was in a position to do justice to that prejudice. The House had heard much of the arret of 1711, and the obligation of the seignior to concede and not sell. He was sorry to hear the remarks of the hon member for Terrebonne, to the effect that a seignior was the absolute proprietor of his estate, for if he were so there was an end to legislation. He could sell or do what he pleased.

Mr. Viger said a few words in reply.

Mr. Cartier was glad to hear that answer, that though the words of the title contained the expression *en pleine propriété*, that this would still be under the law of the land. Indeed this was so clear that the hon. member for Sherbrooke was obliged to confess it, yet in the same breath the hon. member denied this conclusion, and declared there was no quantum fixed for the *cens et rentes*. This statement then amounted to nothing at all. The hon. member had read from the title of his predecessor Mr. Dumontier to prove that he had the same property in the seigniory as the seignior under the custom of Paris. His object was to represent that he had absolute property, but this could not be the case, for the French Kings the grantor had fixed the conditions of the tenure. So true was this that no seignior since the settlement of Canada had ever attempted a sale except under the colour of a concession, then though it might be impossible to find the precise mathematical line of the *rente*, it was plain there must be a limit, and equally plain that this was never more than two sous per arpent. But when the hon. member talked of his being in the same condition as the seigniors under the custom of Paris he spoke of what was not the same. The seignior under the custom of Paris could do what he pleased. In Canada he could not do so. In the custom of Paris the seignior made vassals in Canada he made *censitaires*. He regretted, though he approved the labour of the committee, that they had not at once reported a bill for the commutation. He would not exact anything impossible, but he confessed that he wished they had at once commuted the unconceded lands. When the *cens et rentes* were fixed, it would have been easy to say what should be the price at which the public might buy in free tenure; and his reason for this was obvious—because next year the House would be obliged to extricate from the seigniorial tenure the lands to be granted under this very law. However, many lands would probably not be granted under the present law, and, therefore, the inconvenience would not be much. Some gentleman said that the seigniorial tenure was the best to settle a country. For his own part he did not believe that; and even at this day the seigniorial tenure was the most expensive under which to acquire land. For instance, if a person desired to acquire 100 acres of land at the price to be now fixed; that would come to $3, presenting $50, and he reckoned the *lods et ventes* at as much. That was £25 for 100 acres, while the good township lands could be bought for 3s. per acre. He thought too that seigniors ought to be the last persons to object to any reasonable settlement, even though they lost something by it, The hon member for Sherbrooke had talked of agitation; he (Mr. C.) was opposed to agitation; but it must be remembered that the members of that House had the peace of the country in their hands. The hon member knew what might result from the refusal of reasonable demands, by what had taken place in France and as he himself said, in the State of New York—But the hon member should remember that these the agitators did not desire to give any compensation to the seigniors. To that he would never consent; and though he thought it a good measure, it might undoubtedly be improved in Committee.—Nor did he see why the seigniors should be refused the right to be heard at the bar, as many other persons had already been. At the same time he did not wish this to be made an excuse for defeating the measure. He would now conclude merely warning the seigniors as those in France had been warned before the great revolution in that country, to accept compromise, while agitation was confined to the surface and all was calm at bottom; for if the settlement were delayed, a tempest might hereafter arise which no statesman could stay.

Mr H J Boulton after expressing his surprise at the fact that so large a measure as the present, under the system of responsible government, should have been brought in by a private member instead of the government—by the Solicitor General differing in some respects from his chief—went at some length into the views he had formed on the topic before the House and concluded that it was the only duty of the House to erect a court, or confer on some existing court powers for the purpose of enforcing the law with reference to concessions; but that the House was a body altogether unfit to pronounce what the rate of rent should be, at which the seignior should be bound to concede, and that this ought to be left to the court. He would vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr Chauveau said there were two motions before the House: first for the second reading of the bill; secondly for delay in order that counsel might be heard at the bar. As to the first there could be little doubt. As to the other it was without much repugnance that he voted against it. When he remembered that the seigniors knew all the session what was going forward he could not resolve to postpone the measure in such a manner as to put off its decision till another session with all the excitement that must attend that course during the twelve month. He congratulated the House upon the spirit in which the discussion had been carried on, which was truly rare in legislative bodies, when matters of such personal importance were involved. He did not wish to lose the benefit of that discussion, and he remembered—"*Bis dat qui dat cito.*" He would not, while he voted for the second reading, promise to vote for the third unless the bill received some important modifications; but he had no doubt it would be greatly improved in committee of the whole.

After some remarks from Messrs. Sherwood in favour of, and Prince against the bill,

Mr. Drummond replied. The following divisions then took place:—

Mr. Guay moved in amendment, That in order to afford the seigniors an opportunity of being heard, the debate be further adjourned till this day fortnight. Yeas, 8, Nays 30.

And the Question being proposed, That the bill be now read a second time:

Mr. Guay moved in amendment, That an Address be presented to the Governor General, praying him to appoint a Commission to devise a mode of commutation, taking care that all the interests concerned are protected and equitably adjusted, and securing a fair indemnity to all parties whose just rights it will affect.

Yeas.—Christie, Guay, Laterriere, and Viger.—4.

Nays.—Armstrong, Baldwin, Boulton of Toronto, Boutaillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Letellier, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, Methot, Mongenais, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Sherwood of Toronto, and Tache.—31.

The bill was then read a second time, yeas 33, nays 3, and committed to Saturday next, and to be then the first Order of the Day.

The yeas were Messrs. Viger, Guay, and Laterriere.

On motion of Mr. Viger, leave was granted to the Petitioners, to be heard, by Counsel, at the Bar of the House, on Saturday next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Western Assurance Company Bill; Bill to amend an act for supplying the city of Quebec with water; Maskinongé Common Bill; Wesleyan Methodist Incorporation Bill; Port Burwell harbor bill; Champlain and St Lawrence Railroad Bill; Fort Erie and Buffalo Suspension Bridge Company.

Hon. A. Ferguson presented the first report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the procuring of books for the Library.

A petition from several Seigniors of L.C., praying that no steps might be taken with regard to the seigniorial tenure this session, was read and ordered to be print d.

Hon. Mr. Ross moved that an address be presented to the Governor General, requesting him to transmit to her Majesty, for the consideration of the Imperial Government, the bill incorporating Church Societies in Lower Canada—Motion carried without a division.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend the Lower Canada Municipalities Act was read a second time.

Bill to amend the Montreal Corporation Act was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

Hon. Mr. Ross wished that the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Party Processions Act, which had been fixed for to-morrow, might be now taken. This was opposed by Hon. Mr. Taché and by Mr. Irving, who said that there was no necessity for hastening this bill, as it was one very distasteful to many of the members, but as it had passed the other branch of the Legislature, which was supposed to represent the popular voice more fully than this one, he would not oppose it; he was proceeding to remark generally upon Secret Societies, when he was called to order by the Speaker, as there was no question before the House.

The Council then adjourned.

Wednesday, August 20.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company charter, and the Bill to repeal the Municipal Corporations Act, were read a third time.

The Bill to regulate the payment of fees to Registrars, was read a second time.

PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT.

Hon. Mr. Tache moved the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Party Processions Act.—He had risen yesterday, to oppose a similar motion when made by his hon. friend (Mr. Ross) who had the Bill in charge, from an apprehension that it might be said the Bill was smuggled through the House. His hon. friend had subsequently told him that he pressed the motion in consequence of being compelled to leave town to-day. His hon. friend had since left town, and the duty of moving the second reading, therefore, devolved on him (Mr. Taché.) He was told that in Upper Canada, the state of society was such, that this law could not be enforced, that juries could not be found who would convict for offences under it. Under these circumstances, he conceived that the repeal of the law would be the least of two evils, and he was for that repeal; a act had passed through the Assembly by a large majority of Roman Catholics, and that the only Irish Roman Catholic in that body had voted in its favour. He hoped that example would not be lost on the Council, and that it would see the propriety of repealing an offensive law, which has produced much irritation and ill feeling. He hoped also, that the example of the Roman Catholics on the occasion would not be lost on the Orangemen, but that their moderation and good feeling would induce them (the Orangemen) to abstain in future from those processions which have universally excited ill-feeling, and have been, almost invariably, attended with riot and bloodshed.

Hon. Mr. Boulton was very much gratified with the temper in which the hon. gentleman had moved this resolution. His own impression was that if the original Bill had not been passed, the processions of Orangemen would have been discontinued long ago. He should be most happy if the repeal of that Bill would allay existing irritation, for he was extremely desirous of seeing peace and good will restored among all classes of his fellow subjects.

Hon. Mr. Irving had voted for the original bill, but he did not now rise to oppose the motion for its repeal; on the contrary, he should be happy to vote for it after what had been said. But he would say in defence of the Government that introduced the Bill, that the idea had not originated with them, but with Sir G. Arthur, and had been encouraged by Lord John Russell, under whose administration a similar measure was introduced into Ireland. He did not wish to say anything that would cause ill-feeling, but must remark, in perfect good humour, that he did not know what good these secret societies had ever done. If they did any, he should like to know it. But he strongly suspected it was like Queen Charlotte's charity—so well concealed that it was unknown to all mankind. Now, that the bill for the repeal of the stringent Act was repealed by the assistance of the Roman Catholic members, he hoped any bad feeling that may have prevailed would so far subside, that the processions which had given great offence to a large class of Her Majesty's Subjects, would in future be discontinued.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson said it was a discreditable fact that a law should stand unrepealed on the statute book, and yet no jury could be found to carry it into effect. His feelings of opposition to the motion now before the Council were caused by the mere question of time. He looked upon the present moment as most inopportune for repealing the law, and feared that the approaching elections would be attended with more violence and bloodshed in consequence. He was told that the Orange Lodges are not composed of Irishmen alone, but that they are filled with people of all kindreds and tongues.—Well, then, he would say, that was so much the worse, for it was no longer the noble principle of Protestantism which predominated, but induced men of the highest rank and purest motives to enroll themselves as members, but rather a miserable principle of political expediency which led men to bind themselves together for hidden purposes.

Hon. Mr. Tache said the present bill was an act of justice. The existing law was never intended to be carried in effect, that was clear; for not a single conviction had been made under it. It only served to irritate those persons against whom it was directed, and he had reason to believe that many had enrolled themselves as members of the Orange Society from that very cause.

The Hon. Speaker said that when the existing law had passed through the legislature, he had given it his support, though with regret. He and his friends from Lower Canada deeply regretted that a bill of this nature should have been urged on their attention as necessary in this part of the Province, for they were not accustomed to a state of society which could warrant its introduction. They were in the habit, it was true, of holding festivals, but it was for the purpose of enjoying themselves, not to quarrel. Therefore, when they came to legislate for both sections of the Province, they were surprised and afflicted at being called upon to legislate on a question of so much delicacy. He objected to it on principle, but was at length convinced that a restrictive measure was necessary in the peculiar circumstances in which Western Canada was placed. Now he was informed that that law was inoperative—that it was a dead letter, and had been violated with impunity. As the habitual violation of law was extremely dangerous, and as he was satisfied that the irritation of feeling which had rendered it necessary was subsiding, he saw the introduction of the repealing Bill with great pleasure, and should willingly give it his support. The Catholics are always ready to extend to their brethren of every religious denomination, that freedom which they claim for themselves, and he hoped that others would be as ready in return to recognize their rights.

Hon. Mr. Irving hoped his hon. friend, hon. Mr. Ferguson, would withdraw his opposition to the bill.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson replied, that he never had approved of the law, which he always considered exceedingly stringent—but its repeal was with him a question of time. He merely opposed the present motion because he conceived it ill-timed.

The motion was then carried, and the bill read a second time.

A resolution was reported from committee and adopted, for the appointment of an agent to visit England for the purchase of books.

A vote of thanks was passed to several public bodies and individuals for presents of books.

The Council then adjourned.

Thursday, August 21.

The Committee, to whom was referred a Circular from the Imperial Government, and certain resolutions from the Legislative Assembly relative to enrolling and engrossing Acts of Parliament, presented a report which was received and adopted—the House concurring in the resolutions of the House of Assembly.

A Report, recommending certain amendments, was received from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to authorize the County of Welland to purchase a tract of land. The Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Bill to repeal the Party Processions Act was read a third time and passed.

The Municipal Corporations Crown Debts Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

That knowledge is power, is a truism not less extensively recognised than firmly proved, and the only other axiom that can at all approach it in the truthfulness of its premises and the importance of its deductions, is that UNION IS STRENGTH. It is only by a skilful union of various organic parts that anything great or good can be achieved either in the field or in the Cabinet—in private life or in public business. Where there is a want of union, there must always be confusion and a defeated purpose; where there is union, *there* is also energy and precision of movement—intelligence in action, and the surest hope of success infused into the hearts of the actors—and where this energy, precision, intelligence, and hope, exist in any man, or in any body of men, success in the object of their ambition is as sure as the uncertainty of human affairs will admit. But where there is disunion, misunderstanding, or even unskilful combination, no public or private good can be effected—there is, then, nothing but doing and undoing, making and unmaking, every one running counter to another, many, wittingly or unwittingly, throwing down what others have been at great pains to build up, until the whole cause becomes lost in a confused chaos of conflicting opinion, which it is impossible to unravel or put in order. And this may happen too when the object in pursuit is just about to be gained or lost, and when there is no time left to correct a blunder or refit the dislocated machinery which has been so thoughtlessly and unskilfully put in motion.

These remarks apply but too precisely to the past history of Canada, as well as to the Mother Country. It is but too often the case that the Conservative, like the Churchman, sits in calm, proud, distant inactivity, and allows his rights to be invaded, and his lawful privileges to be infringed, by those political pedlars who are ever on the move disseminating their turbulent abominations, and whispering their distilled poisons into the ear of the credulous. If either the Churchman or the Conservative wish to retain their influence in the Province, they must abate a little of their unwise dignity, descend from their chair of state, which they have long filled so gracefully, and watch their interests a little more closely amid the vulgar currents of the world and the world's ways. The low trickery of an unblushing venality must be resisted. There must be no compromise of principle, to gain over or silence a known enemy; no *bonne bouche* must be thrown to an angry or a hungry opposition dog, because his growling and snarling offends their delicate ears. They must one and all descend into the arena, and contend with the brute in his own lair; they must crush the hydra in his den; and this can only be done by a firm, lasting, well-understood, and firmly-sustained union—a union of feeling and sentiment, as well as a union of action. No great political cause has ever maintained itself, or gained its object, without a powerful association among its promoters, by which their public interests might be secured, and the object of their union promoted. And it may also be added, that no such association has ever existed without more or less success attending their exertions as they advanced towards the completion of their work—the Repeal Association alone excepted. By uniting together for one common purpose, the Conservatives might still, at an election, command such a return to be made to the Provincial Parliament as would secure a reform of all the abuses which have crept into the Constitution from the baneful influence of foreign politics, and the degeneracy of English tergiversation. The secret and corrupt practices of such persons must be counteracted, if we wish to continue in the enjoyment of true constitutional liberty. Their efforts towards "Responsible Government," which we suppose means a Government irresponsible to the Crown, and therefore but another name for rebellion, must be resisted, if we ere any more to enjoy the blessings of social order which are so dear to every honest heart. Corruption must be opposed by resolution, Conservative sincerity must meet and subdue English Radical and Franco-Canadian cunning. Resolution must drag out to open day the dark and hidden mazes of intrigue. Good faith and high-minded patriotism must entrench themselves against the slimy wiles of treachery and falsehood.—Courage must level in the dust the trembling cowardly menace of disappointed ambition. The honor of the past has been won by the Conservative party, and the hopes of the future are still in their keeping. We are watched from beyond the lakes with all the vigilance of an ambitious people, jealous of power, and eager for acquisition of territory, nor over-scrupulous in the manner in which they gain it, and we have a revolutionary clique within ourselves, who would cut the cable which binds us to the British shore, and set us afloat among the rocks and shallows and whirlpools of "Responsible Government." We ought therefore, and we have no other alternative, than to league ourselves together in defence of constitutional order. A General Election is approaching, and the sooner Conservatives arm themselves for the contest the better. They have an insidious enemy to deal with, who will take every advantage. If the Conservatives shrink from the post of honor, which belongs to them as an heirloom, this fair Province may be fated to become a land in which no honest man or loyal subject can dwell. If they be firm, energetic, and prompt, they will save the country from the grasp of cunning cupidity, and preserve the honor of the Crown. It is the duty of every loyal subject to resist the very beginning of evil, because mischief is often more effectually perpetuated in the incipient state than when it displays itself to open day. Secrecy is the soul of revolutionary effort. Concealment is the life of political degeneracy. These hidden efforts are disregarded because they are unperceived—they are unseen; therefore they destroy with the greater safety and impunity, and undermine with the greater security. They are not the less dangerous by no symptom of vitality discovering itself to the eye. "The locust," says Sir Walter Scott, "before it gets its wings destroys the crop with a still more rapacious tooth than when its myriads are coming like a cloud upon the wings of the wind."

Latest from Cuba.—An arrival at Charleston the 20th, brings dates from Matanzas to the 16th instant. It is stated that the invading party under Lopez did not exceed 400, and that they proceeded immediately after landing into the interior. The patriot cause is said to be triumphing. It is reported that 4000 of the Government troops had joined the insurgents. The most intense excitement pervaded the whole Island, and there was no business doing. Much dissaffection existed among the troops of the Government.

Annual Floral Exhibition.—We learn that the Annual Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, in connexion with the Montreal Horticultural Society, will be held on Thursday, the 11th September. We understand that it is the intention of the Society to invite competitors from all parts of the Province, as well as the neighbouring States.

We are requested to state that a Temperance Meeting will be held in Zion Church to-morrow evening, (Wednesday,) at seven o'clock, at which the Montreal delegates to the Saratoga Convention will give some account of that great meeting, and an address will be delivered by Judge Marshall, of Halifax. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

Assault on the Police.—Mr. Bowles, Druggist, of Fabrique Street, was last evening assaulted by two of the police force, at the Castle Stables, in consequence of his having made enquiry about the number of another policeman, whom he said had ill-used a respectable person, while conveying him to the station-house. We have heard that there is to be a legal investigation of the matter, when we trust, if the outrage in question be proved, such an example will be made of the ruffians as will prevent the recurrence of such scenes.—*Mercury.*

Among the incidents of the recent thunder-storm at Sorel, the following has been narrated to us. A widow living in her house with her two children became alarmed and went to the bedside of her infants, who were also excessively frightened. She could not separate them, and to do so inch than expose to her view dead. A burning immediately jumped into the children's, in which it had scarcely crawled of itself when it was killed by the lightning.—*Ib.*

Reviews.

Ralph Rutherford. A Nautical Romance. By Sir Admiral Fisher. R. & C. Chalmers, Montreal.

This is one of the best sea stories we have perused for a long time. It is, in many places, true to nature than many of the most successful efforts of Cooper or Marryatt. Many of the Nautical Novels, which have of late years issued from the Press, are evidently from the pens of authors who know nothing of sea-faring matters, or the manœuvres of a ship; hence they are constantly confounding terms, and committing solecisms which excite the laughter and derision of those who have been regularly bred to the sea. But the author of *Ralph Rutherford* is undoubtedly a thorough seaman, and he accordingly carries his ship through all her perils and disasters in a seaman-like manner. There is no exaggeration in his narrative, nor does he cause his vessel, whatever be her quality or size, to perform impossibilities. There is also a strain of piety running through the narrative, which says much in favor of the author's correct principles, and of which, we are sorry to say, but too many of his professional brethren are sadly destitute. We recommend this well written work to the attention of all who have time and inclination to devote a few hours to compositions purely imaginative.

The Parthenon, containing Original Papers by Living American Authors, Illustrated by Eminent Artists. New York: Loomis, Griswold & Co.

This publication is enriched by the contributions of several authors of great talent, male and female, such as Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, &c.; among others, there is a poem by William R Wallace, entitled, "Nature's Evening Prayer," which, in a selection of original poems, strikes us as not being quite so original as might be expected. For instance—

"God of glory! God of wonder!
Of the silence and the thunder!
God of sleep, yet sleeping never,
Hallowed be thy name forever!"—

is wonderfully like the verses of our old friend the Ettrick Shepherd, who says—

"Blessed be thy name forever,
Thou of life the guard and giver;
Thou canst guard thy creatures sleeping,
Heal the heart long broke with weeping.
God of stillness and of motion,
Of the desert and the ocean,
Of the mountain, rock, and river,
Blessed be thy name forever.

O Thou, who slumberest not, nor sleepest,
Blest are they thou kindly keepest;
God of evening's parting ray,
Of midnight gloom and dawning day,
That rises from the azure sea
Like breathings of eternity.
God of life! that fade shall never,
Blessed be thy name forever."

We suppose the American poet will say he never heard of Hogg; all that we can say about it is, that "great wits jump," only we think that the American has not jumped quite so high into the region of legitimate fancy as the Scot.

Sartain's Magazine for September. R. W. Lay.

This number, like several of the preceding, commences with *Scenes in the Life of our Saviour*, with illustrations in wood from engravings executed by Charles Heath. The article, "La Fontaine and Fouquet," is continued, and gives us the same attractive view of French literary society as the preceding part of the narrative served to impress upon us.

This number also contains a Swedish song by A. F. Lindbald, entitled, "On the Mountains," and which is set to a very beautiful simple national melody. Jenny Lind has rendered these Swedish airs extremely popular to the musical world both of England and America. The article on fashions contains three illustrations of the Bloomer, or, as some of its friends and admirers begin to call it, the Camilla costume. The writer remarks, that he is pleased to see an attempt made by American ladies to break the thraldom in which they have been so long held in matters of fashion by the *arbitras* of Paris and London, and there is no good reason why they should not have fashions of their own—American fashions, the creations of American taste, and suited to the climate and habits of Americans. The main features which distinguish the new costume are short skirts and long pantalettes. Its adoption is advocated on the ground of comfort, health, and unimpeded locomotion.

June & Co.'s Circus arrived in town yesterday. An accident to their state carriage has deferred the interesting parade of the Syrian Camels, &c., until this morning at 10 o'clock.—The Circus was filled to overflowing last night, and the outside was besieged by unsuccessful claimants for admission. The lateness of the hour and press of matter preclude any lengthened notice of the performance.

The Art of Embalming Discovered.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society in London, some time ago, a human hand and a piece of beef, preserved by means of a preparation of vegetable tar, found on the borders of the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Mocha, were presented. A specimen of the tar accompanied them. Col. Holt, who presented the specimens, observes:—"During my residence on the Red Sea, a conversation with some Bedouin Arabs, in the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that the principal ingredient used by the ancient Egyptians in the formation of mummies, was nothing more than the vegetable tar of those countries, which is called by the Arabs Katran.

"My first trial to prove the truth of this conjecture were legs of mutton; and though made in July, when the thermometer ringed at 94 degrees in the shade, they succeeded so much to my satisfaction, that I forwarded some to England, and have now the pleasure to send to the society a human hand prepared in a similar way four years since. The best informed among the Arabs think that large quantities of camphor, myrrh, aloes, frankincense, etc., were used in the preparation of the mummies. These specimens will however prove that such additions were by no means necessary, as the tar applied alone, penetrates and discolors the bone. This tar is obtained from the branches of a small tree or shrub, exposed to a considerable degree of heat, and it is found in most parts of Syria and Arabia Felix."

The Shepherd's Dog.—Without the shepherd's dog, the whole of the mountainous land in Scotland would not be worth sixpence. It would require more hands to manage a stock of sheep, gather them from the hills, force them into houses and folds, and drive them to markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining. Well may the shepherd, then, feel an interest in his dog. It is indeed be that earns the family's bread, of which he is content himself with the smallest morsel. Neither hunger nor fatigue will drive him from his master's side; he will follow him through fire and water. Another thing very remarkable is, the understanding these creatures have of the necessity of being particularly tender over lambs or sickly sheep. They will drive these a great deal more gently than others, and sometimes a single one is committed to their care to take home. On these occasions they perform their duty like the most tender nurses. Can it be wondered at, then, that the collie should be much prized by the shepherd; that his death should be regarded as a great calamity to a family, of which he forms, to all intents and purposes, an integral part; or that his exploits of sagacity should be handed down from generation to generation, and form no small part of the conversation by the firesides, on the long wintry nights!

The Printer and the Dutchman

A journeyman printer left [illegible] the intention of Ohio, a [illegible] with an old brass rule and [illegible] in his pocket. He [illegible] sylvania, and being weary [illegible] Dutchman, whom [illegible] pipe, when the following

"Yell, Master V[illegible]
"Refreshments [illegible]
"Supper and lodging, [illegible]
"Yes, sir, supper and [illegible]
"Pe you a Yankee [illegible] your pack [illegible]
"No sir, I am [illegible]
"A sing [illegible]
"No, sir.
"A chentel [illegible] night, and invite [illegible]
"No, sir, I [illegible] before this. [illegible] submit to this [illegible] give me a supper [illegible]
"Tshorney. [illegible] taking lemon peel [illegible] that only makes [illegible]
"Try again [illegible]
"A dentist [illegible] to look at a sick [illegible] bock's daughter [illegible]
"No, sir, no [illegible]
"Kernologus [illegible] heads, like [illegible] five cents for telling [illegible] Yankee!"
"No, no phrenology [illegible]
"Well, dere [illegible] you shall have [illegible] and stay all [illegible] you a cent, and [illegible] breakfast."
"Very well, your colloquy without [illegible] humble designs [illegible] preservative of [illegible] service!"
"Votsch dat?"
"A printer, sir, [illegible] newspapers."
"A man who prints [illegible] By Choopiter [illegible] prints noosspapers [illegible] up. Mashter [illegible] man's pack off [illegible] fire. A man who prints [illegible] may he send it [illegible] tailor?"

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Cleared,
August 25.

Brig Kingston, Wylie, [illegible] flour &c.
Schr Garland, Smith, [illegible]

Exports.

Per KINGSTON—[illegible] flour 4 casks hams 25 keg[illegible] [illegible] ders 811 bush corn 7 [illegible]
Per GARLAND—[illegible] J & J Mitchell, 100 do oa[illegible]

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,
August 22.

Bark Burman, Fisher, St Jean Baptiste [illegible] Baird, general cargo, 277 tons.

Cleared
August 22.

Ship Mangerton, Stephenson, Liverpool [illegible] .... William Ward Stone, [illegible] A Gilmour & Co
.... Albion, Kirk, London, C E Levey [illegible]
.... Charles, Dixon, Liverpool [illegible]
.... Earl of Hardwicke, Gardner [illegible] Hyde & McBlain
Bark Clutha, Muir, Greenock H & I Bayne
.... Marina, Lloyd, Liverpool [illegible] & Co
Brig Ellen, Knapp, Oporto C E Levey & Co
.... Edwards, Lendeman, Newport, Lemesurier & Co
Schr Vigilante, Talbot, Miramichi.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. Garrett, on the 16th inst. at the residence of the bride's father in Montreal, Mr. James Doble, of Brock, to Miss Margaret Jane, daughter of S. Davidson, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on the 24th instant, Thomas Bronsdon, aged 18 years, son of Mr. J. R. Brondon.

☞ Friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral this afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 77, [illegible] to the place of interment (Old Burying Ground).

At Toronto, on the 20th inst. after a short illness, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. [illegible] Mowat. The deceased was a native of the town of Wick, Caithnessshire, Scotland.

On the 21st instant, after a long illness, Jane Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph D. Robertson, of Duke Street, Toronto.

STORAGE FOR ASHES.

THE Subscriber will have ROOM in [illegible] ten days hence, for ONE THOUSAND BARRELS ASHES, on the most moderate [illegible] The Rate of Insurance is 5s. 10d. per 100 [illegible] per month, or £3 10s. for one year.
JOHN G. PINNING, [illegible]
Ashes Broker.
Cuvillier's Buildings, 13, St Sacrament Street.
August 26, 1851.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON

THE Steamer SCOTLAND, Patterson Master, will LEAVE the Superior WHARF, for the above PORTS, on TUESDAY 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
Canal Wharf.
August 22.

STEAM